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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XXXVII.

For the YEAR M.DCC.LXVII.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed at St. John's Gate, for D. HENRY; and sold by F. NEWBERRY,
the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard Ludgate Street.

For the following Verses we are obliged to a kind Correspondent.

To Mr. U R B A N, on compleating the XXXVIIth Volume
his MAGAZINE.

FRIEND URBAN, didst thou never see
An hungry Tavern Company,

Scarce able to forbear the treat,
Till the good Priest had blest the Meat?

Say, didst thou never then behold

The Vintner, of obsequious mould,

Low bowing; thus address the Table,

With the best breeding he was able?

“My lords, and gentlemen, I hope

“The dinner pleases you! — the Soup —

“The Fish — the Fowls — the roast Surloin —

“It cost me dear — I hope ‘tis fine.

“These Patties too, and Fricassees —

“My Cook is French, and us’d to please; —

“I’m sure he’s done the best He cou’d. —

“The Wine I dare engage is good.”

A Poet’s Simile is flat,

Unless he can apply it pat,

To the chief business of his story,

And therefore, thus I lay before ye,

The parity there is between

A DINNER, and a MAGAZINE.

Just as my Landlord cooks his dishes,

Of Boil’d, and Roast, and Fowls, and Fishes,

With Jelly, Syllabub, and Tart,

To pamper Man’s Corporeal Part;

So you tofs up, with taste and plenty,

Our monthly treat, a Mental Dainty.

Roast Beef no British palate palls;

Roast Beef are your ORIGINALS,

Soups and Ragouts the cheer enhance;

TRANSLATIONS these, deriv’d from France

For Sweetmeats rare, you TALES rehearse;

And your Whipt-Syllibub is VERSE.

For Wine — let’s see what answers Wine!

(For this must follow when we dine: —)

Its qualities are clear enough;

‘Tis pleasant, heating, heady stuff,

Those most it mads who love it most,

In Politics your Wine you boast.

And all for Six pence, all this heap!

URBAN, your Ord n ry’s vally cheap.

P R E F A C E.

AS a preface to the XXXVIIth volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, the principal articles which have been inserted during the course of the year, are again brought together, and it is hoped, that if upon comparing them with the contents of other volumes, the diligence of the Editor does not appear to have been remitted, the publick favour will still continue to distinguish this Miscellany, of which all others of the kind are known to be Imitations. That the articles may be more easily referred to, they are ranged under the several months in which they were published.

JANUARY. Authentic anecdotes of Emin the Georgian, communicated by favour of a noble earl, to discredit the fabulous and erroneous accounts which had been publicly given of that extraordinary person. An account of the troubles in Geneva, and the interposition of France, from papers of authority. The remarkable case of Samuel Orton, who was executed for embezzling bank stock by a forged letter of attorney. The humorous journal of a Wiltshire curate. A description of a most extraordinary inundation, which desolated Montauban in France. And an account of some late improvements in husbandry, with the print and description of a trenching plough, for which the inventor obtained a premium of 50l. from the society of arts.

FEBRUARY. Observations on the production of insects, with a view to prevent blights. Warning against the fatal effects of fumes from charcoal, and cielings newly white washed by Boerhaave. An account of the contents of an ancient sepulchral monument, called a barrow. Some new illustrations of Shakespear, from contemporary writers. Occasional remarks on ancient and modern literature. An account of Greenland, and of the genius, arts, and manners of the inhabitants, never before described. Dr. Glass's account of inoculation. The motion of spiders by a thread accounted for.

MARCH. An historical account of the East India company's new acquisitions, and of their proposals to government for renewing their charter. A curious double faced letter, written by Cardinal de Richelieu, and preserved in the college library of Edinburgh. A list of the principal places of British trade, with the chief articles of export and import. Mac Allister's account of the projects of France. And particular directions for the culture of pines and melons.

APRIL. Authentic particulars of the voyage round the world, by Commodore Byron, during which he is said to have discovered the Gigantic savages, called Patagonians. The case of a British subject imprisoned in France. The proceedings of the high court of admiralty. A new discovery of inoculating for the measles. A description of a remarkable natural curiosity. Bartram's journal of a tour through Georgia.

MAY. A summary of all that has been related by travellers of every nation, concerning the Giants, called Patagonians. Remarks on the paintings exhibited by artists. Wilks's letter to the duke of Grafton. An account of an iron bullet found in an elephant's tooth, without any aperture. An affecting story of count Alberti, and Dr. Williamson's case of a late great commoner, in imitation of Pope's narrative of the phrenzy of Dennis.

JUNE. The speech in parliament of the Hon. Capt. H—y, for augmenting the pay of the navy lieutenants. A genuine account of the troubles in Poland. Remarks on Wilks's letter. A new plan for settling the bounty on corn. An account of the civil and military transactions in the East Indies, from the arrival of Lord Clive till his departure.

JULY. Some curious anecdotes relating to Sir Robert Cotton, from a collection of manuscripts, by the late learned Dr. Birch, with a view to their publication

P R E F A C E.

in select volumes, of which these anecdotes are given as a specimen. Anecdotes of Richard Plantagenet. A remarkable testimonial concerning the dead body of Henry IV. Protests of the house of Lords, on interesting questions. A remarkable mistranslation in the Bible corrected. Homer's description of Nestor's cup illustrated. An account of Mr. Montague's journey to the Written Mountains, by himself. Dr. Francklyn's examination before the house of Commons, relative to the state of America, and disposition of its inhabitants.

AUGUST. A remarkable letter of lord Dorchester, from the M. S. collection already mentioned. The natural history of the Cicada, an American insect, communicated by the ingenious Mr. P. Collinson. A statute little known concerning the engrossing of farms. A plan for reducing weights and measures to one standard. Remarkable particulars of the life of Sir Robert Dudley. A representation of the dangerous condition of London Bridge. The acts for preserving the high ways. Several particulars relative to Spain and Portugal, with the explanation of an inscription in Portuguese. The merits of the Douglas cause considered. An account of several inundations, for which no natural cause can be assigned.

SEPTEMBER. An authentic narrative of Brownrigg's horrid cruelties. An account of a remarkable political conference. An essay on finding the longitude at sea. Historical memoirs of the late bishop Huet. An account of the famous Leonardo Donato, by Sir Dudley Carleton, from Dr. Birch's M. S. S.

OCTOBER. A Latin letter dated from the University of Oxford, and addressed to the late Sir Hans Sloane, for a copy of which a considerable sum was formerly offered. Voltaire's preface to Nicholas Vade's letters. An account of an Asiatic animal, called the Syah Ghush. Speech of lord C---d-n on the colony bill. The account given of the Patagonians by the French. The true cause of a late attack upon the college in Warwick-Lane. And an account of an hostile visitation of St. Bartholomew's priory, by the archbishop of Canterbury.

NOVEMBER. Remarks on the experiments lately made by the commissioners of the victualing, for ascertaining the price of bread. A fatal case in the new method of Inoculation. The city's petition on the high price of provisions. An account of London and Westminster. An easy remedy for the stone. Some new and curious particulars relative to the execution of king Charles I. A topical remedy for a cancer. Other political conferences.

DECEMBER. An account of some extraordinary trials in the Star Chamber. A letter to the D. of B---f---d on the late coalition. Another fatal case in the new method of inoculation. Virtues of the Carduus Benedictus. Strictures on learning and learned men. An address to the author of the Confessional. A remarkable speech in the present parliament. Resolutions of the freeholders of Boston. Anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell. Account of a journey through Wales. Potato bread recommended.

To these articles and many others, particularly mentioned in the Index, are added an account of all the books and pamphlets that are published, with remarks. Among which will be found, a full and fair state of the controversy concerning the presentation of Mr. Haweis, to the living of Aldwinckle, an epitome of all the tracts that have appeared concerning the present method of inoculation, particularly Mr. Hollwel's account of the practice in India. An account of Marмонтel's Bellesarius, which has been condemned in France, of lord Lyttelton's history, of the controversy between Mr. Pierce and the king's surgeons, concerning his styptic, and between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Maskelyne concerning the time piece constructed for discovering the longitude. Also the only true cause of the present high price of provisions.

The volume is besides illustrated with a great number of cuts on wood and copper. Among which are a representation of professor Mitchel's new method of surveying harbours. A map of the East India Company's new acquisitions. A representation of a Patagonian family. Of a new invented Hygrometer. A delineation of the curious inscriptions on the Written Mountains, and of two animals not before described.

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette
Craftsman
Daily Advertiser

London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger

Country News,
Coventry 2
Colchester
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2

St JOHN'S GATE



Norwich 2
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow

For JANUARY 1767.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

- I. Anecdotes of *Emin the Georgian*
- II. His first letter to his noble patron.
- III. Translation from the *Armenian* of his letter to *Prince Heraclius*.
- IV. Experiments on the putrefaction of the juices in animal bodies.
- V. The projecting power of spiders confirm'd
- VI. Contents of Letters on *Original Sin*.
- VII. Scarcity of provisions accounted for.
- VIII. A vindication of the farmers.
- IX. Abstracts of the acts relative to the exportation and importation of corn.
- X. Account of the troubles of *Geneva*.
- XI. *French King's* order prohibiting all communication with that republick.
- XII. The case of *Orton*, for forging a power of transferring stock at the Bank.
- XIII. Advantages of settling in *E. Florida*.
- XIV. Dreadful storms abroad and at home.
- XV. Anecdotes of the poets *Lee* and *Orway*.
- XVI. Description of the draining-plough.
- XVII. Some improvements in it proposed.
- XVIII. Reasons for improving the wine duty
- XIX. Recipe for making coffee of burnt rye.
- XX. Journal of a *Wiltshire* curate.
- XXI. An error in the *London-Gazette* corrected
- XXII. *New Books and Pamphlets*; with Remarks.
- XXIII. *Cymon*, the dramatic romance, narrated and examined.
- XXIV. The late riots in *Munster* accounted for.
- XXV. The plan for improving *London*, and raising 282,000*l.* for that and other purposes.
- XXVI. Thoughts on the *Portuguese* trade.
- XXVII. Dr *Glass's* letter on inoculation.
- XXVIII. POETRY. Ode on the New Year, —Reputation; an allegory. —P ologues and Epilogues, on the merits of the late theatrical performances.
- XXIX. *Historical Chronicle*. —Fatal effects of a remarkably high tide. —Narrative of a most cruel murder, —Authentic account of the inundation at *Montauban* in *France*, by which 1200 houses are reduced to ruins.
- XXXI. Eclipses of *Jupiter's* *Satellites* for 1767
- XXXII. Lunations in the *Stationers Almanack* miscalculated—and corrected.
- XXX. Lifts, &c. as usual.

With four distinct Views of a new invented Plough for cutting Trenches and making Drains; for the constructing of which the Inventer received a Premium of fifty Guineas from the Society for the encouragement of Arts in the Strand.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

L O N D O N: Printed by D. HENRY at St JOHN'S GATE.

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* * To gratify the curiosity of our readers with the melancholy account of the disaster at *Montauban* (see p. 45.) which came to hand late, we have been obliged to omit the Prices of Corn, Stocks, &c. which, remaining much as they were, except that Bank Stock had a sudden rise of 7 per Cent. and *East India* nearly the same, only more fluctuating, do not so much excite attention. These things, however, shall be more accurately attended to for the future.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JANUARY 1767.

*** By the favour of our kind and liberal Correspondent, who obliged us with the account of *Emin*, that was published in our Supplement, we are now able to entertain our readers with his first letter to his noble patron the D. then E, of *N——d*; and of his letter to the same noble Lord, when he was at *Stade* with his late Royal Highness the D. of *Cumberland*. Also, with a translation by himself, of a letter which he wrote to Prince *Heraclius*, while he was making his first campaign in *Germany*. Further information has also enabled us to add the following particulars to those already published.

Farther particulars of EMIN, the reputed Georgian.



MIN, tho' a *Geor-*
gian by extraetion,
was born in *Persia*,
in the year 1729.

He came to *En-*
gland in the year ^A
1752 or 1753, being
then about three or

four and twenty years old. At first he wrote his name *Ameen*, but afterwards wrote it *Emin*, because, he said, that way of spelling it was more conformable to the *English* language. He lived with the grocer, whom he mentions ^B in his first letter, when he was picked up by the E. of *N——*'s servant.

The hurt that he mentions to have received, by carrying burdens that were too heavy for him, was a rupture. The physician who cured him, a gentleman of great eminence in his profession, told our correspondent, that dining one day with *Emin*, at a noble-^Cman's table, the conversation turned upon the feats of *Thomas Topbam*, commonly called the Strong Man; and among other things it was said, that he could bend an iron poker: That is no extraordinary thing, said *Emin*, and immediately took up the poker, and bent it round his neck.

He was exceedingly temperate both ^D in food and liquors, and never drank wine if he could avoid it. During his most distressed situation, he lived for many weeks together upon three-half-pence a day.

The D. of *N——* mentioned the following circumstance, as a testimony

of *Emin*'s military ardour and spirits which should not be forgot.

In the year 1757, after *Emin* had been some time at the academy at *Woolwich*, the D. of *Cumberland* told him, that he should make a campaign with him in *Germany*; *Emin*, therefore, hoped he should go over with him. But his royal highness's departure was so sudden, that he was left behind; this was a dreadful disappointment to him; but upon enquiry, he found that orders had been given for him to follow the first opportunity: he was, however, so impatient under this delay, that he ran to the D. of *N——*, and earnestly intreated him to give him a little money; for, says he, I am determined to cross the channel, and go to the army immediately on foot: his Grace complied; and *Emin* setting out accordingly, arrived much before he was expected, greatly to the surprise of the Duke of *Cumberland*, who admired his spirit, of which he soon after made a farther proof, by sending him on an expedition with the Hunters, which, by a slip of the memory, is said to have been done by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

In one of his letters to the D. of *N——*, which was read by our correspondent, he says, "My Lord, I have this to boast, I was the first man that set fire to the *French* ships at *St Maloes* in 1758."

When the peace put an end to our military operations in *Germany*, *Emin* returned to *England*, and took shipping for *Aleppo*, hoping to have joined *Heraclius* in *Georgia* that way; but finding this impracticable he return-
ed

ed, and took shipping to *Petersbourg*; stress of weather drove him into *Riga*, whence he travelled to *Petersbourg* on foot; and this was the journey in which he was sent back by a defect in his pass.

The D. of N——d has a picture of this extraordinary person; by which he appears to be a little man, of a brown complexion, with a cast in his eyes; but of a penetrating and sagacious countenance.

Copy of the first Letter of EMIN to the then E. now D. of N——d.

My LORD,

I Present you the specimen of my writing I promised. It is too bold, I am afraid, to make myself the subject, when I write for your Lordship; but forgive, my Lord, the language of a stranger; I have been in too low condition to know how to write proper to your Lordship, but you speak to me more kind and humbly than mean people; so I am encouraged.—I have very good designs, and I have suffered very much hardships for them. I think your Lordship will not despise a person in a mean condition, for thinking of something more than livelihood; I have with a good will thrown behind me a very easy livelihood for this condition, mean as it is; and I am not troubled, if I can carry my point at last. As long as I can remember my own family, and I remember my great grandfathers, they have been always soldiers, and always did remember *Christ*, though they were torn out of their country of *Armenia* by *Shaw Abbas*, and planted in *Hamadan*. After their captivity they were soldiers likewise; two of my uncles did spill their blood in the service of *Kouly Kan*; my father was his slave for many years, but he was at last forced to fly into *India*, because this tyrant had sharpened his battle-axe against his own army, more than upon his enemies. Soon after my father sent for me to *Calcutta* in *Bengal*, where he is a merchant. There I saw the fort of *Europeans*, and the soldiers exercise, and the shipping, and that they were dexterous and perfect in all things: Then I grieved within myself for my religion, and my country, that we were in slavery and ignorance, like *Jews*, vagabonds over the earth; and I spoke to my father upon all this; because our fathers did not fight for their country; but I un-

derstood that the *Armenians* in the mountains were free, and handled arms from their childhood; and that those under *Patriarch*, who are subject to the *Turks* and *Persians*, did not

A want courage; but they are all ignorant, and fight only with a wild and natural fierceness; and so they have no order, and do nothing but like robbers. And I resolved I would go to *Europe* to learn art military, and other sciences to assist that art; and I was sure that if I could go into *Armenia*, like *European* officer, I may be useful at last in some degree to my country; but my father did not listen to me, for God did not give him understanding in these things: I could not bear to live like a beast, eating and drinking without liberty or knowledge:—I went to Chaptain *Fox*, of the ship *Walpole*, and kissed his feet hundred times, to let me work for my passage to *Europe*, before he would bend to me; but he did at last admit me; and I came to *England* with much labour, but it did not grieve me when I thought of my country; I entered D myself with my little money into Mr *Middleton's* Academy: I had the honour to tell your Lordship so before: I was first a scholar, and when my money was gone, I was a servant there for my learning; but he was broke, and I lost every thing: I went into the street to work for my bread, E for I could not bear to go about vaging a tail at people's doors for a bit of meat. I will not grieve your Lordship with the misery which I went through; I do not want to be pitied; I got service at last as a porter with one Mr *Robarts*, a grocer in the city; F in this time I carried sometimes burthens of near two hundred weight upon my back, and paid out of my wages to learn some geometry, and to compleat myself in writing, and just to begin a little *French*; but because my Lord, I almost starved myself to G pay for this, and carried burthens more than my strength, I hurted myself so that I could not work any longer; so that I was in despair, and not care what become of me: but a friend put me to write with one Mr *Webster*, an attorney in *Cheapside*, which for a little time got bread; but I was H resolved, in despair, to go again to *India*, because no body would put out his hand to help me to learn, and my uncle sent 60 pounds to Governor *Davis* to carry me back. I am afraid

I am

I am too troublesome in my accounts to your Lordship; but we people of *Asia* cannot say little, in a great deal like scholars. Now I met by chance some gentleman who encouraged me, and gave me books to read, and advised me to kiss Colonel *Dingley's* hands, and shew my business to him. He was a brave soldier, took me by the hand, spoke to his own Serjeant, an honest man, to teach me manual exercise, and gave me *Bland's Military Discipline*, and promised to help me to learn gunnery and fortification; but I was again unfortunated; for when light just began to come to my eyes, he died, and I was like before, except that I knew a little of manual exercise, and read some of the *Roman History*; could learn no more nor live. I was broke to pieces, and bowed my neck to Governor *Davis*, to go over to my friends, without doing any of these things I suffered for. I am in this net at present; but I am happier than all mankind, if I can meet any great man who can prevail upon Governor *Davis* to allow me something out of the money he has only upon condition that I return to blindness once again; that I may go through evolutions with the recruits, and learn gunnery and fortification, and if there is war, to go one year as a volunteer. If Governor *Davis* writes, that I have great man here my protector, my father, who looks upon me as a person run away and forsaken, will make me an allowance to learn. If I could clear my own eyes, and serve my country and my religion, that is trod under the foot of *Musalman*, I would go through all slavery and danger with a glad heart; but if I must return, after four years slavery and misery, to the same ignorance, without doing any good, would break my heart, my Lord, in the end. I beg pardon, I have experience of your Lordship's goodness, else I would not say so much; I would not receive, but return; and I want nothing but a little speaking from the authority of an *Indian* Governor to my friends. I have always been honest. Those I have been slave to will say I am honest. Mr *Grey* trusted me.

Here is a sort of story. Nothing but your Lordship's good nature can make tolerable. I am much obliged to your Lordship for your patience. I shall be very proud of giving your Lordship all the proof in my poor power, how much I am, &c.

JOSEPH AMEEN.

Translation from the Armenian, of his Letter to Prince Heraclius.

To the Most Shining, Most Christian King Heraclius, of Georgia and Armenia.

My KING,

ALL things that have been made, from the beginning of the world to this day, are by the will of God, according to the New Testament. All things were made by him; and without him, was not any thing made that was made. God created the heaven and the earth, the sea and the land; and it is He that made you King over two nations, *Armenians* and *Georgians*. Glory be to God, the Father of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, that made you defender and protector of those *Christian* nations, and of their faith who have been many hundred years under the hands of *Persian* unbelievers; and being now delivered by the mighty hands of your Majesty, the same God will also, I hope, deliver these *Christians*, who are under the hands of *Othomans*; for there is no difficulty in the mighty hands of God; and whosoever trust in him, shall not be ashamed. It was He that delivered *Israel*, by the hand of the prophet *Moses* out of the hands of *Pharaoh*, and fed them with manna, according to the holy *Psalms*, which saith, *Men did eat the bread of angels*: May the same God preserve and strengthen the wrist of your Majesty, to defend us from the encroachment of barbarians. *Amen*.

E Again, having heard the fame of your Majesty's brave conquest, by which you have possessed the two ancient kingdoms of *Armenia* and *Georgia*, and that they are at present under your Majesty's protection, being desirous, from the readiness of my soul, to offer your Majesty my service, which I hope you will make no difficulty to accept it, as money is far from the desire of of your Majesty's servant, who wishes nothing but to serve him who has the rule over his nation; for while I am here, I want nothing: I have a great friend here, and that great friend is my protector; and that protector is the son of the King of *England*. If it please your Majesty to instruct me of your will and pleasure, that I may petition to this great prince, in order to obtain leave to come and to serve you as an *European* officer, according to my low abilities; and that I may teach your soldiers to fight like *Europeans*, who are very well known to your Majesty, that

that with a few men they overcome many.

Your Majesty has heard of the *German* nation, who, with no more than twenty thousand men, are able to give battle to a hundred thousand *Mahometans* or *Turks*, an enemy to the *Christian* nations: I would also acquaint your Majesty, how it is, or by what means that the *European* nation are such conquerors, and so brave warriors. It is a rule among them, that whoever is desirous to become a warrior, first, he is obliged to enter himself into the house of exercise, which they call it here, an academy to learn or to study, four or five years, the art of war, that is to say, to learn the art of building strong castles, the like of which are not to be found in all *Asia*; and also, the art of managing great guns in such manner, as none of our fortifications could stand before them for three days; likewise, the manner of encamping with judgment, and the way of ranging of the soldiers, so that they are like a wall of iron, not to be broken; and after having thoroughly compleated his study in that art, leaves the place, goes and offers himself and his service to his prince or king, thereby becomes an officer, or fighter for his king and country; and by long experience, perfects himself in that great art; for the art of war here is not to be understood easily; it contains many things difficult to be known, and very much preferable to the practice of *Turks* and *Persians*. See, O mighty King, it is not by strength of arm, that these nations are called conquerors, but by wisdom and art. Here every thing is by art and wisdom; for without wisdom, the land is not land; and the nations that dwell therein, are blind and unhappy. According to the Old Testament, which saith, God made the heaven and the earth by his infinite wisdom; therefore God loveth wisdom for this reason. I say, who soever followeth wisdom, he is dear or beloved of God; for from wisdom proceedeth all manner of goodness; also, a man is not mighty without wisdom, nor wise without righteousness. The antient *Romans*, who were so great, gave laws, and subdued all nations of the world; this was by art and wisdom; before our Saviour, although they were heathens and idolaters; but they were virtuous, and lived in good morals: another exam-

ple, *Peter the Great*, of *Russia*, who could not be so great a warrior, and his country could never have been so blessed, and flourished, had not he come over here to learn wisdom, who, when he was in *Holland*, served in a place of ship-building, like one of the labourers, and humbled himself therein; whosoever humbleth himself, shall be exalted, &c. And when he returned into his own country, he was full of all manner of wisdom, by which he made himself father, as well as Lord and King over his country. These are things which have made the people of *Europe* to be conquerors, and to be esteemed more wise than all the nations upon the face of the earth; for amongst them are learned men, who study the way in which God has made all things according to their nature, by which they are able to do things of great wonder and usefulness. They send likewise into every part of the world, at a great expence, for to learn all things that are produced upon, or under the earth, by which they are increased in wisdom and riches; their cities are very great, their people are very happy, not being afraid of famine or dangers, and they are under excellent laws, by which no man is suffered to do wrong to another, though he is weak or poor. But this nation, this great and mighty nation, O! my King, where I live, is not only great and wise nation, but also destroyers of the devourers of mankind. I am surprised to see, that even the sheep in this country rest in quietness, without the least fear of wolves. May the great God grant your Majesty's subjects to follow their examples, to grow wise and conquerors, under the wisdom and courage of your Majesty, to whom God grant long life, to trample your enemies like dust under your feet.

May it please your Majesty to know who your servant is, that raises his head to speak to you, and takes pains to know these things, with much labour, for your Majesty's service, to whom God grant victory. The name of your servant is *Emin*, the son of *Joseph*; the son of *Michael*, the son of *Gregory*, who is descended from *Emin* who, in the day when *Armenia* was broke under the battle axe of *Shah Abbas*, was *Minbashy* in his country, but he was made captive, with others and was carried into *Persia*, and placed at *Hamadan*; from him your Majesty

ty's servant is come, and he is called of his name, being born at *Hamadan*; but our captivity was grievous under the *Persians*, who, since *Mahometanism*, which is well known to your Majesty, are grown quite barbarians, not being so civilized as they were in antient times, (according to the history's I have read in this blest'd island) so that my father flew from *Hamadan*, in the time of *Shaw Thamas Kouly Kan*, into *India*, to a place called *Calcutta*, where the *English* have a fort, and soldiers, and a great trade, though their country is seven months voyage from *Bengal*; there my father made himself a Merchant to this day; and would have made me such as himself, but I did not submit to him; for I enquired of my fathers from my infancy, the reason why we were persecuted by infidels? and why we did reside so contemptibly amongst lawless nations? but they made me no answer, and my heart was grieved, and I had none to comfort me in my griefs; for I said, the ants that creep upon the earth have a king, and we have not; and the nations of all countries make their laugh upon us, also persecuting, saying to us, that you are masterless; you have no king of your own, and that you resemble the *Jews* scattered upon the face of the earth; you have no love for one another; you are without honour; and by the disunity of your nation, all the nations insult you; you are contemptible, and without zeal; and you are as great lovers of money, as the heathens did love their gods. I could not bear all these reflections, whilst I grieved, and found none to heal me. I observed watchfully the *Europeans*, their wise customs, and their shipping, far better both for sailing and for war, than the ships of the *Indians*; and above all, the practice of their soldiers, who, if they were thousands of men, by one word of command from their officers, instantly all together move and act, as if they were one man. Then I thought in my mind, that it was God that had put in my heart to think on all things. Therefore, I spoke not to my father, but had hopes in my heart, that if I went to *England*, I should learn the art of war, and I was encouraged, for I then heard a little, and not much, of your Majesty's name, until I came here, where I learned that your Majesty was established in your kingdom, and had routed a great army of *Persians*.

ans. See! O my king, what great thing the wisdom is, by which this nation know our country better than we do; and that this nation are awake, and we are asleep. On board the ship I worked like a sailor; and afterwards, when I came here, was so reduced, that I was forced, by hunger, to offer myself to sale upon the *Exchange*, to be sent into the new world. O! my King, do not pity me; no, not even at that time when you hear, or see me sacrificed in your service, but pity those servants of *Christ*, who deserve pity; but the omnipotent God saved me, by the hands of an *Englishman*; and the same God who heard the crying of my heart, did put it into the heart of a generous Nobleman, who is one of the pillars of the throne of *England*, to assist me. He made me right in the counsel of my heart; he made me known to the son of the King of *England*; he sent me to the place of education, where I learnt the art of war, according to wisdom.

My ambition is to lay my knowledge at the feet of your Majesty, and to serve you in the best of my ability. For know, O my King, that what is not built on knowledge, though it is very strong and lofty, is as if it were built upon sand; therefore, my purpose is, to go well instructed into your Majesty's service, and to carry with me men skilful in all things, (if you give me encouragement) to strengthen and polish your kingdom, like the kingdoms of *Europe*: for you have a good country, and command over many brave men; and if you could gather the *Armenians*, a rich and trading people, who are scattered to the east, and the west, and the north, and the south, under the protection of your Majesty's arms in your own country, no kingdom in the *East* would be like your kingdom, for riches and glory. May the eternal God, the Father of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, sharpen your scimitar upon all your enemies, and strengthen the wrist of your Majesty's right hand, to protect our distressed nation, according to the wishes and labours of your servant.

* * It is not certainly known whether this letter came to *Heraclius's* hand.

*† The letter to the D. of N—— is printed from the original, in *Emin's* own hand writing; the character remarkably fair, and even mercantile.

††† *Emin's* 2d Letter to his noble Patron, before mentioned, shall be in our next.

8 Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.—Lunations for 1767.

The Apparent Times of all the ECLIPSES of JUPITER'S SATELLITES, which have been, or will be visible in ENGLAND, during the Year 1767. Calculated from new Tables to the Meridian of LONDON.

JANUARY.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
3	15	22	30	I.1
4	13	23	0	I.2
4	15	22	24	I.3
4	18	40	15	E.3
8	17	11	18	I.4
8	21	9	28	E.4
10	17	14	0	I.1
11	15	52	50	I.2
12	11	41	15	I.1
17	19	5	6	I.1
18	18	23	16	I.2
19	13	33	0	I.1
25	11	2	18	I.4
25	14	54	18	E.4
28	9	52	57	I.1
29	10	10	26	I.2
FEBRUARY.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
2	17	17	30	I.1
4	11	45	50	I.1
5	12	42	40	I.2
9	11	3	0	I.3
11	8	53	18	E.4
11	13	39	31	I.1
12	15	15	55	I.2
13	8	8	0	I.1
16	15	1	18	I.3
18	15	33	50	I.1
19	17	50	0	I.2
20	10	2	32	I.1
25	17	28	53	I.1
27	11	57	43	I.1
MARCH.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
1	6	26	38	I.1
2	9	42	32	I.2
6	13	53	30	I.1
8 <i>opposit of</i> ☉ & ♃				
9	15	1	42	E.2
15	12	32	0	E.1
17	7	1	5	E.1
20	6	56	14	E.2
22	14	28	27	E.1
24	8	57	37	E.1
24	14	11	7	E.3
27	9	33	7	E.2
29	16	25	4	E.1
31	10	54	14	E.1
APRIL.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
2	11	10	18	I.4
2	14	46	18	E.4
3	12	10	20	E.2
7	12	50	53	E.1
9	7	20	2	E.1
10	14	47	46	E.2
14	14	47	25	E.1
16	9	16	32	E.1
19	8	44	18	E.4
23	11	12	43	E.1
28	9	21	7	E.2
29	7	7	17	I.3
29	10	11	45	E.3
30	13	8	36	E.1
MAY.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
5	11	58	11	E.2
6	11	7	35	I.3
6	14	11	17	E.3
9	9	32	49	E.1
12	14	34	57	E.2
16	11	27	34	E.1
23	13	21	53	E.1
30	9	5	33	E.2
JUNE.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
1	9	44	9	E.1
6	11	41	38	E.2
8	11	18	18	I.4
8	11	37	42	E.1
11	10	1	6	E.3
18	11	0	0	I.3
24	9	52	13	E.1
JULY.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
1	8	46	38	E.2
17	10	0	27	E.1.2
AUGUST.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
2	8	17	30	E.1
2	8	31	26	E.3
In September andd October no Eclipses of the Satellites are vifible.				
NOVEMBER.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
1	17	34	41	E.3
2	16	8	24	I.2
9	18	43	0	I.2
14	16	25	51	I.1
21	18	17	43	I.1
DECEMBER.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	
4	15	36	49	I.2
7	16	27	0	I.1
9	17	30	18	I.4
9	18	56	18	E.4
11	18	7	30	I.2
14	17	3	53	E.3
14	18	16	57	I.1
21	18	26	0	I.3
30	16	24	4	I.1

Mr URBAN,
IN the STATIONERS ALMANACK for this Year, 1767, the Publisher has given the Public, as usual, his Calculations of the Lunations; but as they are not true, I have thought it necessary to transcribe them, with a corresponding TABLE of the true Times; and desire you will give them a Place in your next Magazine.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ML

STATIONERS ALMANACK.					TRUE TIME.				
	New Moon	1st Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.	New Moon	1st Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.	
	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.	
January	19 6 a	26 noon	4 4 m	12 4 m	30 4 m	7 8 m	14 midn.	23 5	
February	18 6 m	24 9 a	2 8 a	11 Midn	28 2 a	5 8 a	13 8 a	21 8	
March	18 4 a	25 8 m	4 2 a	11 6 a	29 midn.	7 10 m	15 3 a	23 8	
April	17 1 m	23 9 a	2 8 m	10 8 m	28 9 m	6 3 m	14 7 m	21 4	
May	16 9 m	23 noon	2 1 m	9 6 a	27 7 a	5 9 a	13 8 a	20 10	
June	14 5 a	22 4 m	30 4 m	8 1 m	26 6 m	4 3 a	12 7 m	19 3	
July	14 2 m	21 9 a	29 2 a	7 6 m	25 7 a	4 7 m	11 4 a	18 7	
August	12 1 a	20 3 a	28 1 m	5 11 m	24 10 m	2 11 a	9 midn.	16 22	
September	11 3 m	19 7 m	26 9 m	3 4 a	23 3 m	1 1 a	8 8 m	15 11	
October	10 8 a	18 11 a	25 6 a	2 midn.	22 8 a	30 11 m	7 5 a	14 44	
November	9 2 a	17 noon	24 4 m	1 noon	21 1 a	28 8 a	6 3 m	13 100	
December	9 8 m	16 11 a	23 3 a	1 4 m	21 4 m	28 4 m	5 2 a	13 77	

The differences of the times are so great, that they admit of no excuse for the author; for if we add 11 days to the time, for new stile, they will still be grossly erroneous; nor will it avail the author or publisher to tell us, they are computed for the year 1768, because the times of lunations, in an almanack, are always required for the current year.

New Experiments concerning the Putrefaction of the Juices and Humours of Animal Bodies. By M. Jean Baptiste Gaber, Translated from the Memoirs of the Academy of Turin.

THE great Lord Chancellor Bacon, who may be considered as the restorer of Philosophy, was well apprized of the great advantages which medical and natural knowledge would derive from a judicious history of putrefaction founded upon experiment. I shall not, however, attempt such a work in its utmost extent, nor even to furnish materials for such a work, with respect to all subjects, for fear my attention should be too much divided among a great variety of facts to be properly employed upon any. I shall confine myself to the animal juices; and, indeed, my experiments have been made only on the most considerable of them, or such, at least, as appeared to me to be the most proper to throw light upon the internal causes of many diseases, upon their effects or symptoms, and the indications of cure.

1. A man aged about fifty years died of an inveterate jaundice without a fever; and his body having lain about 24 hours in a cold place in winter, was then opened. The large intestines were found infarcted with ash-coloured excrements; and the small ones contained here and there a kind of yellow mucus; the gall-bladder was distended with a great excess of bile, nearly black. Some of this bile I received in a glass, from an aperture which I made in the vesicle, and found it not very foetid, but something glewy and tenacious. I put a small part of it into another vessel, and poured upon it a drop or two of aqua-fortis; the mixture immediately effervesced, and several air bubbles rose to the surface, with a hissing which was audible when I brought my ear close to the vessel, and the mixture became sensibly warm.

2. I divided the remainder of the bile into three parts, which I placed in open glasses, where they were exposed to different degrees of heat, which answered to the 35th, 25th, and 10th degrees of *Reaumur's* thermometer. At the end of twenty-four hours I mixed them with acids: the bile which had been placed in a degree of heat answering to 35, was most diluted, and gave very slight indica-

(*Gent. Mag.* JAN. 1767.)

tions of effervescence; that which had stood in 25, was also diluted, and the acid produced a more sensible effervescence, but still very slight; and the bile which having been exposed only to the temperament of the air, which might perhaps vary from seven to ten, preserved its tenacity, and fermented as forcibly as in *Experim. 1.* This experiment was repeated a few hours afterwards, in the presence of several eminent persons, and the effect was the same.

3. Some blood which was taken from a vein of the dead body at the same time, appeared to be of a yellowish red. Some of this blood being immediately mixed with spirit of nitre, effervesced, but much less than the bile. This mixture being left to digest for some hours, a yellow serum separated from the blood, and covered its whole surface; this blood being subjected to the same heat as the bile, and for the same time in the stove, appeared more disposed to effervescence than the bile; but this disposition afterwards gradually diminished.

4. From these experiments the following observations may be drawn.

1. That in diseased bodies the humours may become so alcalescent as to effervesce with acids; for it is not probable, that the humours on which these experiments were made effervesced in consequence of any alteration they had suffered after the body was dead; it having been kept only 24 hours in a cold place, and in cold weather, where the same humours taken from a healthy body would scarce have acquired such a degree of alkalescence in many days.

2. That a very slight degree of putrefaction and foetor, which is not sufficient to produce alkalescence out of the body, as appears by experiments related in the sequel, will produce alkalescence in the body.

3. That alkali formed in the body, and contained in the bile, is extremely volatile, since a heat of 25 degrees made the greatest part of it evaporate; and that the same alkali contained in the blood, being a little more entangled with other elements, is, consequently less volatile; since the same degree of heat, continued for the same time, dissipated but a very inconsiderable part of it.

4. This observation inclines me to suspect, that, in other experiments upon putrefaction, in which some operators

rators affirm, that they have seen indubitable proofs of the presence of an alkali; and others say, they have scarce discovered any indications at all; the difference is the effect of different degrees of heat, the staleness of the substance exposed to the heat, or the different volatility of the alkali arising from its cohesion with other principles.

5. The same experiments that I made upon morbid bile, I made also upon healthy bile, upon blood, and upon serum. I divided each of these liquors into three parts, which I separately exposed to the three different degrees of heat mentioned above; and having submitted them severally to the action of mineral acids, I found the bile most disposed to effervesce; and *Baglivi* has observed, that it corrupts sooner than any other humour. I found that human bile was more disposed to effervesce than the bile of an ox; that corrupt blood ferments with acids still slower, and that serum ferments slower than blood. In all these experiments, the effervescence was attended with the same phenomena that are related, (*Par. 1.*) Putrescent humours not only effervesce with mineral acids, but with very weak distilled vinegar. The several portions of these humours that have been exposed to artificial heat, become foetid, and effervesce soonest, and soonest arrive at the last stage of fermentation. When this happens, the fermentation ceases*, though the heat is continued; and the smell, which till then is intolerably foetid, becomes herbaceous, and is not disagreeable†. The foetor manifests itself sooner, and lasts longer than the alcalescence.

6. To put the effervescence of putrescent humours with mineral acids beyond a doubt, I must now observe, that the aqua-fortis which I used in my experiments was very weak, and such as produced no motion in common water; and this effervescence is so far from being the effect of con-

* It has sometimes happened, that serum exposed to an heat equal to 35, has not effervesced; which gives cause to suspect that the alkali contained in it dissipates in proportion to the force and continuance of the heat.

† This always happens in the process of vegetation. All putrescent humours deposited in a warm place soon become rancid, and contract a strong smell, which, after a long time, resembles that of amber.

centering the acids*, that, in my opinion, the acids may be so concerned as to render the effervescence less, principally because the animal humours resist effervescence, in proportion as they unite with acids speedily and intimately: for when made use of distilled vinegar, not strong enough to coagulate the putrescent humours, I observed that the effervescence was equally violent, and I have seen distilled vinegar operate so powerfully upon a putrid serum as wholly to convert it into froth.

7. When I was reading Dr *Pringle's* experiments upon this subject, I observed that he sometimes exposed putrescent substances to an heat equal to the 100th degree of *Fahrenheit's* thermometer†, which is nearly the same with the 30th degree of *Reaumur's*.—Now, it is certain, that at this degree of heat, animal humours very soon become putrid; but then they lose as soon the alcalescence which they derive from putrefaction, if this degree of heat is continued; so that as these corrupting humours manifest their alcalescent quality for a very short time only, it might easily happen that no sign of alcalescence appeared in his experiment, if it was not made in the critical moment: I mean, if he examined the putrescent humours a little before the alkali was formed, or a little after it had evaporated. And supposing the experiment to have been critically made, still, as the ambient heat would have caused the alkali to evaporate almost entirely as soon as it was formed, Dr *Pringle* would have perceived very slight tokens of effervescence, though with a less degree of heat they would have been considerable: consequently, if that ingenious and accurate observer had made his experiments with a degree of heat just equal to that with which I made mine, the result, *ceteris paribus*, would have been the same.

8. I received some blood as it issued from the arm in a vial; and having dissolved it, or broken its texture, by continual agitation, I left it to putrify. I observed that its fine florid red colour insensibly faded to a blackish brown; but this change did not take place in the whole mass at the

* Which is the case with bile not in a putrescent state.

† The freezing point in *Fahrenheit's* is 32, the boiling 212. On *Reaumur's* the first is marked 0, the latter 80.

same time; it began at the surface, and gradually descended.

9. Blood in this state does not putrify so soon, nor so soon give signs of alcalescence, as the red part separated from the serum, because the serum putrifies more slowly than any other animal humour.

10. After having discovered, by the foregoing experiments, that the alkali flies off with a slight degree of heat, I was desirous to try if I could recover and retain it. I therefore put into an alembic of glass some serum which had separated from blood taken a few hours before from a feverish patient, and I placed it in a degree of heat between 25 and 28 of *Reaumur's* scale: I passed the neck of the alembic thro' a hole which was made for that purpose, in the wooden covering of the stove, that the head of it might be in the same temperament with the air of the chamber, which was equal to about the 10th degree of the same scale, and that the exhaling vapour might condense there into liquor; to the spout of the head of the alembic, I luted a bottle as a receiver, and at the end of every two days I had about two drachms of this distilled liquor, upon which I poured acids, with different effects. That part which came over first, had the smell and taste of serum, it was clear and transparent, and did not effervesce either with acids or alkalis. The next portion was slightly foetid, but nearly of the same taste and transparency as the first; the third differed little from the second; but the fourth was extremely foetid, foul, opaque, and of a pale colour; it did not, however, effervesce, but acids slightly tinged it with red; the fifth, which came over after the tenth day, and was clear, effervesced with acids, and produced a hissing which became sensible when the ear was brought close to the vessel: it also produced bubbles and froth; the sixth portion was equally limpid, but effervesced more slightly, and when I perceived that nothing more would come over with this degree of heat, I broke the alembic to examine the residuum: I found it a viscous crust, resembling wax, of a reddish colour, and extremely foetid, but the affusion of acids produced not the least signs of effervescence. This experiment, I tho't, proved to demonstration, that alkali evaporates with a degree of heat from 25 to 28; that being collected in a receiver, it will effervesce, and that the

residuum is a mass extremely foetid, wholly destitute of alkali, and, consequently, no effervescence is to be expected by pouring acids upon it.

11. Some blood which I kept in a glass vessel close stopped, retained its alcalescence a long time, though it was exposed to a degree of heat equal to 25; but upon unstopping the vessel, it flew off with great violence, in a vapour extremely foetid. The explosion was probably caused by the expansion of the air, in consequence of the putrefaction, and this experiment shews why the humours that are contained in the vessels of a human body, become alcalescent while they are yet scarce foetid, at the same time that drawn from the body, and kept in open vessels, they become foetid before they give signs of alcalescence. As soon as they begin to form alkali in the vessels, the alkali is retained, but as it exhales from a vessel exposed to the air, a greater quantity must be formed than exhales before it can become sensible.

12. As serum subjected to the experiment in a sound state did not give up its alkali in less than ten days, it may be fairly inferred that it does not in less time become corrupt, it being certain, in the first place, that humours corrupt slowly in a closed vessel; and, in the second place, that of all humours, the serum continues longest uncorrupt.

I did not doubt, but that serum, already corrupt, would, in distillation, give up its alkali immediately, I therefore made the same experiments upon corrupt serum, that I had made upon sound: My principal view was to determine, exactly, the time when the alkali would begin to fly off, and after having collected the distilled liquor, to try whether it would change the blue vegetable colour of violets to a green, which the slowness of the preceding experiment had prevented me from attempting. I took for this purpose some blood in such a state of putrescence as to effervesce with acids, and having put it into a glass alembic, I exposed it to the same degree of heat with the same precautions and apparatus as in the preceding experiments. The first day I collected two drachms of the distilled liquor, which I exposed to the action of various acids, and a violent effervescence ensued: I then poured some of the same liquor upon syrup of violets, and it produced as

fine a green as spirit of hartshorn; this tincture having been changed to a red, by the affusion of a few drops of aqua fortis, became again blue, upon pouring into it some more of the distilled liquor. The liquor that distilled the five following days, gave the same indications of an alkali. As the distillation entirely ceased after this time, I broke the alembic, and found just such a residuum as before, but under it there was a small portion of liquor, reduced to the consistence of syrup, which retained somewhat of an alkaline quality, but so weak that having exposed it about twelve hours in a window where the heat of the air was equal to about ten degrees of *Réaumur's* scale, the alkali totally disappeared.

13. This effervescence and power of changing syrup of violets green, proves that putrescent humours form a true alkali, which exhales with a very slight heat. I would have made the experiment upon the syrup of violets with the putrid humours themselves, but the opacity of the serum, the red colour of the blood, and the yellowness of the bile, would have rendered it doubtful.

14. As the residuum left in the alembic after distillation, though not alkaline, is extremely foetid, it is evident that though the alkali may disengage and exalt this foetor, and render it more penetrating, it is not the productive cause of it, because the foetor remains when the alkali is departed.

15. But as both the alkaline and foetor disappear in the same degree of heat, if long continued (*Par. 5.*) it appears that this foetor is produced by the effluvia of parts extremely volatile, but different from volatile alkali, which, though sooner produced, are more slowly dissipated, since the foetor generally continues longer than the alkaline. Alkaline may, however, be sometimes connected with a slight foetor; and, on the contrary, extreme foetor may subsist without alkaline. This is a confirmation of the difference between the foetid and alkaline particles, which the ingenious *Dr Pringle* has demonstrated by another argument; he observes, that the exhalations of fresh urine are not pernicious, though they contain more alkali than any substance in a state of putrefaction, the odour of which is pernicious in the highest degree. Putrid effluvia, therefore, are of a different nature from alkaline salt.

16. This being the fact, it follows that a volatile alkali is not a necessary product of putrefaction, and that the degree of alkaline is not equal to that of putrefaction; but that, with respect to vegetable substances, neutral salts, if mixed with oil, become volatile by means of putrescence, though in animal bodies alkali commences by the action of the bowels, where enveloped with other principles, it becomes perfect, or manifests itself by putrefaction; and that for this reason putrefaction engenders a quantity of alkali more considerable in proportion as it finds in putrescent bodies more salts and other elements capable, by mixing with salts, of communicating to them an alkaline volatility. Upon the whole, if it is considered, 1st. That acid plants, plants that yield an acid in distillation, yield very little of it when they are converted into blood or humours by the action of the solids in an animal body; that they putrify almost immediately, and yield in distillation instead of an acid, an alkali in a great quantity; 2^{dly}, that an alkali is sooner brought off by distillation from putrified substances than others. 3^{dly}, That almost all salts are destroyed by the action of the bowels, and putrescence, and that no alkali is found in the ashes of bodies consumed by fire; and, 4^{thly}, that the humours which abound with salts particularly the urine, afford the greatest quantity of alkali after putrefaction, I shall be justified in adopting the opinion of the chemists, who suppose that volatile salts owe their origin to other salts which are thus changed by the action of the bowels in animal bodies, by putrefaction and by fire, and that totally losing their original form, they become alkalies. Upon this supposition it will be easy to conceive how volatile salts resist putrefaction, as well as salts of other kinds, although putrefaction produces them. The quantity of alkaline salts produced by putrefaction, is indeed in proportion to the quantity of natural salts pre-existing in the putrifying substances; but as these salts are not sufficient to prevent putrefaction, it is not surprising that the alkali which results, cannot arrest its progress. If the natural salts had been still more abundant, there is reason to think that they might have retarded its effects, for urine, which contains the greatest quantity of salts, is least subject

ject to putrefaction, and when it is become putrid, its effluvia is less hurtful than the effluvia of any other humour, which can be attributed only to the abundance of the pre existing salts, and the strength of the alcali that is formed out of them.

17. The urine of a person in health will not become putrid in less than three days, so as to effervesce with acids; but the urine of a person sick of a putrid fever, will become so putrid as to produce that effect in four and twenty hours. The blood of a person so diseased will also shew signs of alcalescence much sooner than the blood of a person in a pleurisy. These particulars, however, belong to another class of experiments, which I reserve till a future opportunity, and in which, after an examination of the morbid humours, and a comparison of the phenomena which they exhibit, with each other, I shall endeavour to deduce such consequences as may facilitate the discovery of the causes of diseases, explain their natures, and direct the method of cure.

Of this interesting work, when it appears, some account shall be given.

Mr URBAN,

A Correspondent of yours, in female disguise, (*See Vol. xxxvi. p. 580*) having conjectured, supposed, and conceived a great deal about a spider, at a time he was surrounded by a subsiding fog, give me leave to trouble you with a word or two upon the same subject.

As I was riding over some pasture grounds, about the middle of *October*, I discovered, in the middle of a very large field, a spider, floating in the air: On my approach, it had a progressive motion; but, on coming very near, it ascended a considerable height. In a few minutes it came down again. I endeavoured to take hold of it, when the little animal, aware of its danger, again ascended in a perpendicular line, quite out of sight. That the line by which it ascended could not possibly be fixed to any thing, I was very certain, from the situation of the place; and therefore was struck with admiration at this phenomenon.

This ingenious Gentleman says, "The notion of a spider's darting or projecting its web is chimerical, because the thing itself is impossible."—The contrary of which is true. A small spider, accidentally lighting on

my hand, I teased the little creature for some time, to make it go off again; and at length saw three * webs or rays, separate and distinct, darted from its tail; on which it left my finger, and was carried over a tall hedge, by a small breeze of wind.—Providence has wonderfully contrived the most easy and simple means for the sustenance and preservation of every creature, and the spider's web was undoubtedly intended not only to form nets, but to convey them to distant places, instead of wings †.

B Had this Gentleman's knowledge of the subject been less superficial, he might also have known, that the female spider does not lay an amazing number of eggs, for one spider produces only one egg, which she carries along with her. It is white and round, about the size of a small garden pea, and placed at the hind part of her body. On opening one of them which I took from a spider, not less than 20 or 30 young ones ran away and hid themselves in the grass. I would therefore advise this petulant correspondent never more to attempt to solve a difficulty till the fog is quite subsided,

I am yours, &c. A. Y.

Mr URBAN,

THE author of the three Letters on Original Sin published by you, believes nothing at all of the metempsychosis (transmigration of the human soul) of Pythagoras. The contents of the Letters which he intended for your magazine, had they been agreeable to your correspondents, are plann'd as follows:

F Letter V. According to the mosaic account of the creation, the celestial world and its angelic hosts must have existed before the six days creation, and have been spectators thereof. The creation declared to be begun and finished in six days, was only that of the creatures of our solar worlds.

G The fallen angels destined to become

* Dr Lister to Mr Ray.—He might very well mistake many threads shot at a time (as is usual with many spiders, more or less) for one thread divided and forked.—*Derham's Collection of Philosophical Letters*, p. 89.

† Dr Hulse to Mr Ray.—I have seen them shoot their webs three yards long before they begin to sail, and they will, as it were, fly away incredibly swift. Sometimes they will shoot their threads upwards, and will mount up with them in a line almost perpendicular. Ditto, page 64,

the

the sons of *Adam*, and absolved of God by virtue of the redeemer promised (as also by virtue of the covenant made with their intended father in their behalf) were so chosen of god by an election of grace; that is, some of those fallen spirits were chosen to an immediate restitution through *Adam* in *Christ*; while others were left to suffer previously the wrath of God, or the Aionian punishments.

Letter VI. The impurity of infant souls could not have resulted by propagation from *Adam*, but must have been personal, &c. God who rejected the evil spirits for their personal guilt, would not have rejected innocent infant souls for the guilt of their progenitor. Propagated corruption can be nothing worse than physical or constitutional infirmity. Begetting and creation, very different productions. The traduction of souls or their partial progressive enascency unreasonable. Souls born of men in this aion (with all such as are intended to be so) have probably been in a state of death, or profound insensibility long before their being so born, in so much that all consciousness of their former personal delinquency might be intirely forgotten by them. By *Nesme hūm* the *breath of lives* breathed into man, is meant the breath of god, which revives or communicates life to that which is dead. The words *Nesme hūm* cannot mean the spirit of god, neither can they mean the human soul. *Nesme hūm* means that quickening breath of god communicated not to the body, but to the soul, and whereby every animal receives life from god by a perpetual derivation of it from him. The souls of men must have existed such as they are, viz. impure beings, before they entered the human body.

Letter VII. Scripture language analogous and parabolical. This exemplified, and proves an evidence that *Nesme hūm* (in Greek the *pnoe*) or breath of lives, must mean the reviving breath of god. The difference between the reviving *pnoe* and the regenerating spirit of *Christ*. It was the soul of *Adam*, and not his body, that received the *Pnoe* or reanimating breath of god. For this reason it is, that the life of a man's body depends upon its union, with its revived soul. How *Adam* died in that very day when he eat the forbidden fruit. The difference be-

tween the gracious life, and the creaturely life of the human soul. The creaturely life the sure consequence of the gracious, but not *vice versa*. The difference between death and corruption. The soul may remain dead or void of all vital communications from God for ages innumerable without corruption. Corruption what, infers violence. Lost souls shall experience not only death, but that by real corruption. Restored only are immortalized, or put on incorruption. The author of revelation has chosen the fittest terms whereby to express his meaning to us. The lake of fire the last revealed punishment for incorrigible souls.

Letter VIII. The immortality of christians sufficiently promised in the scriptures, although not in the terms aion or aionios rendered falsely in our *English bible eternal, everlasting*. Great the difference between death and annihilation. There is a dormant essence in every redeemed soul whereby he may be said to have life in *posse*, as a rose during winter may be said to be in *posse* in its unsightly plant and root. *Resurrection*, what to be understood thereby. It imports an impartation of the spirit of *Christ*, and a new nature in him. The work of redemption is already perfected in *Christ*; the work of restoration distinct from this. All that are lost are redeemed; Although all are redeemed, yet very few as yet are the restored; in that restoration is a work wrought within us by the regenerating spirit of *Christ* communicated unto us as a free gift, and quickening us in his life. By being in *Christ*, is meant a being ingrafted into him, and thereby a being one spirit in him. This is compared to an ingrafting into an olive tree, whereby the graft receives its life and nourishment from the tree. *Finis*.

I will by no means obtrude my lucubrations on your readers undesired, nor presume to propose any sentiments to them which they shall disapprove of. I must however declare myself ready to support the truths which I have espoused, against any serious and reasonable opponent candidly; and I will answer his objections, not as an enemy, but as my friend; and if convicted of my errors, I will submit to his fair confutation with humility and thankfulness.

MR URBAN, Perth, Dec. 1766.

IN your Magazine for *October* last, are several letters on the high prices of provisions; but none of them seem to assign true causes, or point out effectual remedies.

I am a well-wisher, though no farmer; have had frequent occasions to see and know the state of the country: After upwards of fifty years experience, I offer you a few of my conjectures; and begin with

The progress which the landlords and farmers make in improving their lands in the low countries in *Scotland*:—there were very few improvements there before the year 1740, since which time they have been very laborious: inclosing all their lands, arable and unarable, with ditches and hedges; making arable of what is fit for that purpose; what is not, they are planting with timber.—They are letting out great part of their old arable lands into grass, which, of itself, would soon lessen the quantity of corn, were not sufficient amends made by new grounds that never were plowed before.

But an evil every day increasing throughout *Britain*, which, unless some speedy stop be put to, will prevent the expectation of ever seeing corn so cheap as it has been (excepting in a year of such extraordinary crop as 1741): This growing evil is, the great increase of horses for the plow. It is within easy remembrance, when there were two oxen at least in each plow, sometimes four, six, nay even eight; but now such a thing is a wonder, which makes a surprizing decrease of horned cattle, and as prodigious an increase of horses. If there are supposed in *Britain* 1,000,000 of plows, three horses to each, there are three million employed in that service; if each of these are allowed, upon an average, half a peck of corn a day, it is a consumption of 46,881 quarters per day; which, in half a year, (the time of plowing) amounts to 8,532,342 quarters:—if we add to these the horses employed in coaches, four-wheel chaises, waggons and carts, of which there can scarce be supposed a smaller number in *Britain* than 50,000, four horses to each will be 200,000; if each of them is allowed a peck of corn per day, it is a consumption of 2,281,250 quarters in a year.

A good means to lessen this prodigious consumption of corn, & thereby lower the price of that, and all o-

ther provisions, might be, to oblige every farmer to put from the plow the third horse, and substitute in its stead a pair of oxen, which will eat no corn, and save the third horse's half peck a day, which for the plowing half year, will amount to 2,866,500 quarters; one half of which is sufficient to answer the demands of the poor; and the other half, 1,433,250 quarters, will generally answer the demands for foreign markets, being near as much as was ever exported from *Britain* in one year.

Thus, it is not the multitude of people which causes the high prices; but the farmer is obliged to retain such prodigious quantities of corn, (which never appears at market) for the feed of his horses. As is said above, the third horse's corn would, of course, make all sorts of corn cheap enough.

For cheapening other provisions, the adding two oxen to each plow, will occasion an increase of not less than 200,000 oxen, one half of which will come once a year to the hands of the butcher, and thereby infallibly lower the price of beef, and, in consequence, all other provisions.

There is another evil, no less prejudicial to the country, which equally affects landlords and farmers, that is, the decrease of sheep, as far as the above mentioned improvements have extended, sheep are banished out of the country: before, each farmer in the low countries had a flock of sheep, great or small; now there is not a sheep left in all the country; the scarcity is incredible, and the detriment to the woollen manufactures, inexpressible. In the Highlands of *Scotland* they do very well with sheep, but in a few years, if not prevented, the sheep in that country will be destroyed also: the butchers go so fast upon them, that they force them to sell their sheep at three and four years, whereas they formerly kept them till five or six years old, which occasions the loss of two years wool.

To oblige every farmer to keep a sheep for every five acres of land he possesses, would occasion a surprizing increase in the number of those useful and necessary animals.

I could say a great deal more; but, that I may not exceed the bounds of a letter, shall stop short, with,

Sir, Yours, &c.

SIR,

S I R,

A Neighbour of mine, being informed of the incessant outcry that is made against his brother farmers, because they do not carry their corn to market faster than they do, said, with a mixture of indignation and contempt, These *Londoners* fancy that wheat and other corn grows on trees, like nuts and acorns, and that we have no other trouble with it besides shoveling it into sacks, and loading it on our waggons.

Indeed, some of those, who, by indiscreet publications, spirited the mob to commit the late outrages, seem wholly unacquainted with the farmer's rotation of business; that as soon as he has got in one crop, nay before, he must employ all his best hands in laying in for another; and the season has been sometimes so short and ticklish, that, with all his diligence, he has but indifferent success. This last season, indeed, has been very favourable; but then the farmer has had another difficulty to struggle with, owing to a peculiarity in this year's crop. The corn is separated from the straw with so much difficulty, that it takes in common twice the time, sometimes a great deal more, for the best workman to thresh out the same quantity of grain that it usually has done in any other year: It consequently costs the farmer so much more in proportion to have his work done; and this at a time when very many have not a third part of their usual crop, none a full one. This is certainly the case in one part of the country, famous for plenty of good corn.

But, grant that all these difficulties may be got over; that the farmers might, as some public-spirited gentlemen have done, hire a greater number of hands, and pour their scanty stock of grain into the markets to stop the outcry, what, in that case, must become of the poor, but industrious labourer, who must either be employed the whole year in work, or come to the parish? When the farmer has no corn in his barn to thresh, when no outdoor work can be done, how must this poor man be employed? The provident farmer reserves this kind of work for the old and most deserving of his constant workmen; and, by this mark of favour, encourages others to do what they can to deserve the same distinction.

Abstract of the ACT to prohibit, for a limited Time, the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biscuit and Starch: and also the Extraction of low Wines and Spirits from Wheat and Wheat-Flour..

A THE exportation of any sort of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit and starch, out of the kingdoms of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, being at this time greatly prejudicial to his majesty's subjects; it is therefore hereby enacted, That no person shall export any of the said commodities, from *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, on forfeiture of the same, as also of the vessel and her furniture, upon which any of the said commodities shall be exported, together with 20s. per bushel, for all corn, grain, malt, meal, and flower; and 12d. per pound for all bread, biscuit or starch; one moiety to the king, and the other to him or them that shall sue for the same.

The master and mariners of any vessel, wherein any such offence shall be committed, knowing such offence, and willingly assisting thereto, are liable to three months imprisonment; and officers, and other persons authorised, may seize any of the said commodities, shipped contrary to the intent of this act, together with the vessel; the goods to be lodged in the king's warehouses: But this prohibition is not to extend to so much of the said commodities as shall be necessary for the use of vessels in their voyages; or for his majesty's ships of war, &c. forces, or garrisons; nor to such as shall be carried coast-wise, security being first given for the due landing thereof; nor to such as shall be exported from *Great Britain* to *Ireland*; or from *Ireland* to *Great Britain*; or to *Gibraltar*, *Minorca*, or the *British* colonies in *America*; or for the *British* fishery there; the exporter giving security for the due landing, and returning a certificate. An officer making a false certificate forfeits 200l. and is incapacitated: Other persons counterfeiting any certificate forfeits 200l. and bonds are to be prosecuted within three years.

The prohibition also is not to extend to beans exported to the *British* forts in *Africa*, nor to any of the said commodities exported by the *East-India* company to their forts; nor to wheat, flour, malt, barley, bread, biscuit, or pease, from *Southampton* to *Jersey*, *Guernsey*.

Guernsey, and *Alderney*, for the use of the inhabitants only; so as the quantity exceed not 5000 quarters in the whole: Nor to wheat, barley, oats, meal or flour from *Southampton* or *Exeter* to the *Isle of Man*, for the use of the inhabitants only, so as the quantity exceed not 2500 quarters in the whole; one moiety to be shipped from *Southampton*, and the other moiety from *Exeter*.

The commissioners of the customs are to return an account to parliament of all the corn and other commodities so exported.

The prohibition is likewise not to extend to malt declared to be made for exportation, or to barley steeped and entered, on or before the 15th of *November* 1766.

All certificates of the landing and discharging of the said commodities to be exported, other than coast-wise, shall be returned within the respective times following, that is, where the bonds are taken in respect of any of the said commodities to be exported from *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, to any of the colonies or plantations in *America*, within eighteen calendar months after the date of such bonds; and where to *Gibraltar* or *Minorca*, within twelve calendar months; to the islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Man*, six calendar months: And from *Great Britain* to *Ireland*, or from *Ireland* to *Great Britain*, within six calendar months.

No drawback or bounty is to be paid on any of the commodities so exported.

The prohibition, moreover, is not to extend to the exportation of rice out of this kingdom.

The extraction of low wines or spirits from wheat or wheat flour is prohibited, under the penalty of 200*l.* and forfeiture of all the said commodities: And wheat and wheat-flour, found in any place where low wines and spirits are extracted, are forfeited; with 100*l.* by the person in whose possession found. Officers of excise are authorised to inspect the materials from which low wines or spirits are to be extracted; and take samples; paying for the same. The penalty of refusing admittance to an officer, or obstructing him, is 100*l.* and an officer authorised by warrant, may seize the said commodities.

A distiller is not to have more than five quarters of wheat, or wheat flour; at one time, on forfeiture of the sur-

(*Gent. Mag.* JAN. 1767.)

plus, and 5*l.* per quarter; except with respect to such distillers as are the growers, and who keep not the wheat, after being threshed out, longer than twenty days, and not in places used for distilling; and also with respect to such distillers as are millers. In case of information upon oath; before two commissioners of excise, or a justice of the peace, warrant is to be granted; empowering the officer to enter all store houses belonging to distillers, and seize all wheat and wheat flour exceeding five quarters; and the distiller is liable to pay 5*l.* per quarter for all above that quantity.—Contracts made for supplying distillers with yeast are suspended during the continuance of this act.

Such part of this act as prohibits the exportation of wheat and wheat-flour, and the several clauses and provisions relating thereto, is to continue in force till the 10th of *September* 1767; the part of it for barley and malt commences from the 14th of *November* 1766, and continues in force till the said 10th day of *September*; the part of it for other corn, grain, or flour; or of meal, bread, biscuit, and starch, commences from the passing of this act, and continues in force till the said 10th of *September*; and the part that prohibits the extraction of low wines & spirits from wheat and wheat flower commences also from the passing of this act, and continues in force till the said 10th of *September*. The continuations, however, are liable to be amended, or varied, by any future act of this session.

The king is impowered, after the said 10th of *September*, and before the next session, to prohibit, if expedient, the exportation of corn, &c. for any time, until twenty days after the next session; but the prohibition is not to extend to places, or for any of the purposes allowed by this act.

Abstract of the Act for indemnifying such Persons as have acted for the Service of the Publick, in advising or carrying into Execution the Order of Council of the 26th Day of September last, for laying an Embargo on all Ships laden with wheat or wheat flour; and for preventing Suits in consequence of the said Embargo.

HIS Majesty, by an order in council bearing date the 26th day of *September* last, having been pleased to order, that an embargo should be laid upon

upon all ships and vessels, laden or to be laden, in the ports of *Great Britain*, with wheat or wheat-flour to be exported to foreign parts, from the date thereof, till the 14th of *November* following; which order could not be justified by law, but was so much for the service of the publick, and so necessary for the safety and preservation of his majesty's subjects, that it ought to be justified by act of parliament; and all persons advising or acting under, or in obedience to, the same, indemnified: It is therefore hereby enacted, That all personal actions or prosecutions in *England* or *Scotland*, by reason of any act done in pursuance of the recited order of council, or contract not performed, are discharged; and the defendant may plead the general issue, and recover double costs.

Abstract of an ACT for obviating doubts which have arisen with respect to so much of an Act, made in the first year of the reign of his present majesty, as directs the Taking of certain Oaths by justices of the Peace, on the issuing of any new Commission of the Peace.

IT is hereby enacted, That justices are not obliged to take and subscribe the oaths mentioned in the said act more than once during his majesty's reign, or the reign of any of his successors.

Abstract of the ACT for allowing the Importation of wheat and wheat-flour from any part of Europe into this kingdom.

THE importation of wheat and wheat flour, from any part of *Europe* into *Great Britain*, being judged to be advantageous to this kingdom, it is therefore hereby enacted, That wheat and wheat-flour are allowed to be imported from any part of *Europe*, duty-free, at any time before *March* 1, 1767; and may be carried coast-wise. Entry is to be made thereof at the port of importation; otherwise to be liable to pay duty.

Abstract of the ACT for allowing the Importation of wheat and wheat flour from his majesty's colonies in America.

AS the importation of wheat and wheat-flour from his majesty's colonies in *America*, into *Great Britain*, will be advantageous to this kingdom; it is therefore hereby enacted, That wheat and wheat-flour are allowed to be imported from any of the *British* colonies

in *America*, duty free, at any time before *August* 1, 1767. Entry is to be made thereof at the port of importation; otherwise to be liable to pay duty: And the said commodities may be carried coast-wise.

A *Abstract of the ACT for allowing the importation of Oats and Oat-meal, Rye and Rye-meal, into this kingdom.*

WHEREAS the importation of oats and oat-meal, rye and rye-meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time, duty-free, will be advantageous to this kingdom, it is therefore enacted, that oats and oat-meal, rye and rye-meal, are allowed to be imported, duty free, at any time before the 29th of *September*, 1767, and to be carried coast-wise under the regulations that obtain for the same of the growth of this kingdom: And entry is to be made thereof at the port of importation, otherwise to be liable to pay duty.

Abstract of the ACT to continue an Act, made in the fifth Year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, 'An Act for the Importation of salted Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Butter, from Ireland.'

D THE act of 5 *Geo. III*, which was to continue in force for twelve months from the commencement thereof; which said act was, by another act passed in the last session of parliament, further continued from the expiration thereof, till the first of *February*, 1767, being near expiring, it is hereby further continued to the first of *February*, 1768.

An authentic Account of the Troubles in Geneva. In a Letter to a Friend.

F SIR,

YOU want to have a true idea of the troubles at *Geneva*; I will endeavour to give you satisfaction, as I am pretty well informed of the true state of things there, and of their constitution.

G In the year 1763, some hundred citizens made representations to the magistrates that there had lately happened divers infractions of the laws in the procedures in criminal causes, and they specified the laws and the infractions.

H The magistrates replied that they had not acted contrary to the laws.

The citizens insisted that they had, and demanded that the legislature, that is, the general council of all the *Burghers*

Burghers, should decide upon the law, which is the only tribunal where laws are made, abrogated, or explained. This the magistrates refused. It is notorious to every man, acquainted with the constitution of *Geneva*, that the citizens have a right to make such representations; the citizens say, and said at this time, that it depends on them whether they will offer any matter to the decision of the general council or not. The citizens insisted upon it, that when there was a real or pretended doubt about the sense of the law, it belonged to the sovereign legislature to decide the question; this the council denied. Divers papers passed between the parties on this head. At last, the citizens imagining that the councils, which were accused of infractions of the laws, were resolved to continue the same, made use of their incontestible right at the next election of magistrates, to reject the candidates for Syndics and other offices, which were presented to them for their choice. And accordingly all those who were presented, were rejected by a majority of two to one. Hitherto the citizens had not at all exceeded their legal bounds. The council, that is, the persons legally rejected, called in the aid of *France*, *Zurich* and *Berne*, as mediators and guarantees of the established constitution; these guarantees, therefore, if they were guarantees of the laws, ought to have begun by acknowledging that the rejection of the candidates had been legal; instead of which they unfortunately declared, that the magistrates had been rejected without reason. They should have owned that they had been legally rejected by the proper sovereign, and the only legal tribunal in that case. This declaration of the mediators was a step they had no right nor competency to make; for the mediators had no authority over the decisions of the general council, the only sovereign of *Geneva*, independent, and accountable to no power on earth for their proceedings, confessedly so by all the powers in *Europe*, who had treated with them from the first foundation of the republic. These guarantee mediators went on to project a plan of government for the future, which the citizens imagined was diametrically opposite to their legal constitution, especially as it altered the sovereign decision of the general council with regard to elections of officers of the state, and as it tended

to make a partial tribunal the decider of the matters which the citizens should at any time have to object to, with regard to the administrators of their laws. In short, this tribunal was to consist of about seven to one on the side of the accused, than which nothing could have a more unjust or unreasonable appearance. Accordingly, this having transpired some months before the legal determination in general council, the citizens said they could never agree to forge their own chains, by accepting such propositions. One of the *French* ministry having made a point of carrying this affair, irritated his court against these people, as if they were nothing but a parcel of insolent rabble, whereas, in truth, they were many hundreds of them men of worth and credit, and zealous only for their positive laws. The guarantees, instead of leaving the people (to whom, however, they presented these propositions, in order that by their accepting them they might have the force of a law, which they otherwise could not have, by which also they acknowledged formally that the right was in the general council) free to vote, made use of terrible menaces before voting, to force them to vote according to their mind, and when the citizens, in their free, legal, and sovereign tribunal, rejected these proposals, by 1095 to 515, the *French* ambassador published that furious paper against a people who would have deserved eternal infamy if they had accepted what appeared to them to be nothing but a dangerous infraction of their laws. This is the true matter of fact; but it has already been attended with this disagreeable consequence, that a body of *French* troops have been sent to *Gex*, and the governor of the adjacent province has just published the following declaration:

“ 1. That his Majesty’s subjects have no commerce directly or indirectly, with the subjects of the republic of *Geneva*.

“ 2. That no subject of the republic shall pass on the territories of his Majesty, unless they have a passport from the king’s resident at *Geneva*, and that no *Frenchman* shall pass on the territories of the republic without a passport from his Majesty.

“ 3. That all kinds of provisions, commodities, &c. useful or agreeable to the subjects of the republic, shall be stopped and seized.

“ That

“ 4. That the *Genevans* only being concerned in this interdiction of commerce, all subjects of any other power shall have, as heretofore, a free intercourse with his Majesty's subjects.

“ 5. The officers commanding the different bodies of troops, stationed to prevent all manner of communication between the King's subjects and those of the republic, shall be answerable for all complaints made against the troops under their command. And they are to take notice that they cannot be too careful of the soldiers or dragoons carrying on any contraband trade or monopoly with the *Genevans*, either for provisions or merchandize. And in every particular the commanding officers are to permit no other communication between their posts, and the republic's subjects, but such as is indispensable to maintain and enforce his Majesty's orders.

The Case of Mr Samuel Orton, lately executed at Tyburn for forgery drawn up by himself, and delivered to the Clergyman who attended him, requesting that it might be published.

To the Rev. Mr ———

S I R,

WHEREAS there have been various reports concerning my unhappy trial for forging or publishing a letter of attorney for transferring 500*l.* stock in the Bank of England, in the name of Captain *Thomas Bishop*: in order to prevent any false reports when I cannot vindicate myself, take the liberty to trouble you with the facts.

In the latter end of the year 1763, at the request of some tradesmen in London, got discounted at my banker's some bills, to the amount of a considerable sum of money, and that not being sufficient to supply their wants, they intreated me to accept other bills, which I was simple enough to comply with, without receiving any valuable consideration, the whole amounting to 2000*l.* Before these bills came due, the drawers, accepters, and indorsers, all became bankrupts; these bills falling on me to pay, and having at that time about 900*l.* of my own debts to pay, which sum added to the other making 2300*l.* a sum of money I could not tell how to raise in fourteen days, being the utmost time of the whole being due, my situation was bad, and was almost distracted what to do in

order to keep up my credit for the present: and to prevent my being a bankrupt, had recourse to the unhappy circumstance for which I am now to suffer, with a full intention of replacing the money before the Captain's return, there being at that time a great intimacy between us, and he leaving with me a power of attorney to receive his dividends from the bank, and sending me another to receive his wages, gave me flattering hopes of making up the matter with him on his return, in case it should not be in my power to replace the cash. The bankrupts estates producing little or no dividends, and other misfortunes immediately following, prevented my putting my intentions in execution.

In July or August 1766, received a letter from Capt. *Bishop* at *Portsmouth*, as soon as he arrived there, informing me that he was ordered with his ship to *Woolwich* to be paid off, and begged I would meet him there. I wrote him to the purport, That as soon as I heard of his arrival there, would meet him; which, I think, was about a month after his letter to me.

Having at that time business at *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk* which obliged me to go; on my return left my horse at *Charing-Cross*; and going through the Park, saw Captain *Bishop*. I immediately crossed the Park to congratulate him on his arrival in London. He told me he had brought his ship the day before to *Woolwich*, &c. and he had just come from my house, where he was informed by my servants that I was out of town, and not expected till the next day, which surprised him at seeing me there now. As I was but just come to town, and not been at home, that was very probable.

I went with him that evening to the *Bell-Savage*, *Ludgate-Hill*, where we were together some time, and on the Sunday following spent the day with him on board his ship at *Woolwich*, when I fully intended making a discovery: but as he then told me he should not leave the ship till she was cleared, which would be the latter end of the week, and as I had immediate business to go again to *Yarmouth*, postponed my intentions until my return. We parted friends, and I proceeded on my journey; and on Friday following got to town again; and on the Saturday received a letter from Captain *Bishop*, to the purport that his ship was paid off, and he had received

received more money than he chose to keep by him, desired I would meet him on Monday evening at the *Bell-Savage*, that he might pay into my hands what he did not immediately want.

I accordingly went at the time appointed, with full intentions again to make a discovery; but not having opportunity that evening to talk with him alone on so important a matter, went again next morning, but received no money in the evening. At meeting, opened my unfortunate circumstances to him; but as he was then in a hurry to pay Adm. Knowles a visit at the west end of the town, would not take more of his time up then. We parted friends, and fixed meeting again at seven that evening, when I was determined nothing should prevent my making a discovery, with my proposals to secure Captain Bishop, and in hopes to make him easy.

At the time appointed I went: in about half an hour after I was in company, was arrested at the Captain's suit for two hundred pounds; upon which was made to understand that a discovery was made at the Bank.

I was directly carried to a spunging-house, and the next day committed by virtue of a warrant from the Bank; and on the Thursday the Captain took out a commission of bankruptcy. The morning after my commitment, the Captain was offered the money, but then too late.

I beg leave to observe, that if I had the least intentions of defrauding the Bank, or Captain, should have gone abroad, as soon as I heard of his arrival at *Portsmouth*, especially as I was twice in the time at *Yarmouth* before he reach'd *Woolwich*, and even after his arrival there, had frequent opportunities of leaving my country, but had not the least thought of the dreadful consequences.

Upon my first confinement, the circumstance of not discovering the matter, affected me greatly; but when my thoughts permitted me to reflect, was satisfied it was the will of God to punish me here, and bring me to a trial for the offence. These reflections eased my mind, and I became entirely resigned to the will of that supreme Being who directs all things.

It has been said that I am indebted to Sir James Bunce, who appeared to my character at my trial, fifteen hundred pounds.—I solemnly declare I do

not owe him one shilling; nor any person that appeared in my behalf on my trial, except *Thomas Browning*, Esq; and him I owe about three hundred and fifty pounds.

I beg your pardon for troubling you with this unfortunate transaction, and must likewise beg you will excuse the many errors you will find in perusing it, in respect to the style and writing, and am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Newgate, Jan. 7, 1767. S. ORTON.

An Exhortation to Gentlemen of small Fortunes to settle in East Florida.

HAVING seen a paragraph in the papers, a few days ago, "That many gentlemen of rank and fortune had obtained grants from the crown of considerable tracts of lands in East Florida," I cannot help expressing my surprize to find, that the applications hitherto made have proceeded from gentlemen of fortune, or noblemen; when from the thorough knowledge I have of that country, there is no class of men half so much interested in getting grants of land in *East Florida*, as the middling gentry of *England*, and the younger sons of good families. I can only account for their inactivity upon an occasion like the present, by supposing that the intelligence, which men of rank and power are at this time taking the benefit of, hath not yet extended itself to that circle of men, who are the most concerned to be acquainted with it, and who, for want of information, are in danger of letting slip an opportunity which is not likely to occur again. Since the great increase of expence in *England*, in every article of life, persons of liberal minds but narrow fortunes, feel innumerable distresses. The impossibility of preserving rank without a fortune, and the mortification of finding our accustomed respect in life daily diminish, and our circumstances more and more confined, is a situation thoroughly miserable, so that a lover of mankind cannot know a higher satisfaction, than in pointing out redress to those who are worthy of it. As I am very well convinced, that a gentleman with only a thousand pounds, whether with or without a family, in *England*, is in these times an unhappy being, and that the self same man, if he would follow the example of his superiors,

and

and secure a tract of land in the colony I have mentioned, may be happy, independent, and in a few years rich: I should not be satisfied if I did not, by the channel of a public paper, make this known to those who may be benefited by it. There is neither mystery nor speculation in the case. It all turns upon a solid matter of fact; that is, the difference betwixt living in expensive *England* without any landed property, and the living in cheap *America* upon an estate of your own. The advantage of having, by gift from the crown, fifteen hundred acres of fertile ground, by the side of a navigable river, in a good country and fine climate, (which is confessedly the fact in *East Florida*) is so great, that a person's situation becomes thereby totally altered. The produce of this estate will be in proportion to the industry of the planter. It is not only the necessaries of life, which such a planter will raise in abundance for himself and family, but the valuable productions of cotton, rice, indigo, &c. will soon be raised by him, as articles of commerce. A settler, with one thousand pounds, will begin at least with five white servants, and ten negroes. He must build a house upon his estate, and provide himself with all proper implements of husbandry, with grain and corn, and with a considerable live stock of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and poultry. Those things may be provided, and he will still have three hundred pounds in his pocket.

The first year will be spent in clearing the ground, making a large kitchen garden, sowing grain, and providing for the mere necessaries of the family. On the second year, he will see a good increase, and, besides the profits of agriculture, he will have laid a foundation for reaping the profits of trade, by the growths of rice, cotton, or indigo. At a medium, upon the best established calculations repeatedly made in the southern colonies of *America*, the labour of each servant or negro leaves a clear profit to the master of 25%. a year.

As the public may like to see an authentic account of the colony of *East Florida*, I have sent a faithful description contained in governor *Grant's* proclamation.

"And whereas it may greatly contribute to the speedy settling of his Majesty's province of *East Florida*, to inform all persons of the healthiness,

soil, and productions thereof, I do in this proclamation, publish and make known, that the former inhabitants lived to great ages; his Majesty's troops, since their taking possession of it, have enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health; fevers, which are so common during the autumn in other parts of *America*, are unknown here; the winter is so remarkably temperate, that vegetables of all kinds are raised, during that season, without any art.

"The soil on the coast is, in general, sandy, but productive, with proper cultivation; the lands are rich and fertile in the interior parts of the province; and on the sides of the rivers, which are numerous, fruits and grain may be raised with little labour; the late inhabitants had often two crops of *Indian* corn in one year; and the breeder here will be under no necessity of laying up fodder for the winter, for there is at all times sufficient quantity of pasture to maintain his cattle. The indigo plant remains unhurt for several years, and may be cut four times in a season. Wild indigo is found here in great abundance, which, with proper cultivation, is esteemed, in the *French* islands, to be the best.

"From the great luxuriancy of all the *West Indian* weeds, found in the southern part of this province, it is not to be doubted, but that all the fruits and productions of the *West Indies* may be raised here, though either from want of industry of the late inhabitants, or from the frequent interruption they met with from the *Indians*, no improvements of that kind were ever attempted. Oranges, lemons, and other fruits, grow spontaneously over the country.

"This province abounds with mahogany, and all kinds of timber, fit for transportation or ship building; and the conveyance of the commodities or productions hereof will be attended with little expence, as there is water carriage every where."

Cette in Languedoc, Nov. 28.

ON the 14th of this month, at nine in the evening, a horrible tempest began here, by a threatening cloud, and large claps of thunder, accompanied with rain, hail, and a most impetuous wind from the South East. Some chimneys fell during the night, but this was only the prelude to our misfortunes. The 15th, the rain, lighten-

lightening and thunder were almost continual. Towards evening the waters of the sea rose to such a height that all the warehouses along the Keys were entirely overflow'd. This swell of the sea, joined with the water which descended in abundance from the mountain, at the foot of which our town is situated, made great ravages, and occasioned immense losses. During the night, the inhabitants were in the utmost consternation, not being able to save their effects, and seeing themselves every moment in danger of perishing. But still this was nothing to what happened on *Sunday* the 16th. The thunder, and a deluge of rain, had lasted all night long; both redoubled at break of day, the first dawn of which, joined with the frequent glare of lightening, gave us a view of all the dreadful havock that had been made. Part of the people had run to the first mass in the parish. There, at the instant when the priest was making some reflections, by way of homily, on the apparent effects of the wrath of God, the thunder entered the church through the great portal, and after terrifying all present, made its way out again, without hurting any body, through the roof of the next chapel.

Another party of the people were gone to mass at the community of penitents. The street in which this community is situated, though very large, is more exposed than any other to the fall of waters from the mountain. Accordingly in this street happened those disasters, which, but for the peculiar protection of providence would assuredly have been more numerous. The fall of the waters had already filled all the cellars in the night; and stones of an enormous size, as well as the earth which rolled down along with them, had blockaded, to the height of three feet, almost all the doors of the houses in the great square. The penitents were at the moment of consecrating the host. The church opened in two; but, which is astonishing, the roof remained half opened, and hung in that manner for several minutes, so that all present had time to get out. In an instant after, the wall of the front, and one half of the roof, fell down nearly on the heels of the hindmost, as well as two houses situated opposite. The fall of these three buildings is attributed to subterraneous waters which hollowed and

fapped the foundations. A *Neapolitan* ship perished on the coast, and another appears at this instant in great distress, to which we are endeavouring to point out the entrance into our port, by signals." *I am, &c.*

Edinburgh Jan. 3, 1767.

LAST night we had a most remarkable storm of lightning attended with thunder, which continued from nine in the evening till morning. The sky, for minutes at a time, appeared covered with fire; and a fiery meteor, of a round shape, was seen, for a considerable time, running from north to south, with prodigious velocity.

Whitby, Jan. 4, 1767.

ON *Thursday* night we had here a most violent storm of wind and hail, which coming from the N. E. and blowing right into our harbour, caused the tide to rise near three feet perpendicularly higher than the oldest man living can remember. A number of houses are entirely demolished; a great many more are damaged; nay, hardly any that stand near our river have weathered out the storm clear of harm: The staithing adjoining to the River has given way in many places, and some of it is entirely down: The pavements, conduits, &c. where the waves reached, are torn up in an inconceivable manner; the piers are greatly shattered; the allum works at *Saltwick* have suffered very considerably; and the damages in the whole, cannot amount to less than 5000*l.*

Isle of Thanet, Jan. 6, 1767.

ON the 2d instant a violent gale of wind at N. W. brought on a most furious tide, which bore down every thing within its reach. The pier at *Margate* has suffered damage estimated at 1000*l.* The jetties are almost every where much damaged, and in many places quite destroyed. The coach road leading to the parade, is almost entirely washed away. The houses on the parade were thought to be in such immediate danger, that the inhabitants removed all their most valuable effects. The low buildings between *Hall's* library and the sea are all swept off. *Beal's* new castle in the air, contiguous to them, shared, in part, the same fate; fortunately it was not so far finished as to be habitable. The brooks

brooks are again all under water. Great loss and damage has been sustained by many private people. The whole is a scene of the greatest desolation and confusion.

Some mischief has been done at *Ramsgate*, but inconsiderable in comparison of this.

Poor Broadstairs, in *St Peter's* parish, has felt the whole force of the storm; the pier is utterly destroyed; and such a quantity of baich carried into the harbour, as will probably ruin it for ever. Twelve ships, belonging to the *Iceland* cod-fishery, and one vessel on the stocks, will, with great difficulty, if ever, be got out. The place is undone; and many honest, laborious families, who gained a competent livelihood by the fishery carried on there, must now be turned adrift, to seek their bread where they can find it: What makes their calamity the more pitiable is, that their pier having suffered very great damage in the storm of 1763; they presented a petition for a brief, at that time, as the only method which could be proposed to prevent their ruin; most unhappily for them, their petition was rejected.

The country in general is very sickly, and provisions and necessaries of all kinds are immoderately dear. The distresses of the poor are inexpressible, and yet they bear these accumulated miseries with a most unexampled patience. They have not raised the least tumult, nor committed the least outrage. Their case is truly deplorable; and the benevolent will afford them their pity at least.

Newcastle, Jan. 10, 1767.

LAST Friday and Saturday we had a great fall of snow, with lightning and thunder. The sea was much higher than was known in the memory of the oldest man living; several of the quays in the lower part of this town, and at *Shields*, were overflowed, and many cellars filled with water. Several ships in the river have also received much hurt by the violence of the wind, particularly at *Shields*, where many broke from their moorings, and were driven against the quays on the south shore, breaking down and unroofing the houses. Two vessels sunk in the harbour. A keel was drove upon Mr *Cookson's* ballast wharf, wherein were five men fast asleep, who never discovered their situation till the tide had

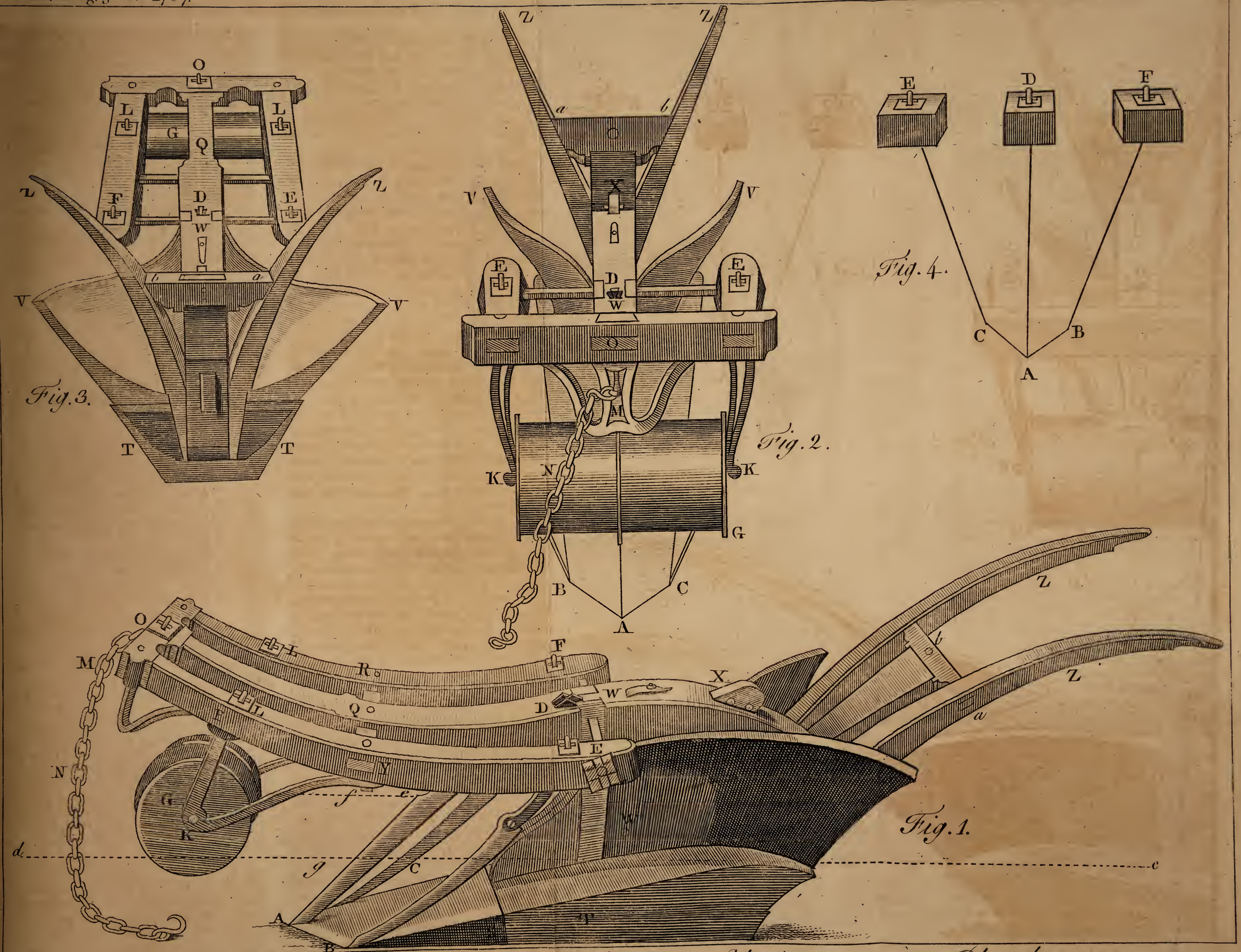
left them some hours. All the ships in the new harbour of *Hartley pans* were sunk, to prevent their being damaged by running foul of each other; or driven to sea. At *Seaton* near *Hartlepool*, several houses were washed down; and a chest of tea, in the original package; was driven ashore. At *Staiths*, *Sandsend*, *East-row*, and *Saltburn*, they have undergone a second inundation, still more fatal than the former one. One third part of the inhabitants of *Straiths* are ruined. The lightening on Friday night, mistaken by some for the *aurora borealis*, was such as rendered small bodies conspicuous, the succession of the flashes being so quick and intense.

Mr URBAN,

ALL the writers of the life of *Nathaniel Lee*, seem to have been ignorant both of the time and circumstances of his unsuccessful attempt as an actor. Even the author of the *Biographia Britannica*, from whom more accuracy is to be expected than from the rest, is as much a stranger to them as his brethren. This last writer in the 5th vol. of that work, p. 2913 says, 'It is not known whether he commenced player before or after he began to write.'

From an old pamphlet, written by *Downes* the prompter, printed in 1708, called *Roscius Anglicanus*, I learn that his appearance on the stage as an actor was in 1672, three years before his first play was performed. The part which he attempted, was that of *Duncan* in *Macbeth*; but as Mr *Downes's* account fixes the time also of another celebrated Bard's appearance on the stage, I shall give you the whole passage in his own words, only promising that *Macbeth* was revived in the same year 1672, at which time, I suppose, Mr *Lee* made his attempt and failed. It is in p. 34. 'The *Jealous Bridegroom*' wrote by Mrs *Bhen*, a good play and lasted six days; but this made its exit too, to give room for a greater, the *Tempest*.'

Note, in this play, Mr *Otway* the poet, having an inclination to turn actor, Mrs *Bhen* gave him the king in the play, for a probation part, but he being not used to the stage; the full house put him to such a sweat and tremendous agony, being dashed, spoilt him for an actor. Mr *Nathaniel Lee* had the same fate in



A Representation of Mr. Cuthbert Clarke's Draining Plough.



‘acting *Duncan*, in *Macbeth*, ruined him for an actor too. I must not forget *myself*. Being listed for an actor in Sir *William Davenant*’s company in *Lincoln’s Inn fields*, the very first day of opening the house there, with the *Siege of Rhodes*, being to act *Haly*, (the King, Duke of *York*, and all the nobility in the house, and the first time the king was in a public theatre) the sight of that august presence spoilt me for an actor too. But being so in the company of two such eminent poets, as they proved *afterward*, made my disgrace so much the less; from that time, their genius set them upon poetry: the first wrote *Alcibiades*; the latter the Tragedy of *Nero*; the one for the Duke’s, and the other for the King’s house.’

I shall only add to this account, that both their attempts were made at the theatre in *Dorset gardens* in the Duke’s company. *I am, &c.*

Mr. URBAN,

AS you chiefly oblige the public with the representation of new and useful inventions, give me leave to point out to your notice one that I think will be of great advantage to those who may have lands to drain, fence, or inclose. It is Mr. *Cuthbert Clarke*’s draining plow; for the invention of which, the society of arts adjudged him a prize of 50 guineas.

The intention of this plow is to cut a new drain one foot in depth, one foot eight inches wide at top, and ten inches at bottom; both sides of the drain to be equally sloping, and the earth to be equally scooped out on both sides.

Upon trial by order of the society, the plow here represented performed to admiration on common meadow ground; but when it was tried upon stiff clay, the strength of eight horses could not bring it forward, the resistance however did not proceed so much from a defect in the invention, as from the inattention of the workman who constructed the machine, or perhaps to a mistake in misplacing the point of elevation, or that point to which the chains are fixt to keep the draught in a direct line. Be this as it may, a good ploughwright who may very easily make this plow from the views of it here annexed, and the directions that accompany them, will be at no loss to remedy the defect that appeared most conspicuous at the first trial.

Mr. *Clark*, possibly had never tried his plow in any other ground than that of moist yielding meadow, and there, when the gentlemen appointed by the society to ex-

(*Gent. Mag.* JAN. 1767.)

amine it, made trial of it, it performed to admiration; but when they changed the experiment to dry stiff clay, they found that the force which drew it easily in a direct line in an yielding medium gave it in a resisting medium an inclination downwards, insomuch that with the strength of eight horses, instead of the face of the beam being drawn forward, it was pitched downwards, and the tail of the plow by consequence drawn upwards so as no strength of men could keep it in the ground. This, however, did not prevent the committee from paying due regard to the merit of the inventor, whose contrivance is ingenious, and whose principles are just. The machine as it is, will certainly be useful, and the improvements it is capable of, may render it highly beneficial.

To proceed therefore to the description, which is so contrived that the same letters refer to the same parts in all the four views.

Fig. 1. is a perspective view of the whole instrument seen on one side. Fig. 2. another view seen in front. Fig. 3. a third view seen at the tail. Fig. 4. a section of the plough, to shew the disposition of the three coulter.

A. B. C. are the three coulter inserted in the toe of the shoe or share S. at right angles, and fastened to the beam by nuts and screws D. E. F. in Fig. 4. The shoe is of iron from S to A, and is fitted to the hoof of the plow (in like manner as the common share) and is just ten inches broad, the intended width of the trench at the bottom.

G. a wheel, or rather roller, which serves two purposes; the one, to prevent the plow from going any deeper into the earth; the other, to cut the turf into three parts, for which purpose, the roll, which is 20 inches long, is armed at each end with an iron plate three inches larger in diameter than the roller itself, and is also divided in the middle with another plate of the same dimensions; the coulter follow in the same tract, and finish that part of the work.

K. K. the centers on which the roll turns.

L. L. the nuts and screws which fasten the iron arbour in which the pivots of the rolls turn, to the beams. These arbours are kept in their proper places by two iron braces f, f.

M. a large iron-hook, to which the chain by which the plow is drawn is fastened.

N. the tow-chain, or that by which the plow is drawn.

O, the head of the plow into which the beams are mortised.

P. Q. R. the three beams.

S. a shoe of iron, (the whole part from S to A being of that metal) and into which the hoof of the plow is inserted,

D

T. a shelf on which the mould rises after it is cut up by the coulter and fore part of the shoe, till it is thrown out of the trench by the mould boards.

V. V. the mould-boards, which throw the earth out on each side of the trench.

W. W. a band of iron, which fastens the after-part of the plow to the main or middle beam.

X. the head of a ténon, which fastens the mould-boards, and hoof of the plow to the main beam.

Z. Z. the two handles, like those of a common plow.

a, b. a piece of board tenoned into the handles, in order to keep the handles in their proper position.

c. d. represents the surface of the ground when the plow is at work. Therefore all the parts below that dotted line are under the ground when the drain is cutting.

e. f. g. shews the angle which the coulters make with a line drawn parallel to the horizontal plane; and is nearly equal to forty-five degrees.

The figures are drawn on a scale of an inch to a foot; but many of the parts, being drawn in perspective, cannot be measured.

Some Observations on the Construction of this Plow.

I. There does not seem a necessity for deviating from the common turnridge wheel plow so far as the inventor has done, by introducing three beams instead of one; his three coulters might have been sufficiently secured by means of a cross bar of proper strength and dimensions, braced to the after-part of the plow, and the intention of his roller as well supplied by adding a middle wheel to those in present use. By this means every common ploughwright would have been freed from the difficulty of fixing three beams exactly parallel to each other, great saving would from thence follow in the expence of making, and the defect would be effectually removed of drawing the tail of the plow out of the ground in stiff clays.

II. By this alteration the plow will turn more easily; for according to the present construction, there being no curvilinear motion in the roller, the whole weight of the plow in turning must necessarily rest upon the man that holds it, the inconvenience of which need not be pointed out.

III. To gentlemen or farmers who have a turnridge wheel-plow, the expence of a trenching plow would be rendered easy; for all the fore part of the apparatus, wheels, chains, &c. might be so contrived as to serve the double purpose of trenching and plowing. In truth the Remarker has seen a trenching plow in *Effix* made on this principle, with a single coulter only, that performed very well.

Reasons for improving the Wine Duty.

IN king *Charles* the first's time, the duty paid on wine was for about 45,000 ton. I believe I need only appeal to every one's own observation, whether, in his own memory, drinking wine has not encreased so much, as to make it almost certain that the present consumption is at least double to what it was in *Charles* the first's time; therefore, about 90,000 ton is now drank. But to such a height is the art of brewing wine arrived, and selling it for genuine, that what is imported, and pays duty, is under or about 24,000 ton annually. Let the ministers clap a general excise on wine; here the brewed wine would pay duty equally with the genuine, the consumer would be just where he is, and pay no more for his wine than at present.

The fraudulent brewer of a base liquor only would suffer. If he gave up his practice, more good wholesome wine would of course be imported, more shipping and seamen of course employed; and here, not as in the case of the late cyder duty, which, being the produce of our own lands, laid every individual open to the inspection of officers; here, I say, no one need be subject to their inspection but the venders of it, who, for profit, chuse to put themselves into that situation: And lastly, the amount of that duty, over and above what is now collected on 24,000 ton, would be, at 6l. per ton, the present duty, if I mistake not, supposing, as before, the consumption to be double what it was in *Charles* the first's time, 396,000l. the interest of near twelve millions; a fund sufficient to enable us to take off all the burthensome taxes of soap, candles, leather, salt, and a long, &c. which not only load the landed estate, but also weigh down the poor almost to death, besides answering more than the present sum supposed to be wanted to be borrowed. I have thrown out this from many other schemes which could be named, that would affect only luxury, and would not hurt that useful set of men, the middling and lower sort.

Recipe for making burnt Rye as good as Coffee

H **L**ET your rye be good and clean, burn it in an iron pot, stir it well till it turns of a blackish brown colour, grind it, and use it directly, and it will hardly be distinguishable from *West India* coffee.

The Journal of a Wiltshire Curate.

Monday. **R**Eceived ten pounds from my rector, being one half year's salary—obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the Doctor, and, even when admitted, was never once asked to sit down or refresh myself, though I had walked eleven miles.—Item, the Doctor hinted he could have the curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year,

Tuesday, paid nine pounds to seven different people; but could not buy the second-hand pair of black breeches offered me as a great bargain, my wife wanting a petticoat above all things, and neither *Betsy* nor *Polly* having a shoe to go to church.

Wednesday. My wife bought a petticoat for herself, and shoes for her two daughters, but unluckily, in coming home, dropped half a guinea through a hole, which she had never before perceived in her pocket, and reduced all our cash in the world to half a crown.—Item, chid my poor woman for being afflicted at the misfortune, and tenderly advised her to depend upon the goodness of God.

Thursday. Received a note from the alehouse at the top of the hill, informing me that a gentleman begged to speak to me on pressing business. Went and found it was an unfortunate member of a strolling company of players, who was pledged for sevenpence half penny.—In a struggle what to do.—The baker, though we had paid him but on *Tuesday*, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving any credit in future, and the butcher sent us word that he heard it whispered, how the rector intended to take a curate, who would do the parish duty at an inferior price; and therefore, though he would do any thing to serve me, advised me to deal at the upper end of the town. Mortifying reflections these—But a want of humility is, in my opinion, a want of justice.—The father of the universe lends his blessings to us, with a view that we should relieve one another; and we consequently do no more than pay a debt, when we perform an act of benevolence: paid the stranger's reckoning out of the shilling in my pocket, and gave him the remainder of the money, to prosecute his journey.

Friday. A very scanty dinner, and pretended, therefore, to be ill, that, by avoiding to eat, I might leave something like enough for my poor wife

and children.—I told my wife what I had done with the shilling; the excellent creature, instead of blaming me for the action, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears.—*Mem.* Never to contradict her as long as I live—for the mind that can argue like her's, though it may deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, is even amiable for its indiscretion, and in every lapse from the severity of œconomy, performs an act of virtue, superior to the value of a kingdom.

Saturday. Wrote a sermon, which on *Sunday* I preached at four different parish churches, and came home excessively wearied, and excessively hungry; no more money than two pence half-penny in the house; but see the goodness of God! The strolling player, whom I had relieved, was a man of fortune, who accidentally heard that I was as humane as I was indigent, and from a generous excentricity of temper, wanted to do me an essential piece of service: I had not been an hour at home when he came in, and declaring himself my friend, put a 50l. note into my hand, and the next day presented me with a living of 300l. a year.

MR URBAN,
GIVE me leave to point out an *erratum* in the *London Gazette*, which I expected (but in vain) to have seen corrected, instead of which I see it copied in your Magazine; I mean, the styling the Duke of *Argyll's* seat in *Kent* (which is now his son's *English* barony) *Croom-bank*, instead of *Combe-bank*. In the votes, indeed, it is spelt right. In fact, *Coom*, *Combe*, or rather *Kum*, signifies in *Saxon** a valley, and therefore the name of this seat is, (like many others) apparently taken from its situation, which is a hill, or rising ground, in a valley. In like manner the *Duncombes* of *Buckinghamshire* derive their name (as *Camden* says) from the situation of the original family seat in that country, which is like *Combe-bank*, a *Duna* (or hill) in a *Kum* (or valley). The *Gazette* writer, perhaps, thought that *Croom* was *Scotch*. Be that as it may, it is certainly neither *Saxon* nor *English*, nor the name of the Duke's seat or the Marquis's barony.

H * Perhaps rather in the ancient *British*, *Kum*, to this day, in the *Welsh*, signifying a bottom between two hills covered with woods. The situation of both the *Wycombs* in *Oxfordshire* confirm this meaning,

Some Account of CYMON, a Musical Entertainment of Five Acts, called, a Dramatic Romance.

AN adequate idea of the merit of this piece, as a theatrical entertainment, cannot be formed in the closet, as it depends in great measure upon the music, scenes, and machinery. Upon a perusal, the dialogue and incidents seem to have the least share in producing the pleasure expressed by those who have been present at the representation, and they must appear to be still less considerable in an epitome, which however may gratify the curiosity of our readers, who only hear of the performance at a distance. It will probably fall short of their expectations, yet it should by no means discourage those from seeing the exhibition, who have it conveniently in their power. The principal persons are,

MERLIN, an Enchanter.

CYMON.

DORUS, Deputy-Governor of Arcadia.

URGANDA, an Enchantress.

FATIMA, her favorite Attendant.

SYLVIA.

Scene ARCADIA. ACT I.

In this act it appears that *Urganda*, after having "allured the affections of *Merlin* by every female art," had deserted him, just when he hoped his passion was to be rewarded, for *Cymon*, a boy, and to appearance an idiot. It appears also, that this boy is a Prince, whom she has stolen from his father's court, and detained by her power, for the gratification of her passion, which his insensibility has hitherto prevented. *Merlin*, after a warm expostulation with his false mistress, declares that "he will converse with her no more, because he will be no more deceived; that he cannot hate her, though he will shun her," and breaks off the conference with these verses,

Still shall my pow'r your arts confound.

And *Cymon's* cure shall be *Urganda's* wound.

In a subsequent scene between *Urganda* and *Fatima*, her favorite, she attempts in vain to guess at the meaning of the prophetic menace, "*Cymon's* cure shall be *Urganda's* wound," and confesses a most violent passion for an object, "which, bating his youth and figure, has not one single circumstance to create affection about him."

This dialogue, in which there is much of that kind of humour and spirit which the well known character of a pert chambermaid will admit, is interrupted by *Cymon*, who, to the great mortification of *Urganda*, expresses no desire but to recover his liberty, without knowing for what. *Urganda*, "to captivate his heart through his senses," by an effect of her power, waves her wand; upon which the scene changes to a magnificent garden. *Cupid* and the Loves descend, and introduce an interlude of singing and dancing.

This, however, is so far from producing amorous sensibility, which indeed would not have been natural, that it does not even fix attention as a prodigy, nor gratify curiosity as a show, which would have been natural; for *Cymon*, after having stared about with a kind of vacant stupidity, falls asleep. *Urganda* at last dismisses him, hoping that he may remember her with kindness, when he has been some time absent enjoying the first sweets of liberty; and that these sentiments may increase, she gives him a nosegay at parting, which, says she, "though it won't give passion, will encrease it."

A C T II.

Sylvia is discovered sleeping on a bank, with a nosegay in her hand: *Merlin* enters, and pronounces the following verses.

E My art succeeds, which hither has convey'd,
To catch the eye of *Cymon*, this sweet maid.
Her charms shall clear the mists which cloud
his mind,
And make him warm, and sensible, and kind;
Her yet cold heart with passion's sighs shall
move,
Melt as he melts, and give him love for love.
F This magic touch shall to these flowers impart

[touches the nosegay in her hand.
A pow'r, when beauty gains, to fix the heart;
A pow'r, the false enchantress to confound,
And *Cymon's* cure, shall be *Urganda's* wound

As soon as *Merlin* withdraws, *Cymon* comes in to verify his prediction. He gazes at *Sylvia* first with the astonishment of folly, then with the sensibility of instinct; after awhile, *Sylvia* awakes, and instantly becomes enamoured of this pretty two legg'd animal without feathers. This sudden passion is not, however, the effect of a spell, but of pure natural instinct in *Sylvia* as well as in *Cymon*, though it does not appear to be equally natural, for she had the power of distinguishing expressions of sentiment distinct from instinct,

instinct, which he had not. During this scene, which in the representation is irresistibly comic, *Sylvia* and *Cymon* exchange nosegays, and agree to meet again in the grove by the river, which appears in the scene at some distance. In fixing the time to meet, the author has happily included great beauty in two lines.

C Y M O N.

When shall I see you again?—In half an hour?

S Y L V I A.

Half an hour! that will be too soon—No, no, it must be three quarters of an hour.

The female sensibility that makes *Sylvia* think half an hour too soon, the impatience that prevents her from extending the time beyond three quarters, and the simplicity in supposing that it would be properer to meet at the end of five and forty minutes than thirty, are fine characteristics of the sex and passion, in a girl acquainted only with pastoral life.

A C T III.

Urganda seeing *Cymon* at a distance, waves her wand, that she may be invisible, and observe him, without his knowing her to be present. She is at first highly delighted by seeing him very fond of his nosegay, which she imagines to be the same that she gave him, and he expresses himself in terms so ambiguous, as to confirm her mistake, and flatter her with a notion that he is at last become sensible of her charms.

In the full assurance of this happy change, she at length discovers herself, when, to her unspeakable disappointment, she finds that he had exchanged his nosegay for another with some young female, of whom he is suddenly enamoured. To discover this rival, *Fatima* has orders to watch *Cymon* wherever he goes, and he is still left at liberty to go where he pleases. “When I have discovered the object of his present transports, says she, I will make her more wretched than any of her sex, except myself.”

In the mean time, the neighbouring shepherdesses being provoked by the attention paid to *Sylvia*, for whom they find themselves neglected, complain of her to *Dorus*, the deputy governor of *Arcadia*, as a troublesome mischief-making stranger, fostered by an old woman, without permission from his worship, and earnestly re-

quest that he would send her away. This, however, ends in nothing more than exposing a liquorish disposition in his old worship, and displaying the cheerful honesty of *Linco* his deputy.

A A C T IV. Scene, An old Castle.

Urganda appears in great agitation, and repeats the following verses.

“While I prepare, in this dark witching hour,

B “My potent spells, and call up all my pow’rs,
“Arise, ye demons of revenge, arise!

“Begin your rites unseen by mortal eyes!

“Hurl plagues and mischiefs through the poison’d air.

“And give me vengeance to appease despair.”

C she waves her wand, the castle vanishes, and the demons rise and perform their rites.

Fatima, in the mean time, is tracing *Cymon* to *Urganda*’s rival, and at length is supposed to discover them together through the bushes. As she is writing a description of *Sylvia* in her pocket-book, for the information of her mistress, *Merlin* comes behind her, and

D touches her on the shoulder with his wand, upon which, what she had written vanishes, and she reads a denunciation of vengeance against *Urganda* in its stead. *Merlin* then discovers himself, “You see, says he, that

“it is not in the power of *Urganda* to

“protect you, or to injure *Cymon* and

E “*Sylvia*.—I will be their protector

“against all her arts, though she has

“leagu’d herself with demons of re-

“venge.”

Merlin then enjoins her, under the dreadful pain of being dumb for ever, to answer *Urganda*’s questions only by yes, and no; and then striking the scene, it opens and discovers his dragons and chariot, which carry him away.

Cymon and *Sylvia* come next upon the scene, arm in arm: after mutual protestations of love, in which it appears, that *Merlin* has acquainted them with some interesting particulars, that they could not otherwise have known, they are interrupted by *Dorus*, and some of his people, who, by *Urganda*’s order, were searching for them, that they might seize and carry them before her. It does not,

H however, yet appear, that *Urganda* knew *Sylvia* to be her rival. Upon their attempting to lay hands on her, *Cymon* commences hero, and beats them off; but pursuing his victory too

too far, some of the fugitives return in his absence, and carry off his mistress without opposition. He comes on soon afterwards, and missing her, expresses his disappointment and revenge in a song.

A C T V.

This act begins with a scene, in which *Fatima*, being returned from her expedition, was to acquaint *Urganda* with her discoveries. *Fatima*, however, being confined to the monosyllables yes, and no, by *Merlin's* menace, cannot make herself intelligible. *Urganda*, at length, discovers that she has a spell upon her, and forbears to question her farther.

Just at this crisis *Dorus* enters, and upon mentioning the name of *Sylvia*, *Urganda* cries out impatiently, " *Sylvia*, said you! where is she? where is she? speak, speak,—and give me life or death." Here again she appears to know *Sylvia* to be her rival, though *Fatima*, who was to have acquainted her with it, and whom she had just earnestly interrogated with that view, could say nothing but yes and no. However, hearing that *Dorus* has got her in custody, she first orders her to be prepared instantly for death; but changing her mind, determines to shut her up in the Black Tower, till her beauties are destroyed, and then to present *Cymon* to her.

Sylvia is then brought in; and *Urganda*, after some taunting insults, waves her wand, and the Black Tower appears.

The door is opened, and *Sylvia* is put into it, but at the same instant a peal of thunder is heard, the tower and rocks give way to a magnificent amphitheatre, and *Merlin* appears where the tower sunk. All shriek and run off except *Urganda*, who is struck with terror. She waves her wand, and finds her power at an end. *Merlin* repeats,

Still shall my pow'r your arts confound,
And *Cymon's* cure shall be *Urganda's* wound,

He proceeds to tell her, " that the orders of chivalry are assembled, sent by *Cymon's* father to celebrate and protect the marriage of *Cymon* and *Sylvia*;" that from the moment she wronged him and herself, he became their protector; that he counteracted all her schemes, continued *Cymon* in his state of ignorance till he was cured by *Sylvia*, whom he conveyed to *Arcadia* for that purpose, that

she is a princess equal to *Cymon*, and that they have by their virtues attained the throne of *Arcadia*, which she had lost by her vices.

Urganda melts into tears of contrition, and *Merlin* forbears to reproach her. Falshood, says he, is punished; Virtue rewarded; and *Arcadia* happy.

The music then plays a march, and the knights of the different orders of chivalry, with enchanters, &c. enter in procession, and range themselves round the amphitheatre, followed by *Cymon*, *Sylvia*, and *Merlin*, who are brought in triumph drawn by Loves, preceded by *Cupid* and *Hymen* walking arm in arm. Then enter the *Arcadian* shepherds, with *Dorus* and *Linco* at their head. *Merlin*, *Cymon*, and *Sylvia* descend from the car; *Merlin* joins their hands, and the piece ends with a dance, song, and chorus.

As the author seems to have intended this piece principally as a vehicle for machinery, it is pity that however he might have allowed himself to neglect other particulars, his incidents are not such as render his machinery necessary.

The first supposed effect of enchantment, the dance exhibited by *Urganda* to *Cymon*, has been already remarked to have had no tendency to produce the disposition of mind which she wanted; it has also been observed, that the effect which it had a natural tendency to produce, is not produced by it, so that nature is violated both in the design and the effect.

The next prodigy is the disappearance of an old castle, and assembling of the dæmons of revenge; whatever purpose *Urganda* might answer by convoking the dæmons, there could be no reason for the vanishing of a castle. The dæmons themselves, indeed, do not seem to be necessary; *Sylvia* and *Cymon* were in *Urganda's* power already, and it does not appear that she had any other object of revenge.

The power of enchantment next produces *Merlin's* chariot and dragons, which carry him away; but neither is this necessary to the principal, or any subordinate event.

When *Sylvia* is to be imprisoned in the Black Tower, she is not sent to it, but the Black Tower is brought upon the stage to her. If a tower had been produced upon the spot by enchantment, it would scarce have been a necessary prodigy, but the Black Tower existed

existed before it was destined to be *Sylvia's* prison, and is mentioned by *Fatima* in the fourth act ; so that bringing it from its situation, or discovering its situation miraculously, seems not only to be unnecessary, but absurd.

The changing this tower into a magnificent amphitheatre by *Merlin*, for the delivery of *Sylvia*, seems to be the only feat of enchantment that could justify the introduction of it. *Sylvia* could be delivered from an enchantress only by a power that could controul nature in a superior degree.

Except in this instance, it does not appear that any thing is done by enchantment, which might not have been done without: *Cymon* might easily have been stolen from his friends without a miracle, and so might *Sylvia* too; as to *Sylvia*, she must have been stolen by *Merlin*, long before *Urganda* jilted him for *Cymon*: She appears never to have known any other state than that of a shepherdess, so that *Urganda's* falsehood could not have been the cause of her situation, which, however, seems to be hinted in the little that is said about her by *Merlin*, in the last act, which is all we know of her story. Even the spell upon *Fatima*, if it was a spell, that confined her answers to *yes* or *no*, appears to be useless; it could be intended only to prevent *Fatima* from informing *Urganda* that *Sylvia* was her rival; if *Urganda* was, by a spell, to be kept ignorant of this particular, some incident should have been built upon her ignorance, but the incidents, on the contrary, require her to know this particular even before *Fatima* returns, and it appears that she does know it, by the order that *Dorus* receives to take *Sylvia* as well as *Cymon* into custody.

It may also be reasonably objected to this piece, that the love between *Cymon* and *Sylvia* is mere appetite, for on one side there is no object of sentiment, on the other no power by which sentiment can be discovered, or that beauty, which is the expression of sentiment. The love, therefore, of the principal characters, is neither delicate nor interesting; and tho' *Merlin* talks of their merit, it is difficult to conceive in what it consists; they discover nothing but blind instinct in the first conception of their passion, and in this, therefore there is no more merit than in hunger: Some dawn of sen-

timent afterwards appears in *Cymon*, but that does not justify *Sylvia's* passion, which was prior; and though *Sylvia* may be supposed to have sentiment, this would rather have prevented than caused a passion for *Cymon*, A who, as *Fatima* says, "bating his youth
"and figure, has not one single circumstance to create affection about
"him."

To paint from Fancy, requires talents very different from those which can copy life; and there are advantages and disadvantages peculiar to both performances. B

Works of Fancy please by an original beauty only; imitations of life, chiefly by a relative beauty. We look with pleasure upon a picture of *David Tennier's*, in which such characters and scenes are copied as we should turn from with disgust. The pleasure arises from the imitation, and in that consists the beauty: This kind of beauty we admire in a *Chalkestone*, a *Strickland*, and a *Heidelberg*. C

The advantage of works of Fancy is, that they are principally objects of a taste, which, in general, is formed upon the very performances it should try. If propriety, therefore, is violated, it is a propriety of which very few can judge, and of which, for that reason, few can detect the violation. This advantage is wanting to imitations of life; they are immediately brought to the standard, and compared with their originals, with which almost every one is sufficiently acquainted to form a general judgment of the imitation. D

The advantage of these pieces is, that their excellence is perceived and relished from the very cause that ascertains it. Where there is character, the very incidents are characteristic; and this is the principal source of pleasure in our best comedies, eminently in the *Clandestine-Marriage*. *Cymon* was intended to produce pleasure of another kind, by other means, and is not defective for wanting what is incompatible with its plan. E

Arcadian characters are, in effect, no characters at all: We have Love, Resentment, Jealousy, and Revenge; but not Love, Resentment, Jealousy, and Revenge marked with the striking and known diversities that distinguish men from men among the realities of living nature. A work of imagination in which beings and powers are introduced that have no real existence, F

H

existence, is a kind of emblem in which passions and qualities are substituted for persons, and it should never terminate in mere amusement, but always inculcate or illustrate a moral.

As to this *dramatic romance*, in whatever rank it be classed as a literary composition, the managers have merit in receiving it; for as it could not be brought upon the stage without great expence, they certainly endeavoured to deserve the favour of the publick at a considerable risque; and, perhaps, after all, there is not an entertainment that has the same merit, in the same degree, upon the stage.

The merit of the music is not here to be determined, but the songs are some of the best that have been written on such occasions. A specimen of them, with the prologue and epilogue, which are full of humour and spirit, will be found in our poetical article.

2. A candid enquiry into the causes and motives of the late riots in *Munster* in *Ireland*, by the people called Levellers and White-Boys.

The principal view of this pamphlet seems to be a defence of those unhappy people, from an imputation of rebellion under *French* influence, an imputation which some have weakly, and it is said others have wickedly endeavoured to fix upon them, with a view to increase the infelicities and disadvantages of the Roman Catholics in *Ireland*, at least to prevent any measure which government might take in their favour.

Such causes are assigned for the lawless association of the poor, as very greatly extenuate the crime, though they do not, in any degree, prove the inexpediency of punishment; punishment is properly inflicted upon those who break the peace, and injure the community upon principle, and consequently, in a moral sense, incur no guilt; for he that does what he thinks he ought to do, is at least innocent; and he that does what he thinks he ought to do at the risk of life, though in a political sense he may deserve death, and ought to suffer it, is certainly, in a moral sense, worthy of reward.

The causes of the riots in question are principally four;—the enclosing commons, the engrossing land; the extravagant rent exacted from potato-ground; and the cruel exorbitance of tythe-mongers.

The enclosing commons has, in *Munster*, been an act of the most flagrant injustice, and cruel oppression. Several landlords there contrived to let their lands to poor people for more than their value, by promising, as an equivalent for the increased rent, to allow them commonage; but after the compact they enclosed the common, and left the tenant to groan without redress, under a burthen which he could neither sustain nor throw off. A Many of these agreements are verbal, so that a remedy at law would be difficult; but the injured party is not able to avail himself of the advantage where they are written; the sufferers are no more able to commence a suit at law, than to create a world, for they are poor beyond all conceptions of poverty on this side of the water.

The engrossing land is a more dreadful evil in its consequences, though not a violation of any express law. It has of late been common for opulent persons to take a vast tract of ground, which they keep in their own hands, and convert into pasture. Upon this land they find innumerable cottages and gardens, the habitations of contented poverty for many generations. These cottages are immediately levelled, and the gardens thrown open without pity, the inhabitants are driven out, houseless and penniless, and with pregnant women and little children, abandoned to all the miseries of hunger and nakedness. If they remove to other places they are treated as vagrants, distrusted, not employed, and considered rather as objects of punishment than pity. D Thus oppressed and thus exiled from the scene of his nativity, and of the pleasures of his youth, from the spot which he had cultivated by his labour, where alone he can procure food and shelter, who is there that would lie down in patient resignation, and perish in silent despair, while his family is perishing round him, without resistance, when complaint had been ineffectual? E If a foreign power had done this, we should have called resistance Virtue, and have talked high of love to our country, and our altars and our hearths; and what is the difference to the sufferer, whether it is a foreign or domestic tyrant that destroys him; whether an insolent invader, or oppressive landlord; except that in one case the law cannot redress, and in the other it justifies the wrong? Instead of

of populous villages in this province; we now see vast wastes, where no human creature is to be found but the herdsmen of the landlord; the instruments of desolation.

The third cause is the price of land for potatoes, on which the poor principally subsist. It is not uncommon in *Munster* to exact for this land, after the rate of four or five guineas an acre; if we take four guineas the medium is 91 shillings.* The wages for labourers is four-pence a day; there are 365 days in the year, of which 52 are *Sundays*, and suppose but 13 holidays, the remainder is 500 working days, the wages for which amounts to 200 shillings, just nine shillings more than the price of their land; five shillings of this are paid for tythe, and two for hearth money; the remaining two go towards rent for their cottage; how then are they to buy seed for their garden; rags for their wives and children; a little firing, that they may not eat their food raw, and a few rushes to give a gleam of light, which, like the flame of *Milton's* hill, can "*serve only to discover sights of woe.*" Will the best crop enable a man to maintain a family which often consists of seven or 8 persons, under these difficulties?

If urged by the most pressing necessity, they expend the 15s. that should go for tythes; for some other purpose, which is commonly the case, the tythe gatherer distrains, with as little remorse as a wolf would devour a lamb; and this is the third cause assigned by the rioters for their conduct.

It is a great aggravation of this evil, that though their very implements are sometimes seized and sold to pay tythe, they never see the face of a parson. There are whole districts in which divine service is never performed, and in which even Protestant poor must call in the Popish priest to bury their dead; or lay them in the ground with as little ceremony as they cast out a dog.

It is, indeed, true in this case, as in all others of the like kind, that tho' a mob did not rise without cause, yet that they committed many outrages after they had risen, which did not tend to redress the grievance; it is true also, that with the poor wretches who were driven by despair to disobe-

dience; many mixed who had no view but to wreak their private malice on their neighbours.

Such deserve no mercy, and it is hoped they will find none. The government has proceeded against others with such lenity as cannot but be approved by every wise and good man.

The first acts of violence committed by these offenders, when they were weak and few, were throwing down walls, and filling up ditches, whence they called themselves Levellers.

When they gradually increased to a multitude, and felt their own strength, they put on a ridiculous uniform, and took the new name of White-Boys; tore up the grounds of some; maimed the cattle of others, menaced many; terrified all, at last roused the magistracy against them, who, if they had not slumbered at first, might easily have prevented the mischief that followed.

It is certainly of the utmost importance that government should interpose to rescue honest and useful subjects from the power of "such temptation" as is not in any country "common to men;" it will easily repress all violations of law, when law prevents injury; but all combination against laws that justify oppression, must be formidable, and can be broken only by such measures as are in themselves an evil, as they must cut off those which might be preserved to the advantage both of individuals and the community.

The pamphlet from which this account is taken, is a mere collection of different pieces, written with different views, and published in *Magazines in Ireland*. The pretence of its being a letter to a noble Lord; is a stale trick to give it importance; and excite curiosity; the only part of this pamphlet that deserves attention, is a small tract entitled, *An enquiry into the causes of the outrages committed by the Levellers*, written by *M. S. Esq*; and printed in the *Dublin Magazine* for April 1793; it contains but 13 pages; and the pamphlet is swelled to 71.

Some pains are taken to prove the innocence of several persons that were executed for murder. It is, however, incontestible, that murder was committed, and why the magistrates should pursue the innocent instead of the guilty, is difficult to conceive.

The White-Boys certainly killed a man who had given informations against

* Either this is a mistake, or the guinea goes in *Ireland* for 11. 2s. 9d. the difference is 7s. which can very little affect the argument.
(*Gent. Mag.* JAN. 1797.)

gainst them, for not promising to retract, and some other persons in an attempt to rescue a prisoner, and it does not appear that any other of their enormities has been capitally punished; and those who have, by the common process, been legally convicted of these, should not certainly have been spared.

3. The Kellyad, a poem.

This is a mere list, in rhyme, of the actors at *Drury lane*, and of the parts in which they are supposed to excel.

To shew that this author's verses are not poetry, the following six lines are taken at a venture:

Aickin, though yet not excellent in all,
May, for applause, from ev'ry person call;
A dawn of talents seems in him to rise,
Which even now enchants our savish'd eyes,
And Time, that ev'ry thing to life refines,
May ripen what as yet but faintly shines.

4. Anti-theſpis.

This piece is so like the preceding, that if it had not been upon the same subject, it would certainly have been thought to be by the same author. Let the reader judge:

In Elocution's pow'rful art alone
The player's chiefſt excellence is shewn.
Voice by the harmony of sounds combin'd,
Can touch, can raise, can elevate the mind;
Whilst varied passions in tones just & clear,
Thrill through the soul—AND captivate
the ear.

In speaking then the man must sure excel,
Who justly claims the praise of acting well.

5. The School for Guardians.

This piece is principally taken from a French play of *Moliere's*, called *L'Ecole des Femmes*, that *Wycherly* copied in his *Country Wife*; but as that play wants incidents, the defect was supplied from two other pieces of the same author, called *L'Etourdie*, and *L'Ecole des Maris*.

As the story of the *Country Wife* is well known, and has, with some alterations, been lately exhibited at *Drury Lane* under the title of the *Country Girl*, it is not necessary to reduce the drama of this piece, in which the principal events are varied only by circumstances, to a narrative. It is full of business, one of the best recommendations to an *English* audience, and it has many scenes of very great humour, as well with respect to the incidents as the dialogue.

6. A treatise on the stone and gravel, and of the success of two new me-

dicines for the cure of those diseases, illustrated with cases; by *J. Awfiter*, M.D.

This treatise is a mere quack advertisement, recommending two medicines, of which the author has concealed the composition. One of them seems to be a lixivial salt, made into soap with sperma-ceti; the other he calls his remedy of vegetable essences, and affirms, that it will dissolve the stone sooner and more effectually than any soap; which it is presumed the publick will not hastily believe, much less the faculty, for the author talks very unskillfully of his subject. If he had been acquainted with the latest discoveries on this very important subject, he would not have supposed that a medicine for dissolving the stone could be improved by substituting one oily substance for another; the great oil that is mixed with lixivial substances to produce soap, is known to counteract the effect of such substances as dissolvents for the stone, and, therefore, the salts alone, or a lye, has been substituted in their stead, and eating fat, or oil, and even butter, has been judiciously prohibited in the regimen prescribed to the patients. As to this author's remedy of vegetable essences, its efficacy must be determined by experiment; it is, however, strange, that if this remedy is better than soap, he should exhibit a new soap as an important discovery. He has added (as all other quacks do) cases to prove the virtue of his nostrum, but every body, who is at all acquainted with these affairs, knows that cases may as easily be procured to recommend powder of post as vegetable essences, or Jesuits drops.—(See an investigation of the nostrum of one Chittick, Vol. xxxv. p. 56. and Vol. xxxvi. p. 192.)

Doctor *Awfiter*, in the year 1763, published an account of the effects of opium as a poison, by the name and stile of *John Awfiter*, Apothecary to *Greenwich Hospital*, an account of which will be found in Vol. xxxiii. p. 52.

7. *The Snare broken*; a thanksgiving discourse preached at the desire of the West Church in *Boston*, *New-England*, on May 23, 1766, occasioned by the repeal of the stamp-act. By *Jonathan Mayhew*, D. D. pastor of the said church.

This is a popular harangue about liberty, which nothing could have brought

brought into general notice but the occasion of it, and the factions it produced.

8. The triumph of inoculation, a dream. price 1s.

This performance is said to have been addressed, in the course of an epistolary correspondence, to the Lady *Mary Wortley Montague*, and it was designed as a satire on the opposition that was raised against inoculation by many physicians, when her Ladyship first introduced it in *England*.

The dreamer supposes himself conducted to the temple of *Variola*, or the small-pox, by a physician. He finds the Goddess seated on a throne, and surrounded by members of the faculty, with undertakers and apothecaries in waiting. On a sudden some persons were brought in as prisoners, who appeared to be advocates for inoculation, and just as the Goddess was going to pronounce sentence upon them, an earthquake shook the building, and she dropped from her throne: The physicians were struck motionless, and the whole scene, which before was gloomy and horrid, became lightsome and cheerful. This alteration was soon found to proceed from the arrival of *Inoculatia*, a new Divinity, introduced by Lady *Mary*, and followed by *Health*. Inoculation was established in the vacant throne of *Variola*, to the great honour of Lady *Mary*, and benefit of mankind. Neither the sentiment, language, nor imagery of this piece, entitle it to much commendation.

9. A plan for raising 282,000 pounds, for the following purposes:

For discharging the debt due to the artificers employed in the alterations of <i>London-Bridge</i>	12,000
For completing the new bridge, and its avenues	58,500
For exempting the bridge from the toll	144,000
For embanking the river between <i>Paul's wharf</i> and <i>Milford-Lane</i>	10,000
For repairs of the Royal-Exchange	7,500
For rebuilding the goal of <i>Newgate</i>	50,000
	<hr/> 282,000

The author having irrefragably proved the necessity of imbanking the river, repairing the Exchange, and rebuilding the goal, and the expediency of making the new bridge free, proceeds to open his project for raising the money for these and the other purposes, the necessity of which is self-evident.

The city of *London* having, by various accidents and calamities, incurred a debt of 747,472*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* to their orphans and others, the parliament, in the year 1691, converted that debt into annuities at 4*per Cent* and as a perpetual fund for paying them, established several duties, in which some alterations have been since made.

These duties have produced a surplus, which, by computation, will, in about 35 years, ending with the year 1803, discharge the whole debt.

It is therefore proposed that these duties, with certain alterations, shall be continued to 1827.

That upon the credit of the fund thus constituted, the common council be authorized to raise 126,000*l.* part of the 282,000*l.* at *Midsummer* 1767, at 3½*per Cent*.

That from *Midsummer* 1768, the surplusses of the fund be applied first in discharge of the 12,000*l.* due to the artificers of *London-Bridge*; secondly, in the payment of 144,000*l.* now owing on the new bridge account; thirdly, in the extinction of the orphan's debt; and, lastly, in satisfaction of the 126,000*l.* proposed to be raised.

The author has proved all his propositions by irrefragable evidence, and his pamphlet is written with a masterly perspicuity, and noble public spirit.

Those have certainly a right to share the honour of publick works, who point them out, and plan a fund for their execution. The author's motto, therefore, which he refers to his object, may be applied to his performance,

These are imperial works, and worthy kings.
POPE.

9. Occasional Thoughts on the Portuguese Trade, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The question discussed in this pamphlet is, "Whether, as things are now circumstanced, we ought not not to prefer an intire friendship with *Spain*, to that share of amity we now experience in *Portugal*, they being incompatible with each other."

To discuss this question, the present circumstances of things must be considered, and we must also look a little backward.

Soon after *John* the 1*st.* of *Portugal* had raised himself to the royal dignity, he applied to *Oliver Cromwell*, and made offers of exclusive privileges for the friendship of *England*, but did not so much as hint at a league of defence.

Soon

Soon after the Restoration, *Charles* the second married a daughter of *Portugal*, and upon that occasion, *England* engaged by treaty to assist *Portugal* with all her forces when necessity should require. *England* also extorted from *Spain*, an acknowledgment of *Portugal's* independence, which *Spain* has never forgiven. An enmity against *England* has always been predominant in the court of *Madrid*, and the *English* administration has constantly supported *Portugal* against *Spain*, without requiring a temper agreeable to the treaty. *Portugal* has availed itself of this successive imbecility in our ministry, so as gradually to strip us of all the privileges we have so dearly bought, and she now treats us on the same footing with all other aliens.

What then are the advantages we derive from supporting *Portugal*, in comparison of those we should derive from a thorough reconciliation with *Spain*, when *Spain* is farther strengthened by a conquest of *Portugal*?

We have, in common with all other nations, access to the ports of *Portugal*, and can there sell what her subjects will buy. This advantage we should also have, if *Portugal* was conquered by *Spain*, and we should have it without the curse of a needy dependant, always calling upon us for aid in distress, and always supported at immense expence; we protect her coasts and her commerce: we convoy the *Brazil* fleet from *America* home: we preserve *Lisbon* from bombardment: we keep the *Tagus* open for military stores, troops, and provisions; and in the last war we did more: we repulsed the invaders with our best troops, which we could ill spare from better purposes; and for all this, we have just what every other nation has for nothing.

The first benefit to us from the conquest of *Portugal* by *Spain*, would be the detachment of *Spain* from the interests of *France*. The ministry of *Spain* would then be at liberty to act in concert with the inclinations of the people, whose cry continually is, "Peace with *England*, and War with all the world besides." To suppose that family connections would weigh against interest, is to suppose that to happen in this instance which never happened in another. No sovereign submits voluntarily to the guidance of another sovereign, or permits his country to be made a money province to another country; no brother thus

reigns himself and his purse to a brother, unless compelled by necessity. From this necessity the conquest of *Portugal* would deliver *Spain*, and *Spain* therefore would no longer act under the guidance of *France*, or pour the treasures of *America* into her lap.

A The mutual interests of *Spain* and *England* would naturally connect the two nations, if by the conquest of *Portugal* the enmity of *Spain* against *England* was removed, and her dependence upon *France* broken.

B The author concludes by observing, that the the *Dutch*, the best judges of commerce in the world, have always regarded the independance of *Portugal* as a matter of perfect indifference to the commercial world in general, and have never interfered in the contests between *Spain* and *Portugal*, upon a supposition that they had not the least interest in the question, whether a *Spanish* Viceroy, or Duke of *Braganza*, reigned at *Lisbon*, and that the same system of politics has always prevailed at *Vienna* and *Berlin*. Setting aside, therefore, our particular advantage in an alliance with *Spain*, and C her deliverance from *France*, we shall enjoy all the privileges and advantages of a trade to *Portugal*, under *Spanish* government, as we do now, and shall be delivered from many oppressions by the destruction of the power that laid them upon us.

D To which I must add, says the Author, that the present king of *Spain*, according to all rules of succession known in *England*, and other civilized nations, hath a lineal right to the crown of *Portugal*, and therefore to support *Portugal* against *Spain*, is to support rebellious subjects, and an usurper against their lawful prince.

E 11. An Essay on *Job*, chap. xix. ver. 23, 27. in three letters, first published in the *Christian's Magazine*, by James Francis Barnouin, Cl.

F The text in question is, *For I know that my Redeemer lives, &c.* Mr Barnouin proves, first, that the passage must relate to a future state, and, secondly, that therefore it must have been interpolated. His reasons for supposing it to be an interpolation, are, that *Job*, in the preceding part of the book, speaks of death, as the total end of being; and in the subsequent part, speaks in the same stile; and that at the end of the book, where God is introduced to justify *Job*, and reward his patience, no mention is made of a future

future state. He supposes the interpolation to have been made about the time of the captivity; and he produces from *Calmet*, two instances of interpolation about the same time, which are too manifest to be doubted. One, *Pf. li. ver. 18*, the other, *1 Chron. x. 35*. These passages are wholly inconsistent with the state of the *Jews* at the time the books in which they occur were written.

The words in *Pf. li.* are these, *Do good in thy good pleasure to Zion; build thou the walls of Jerusalem: then shalt thou be pleased with the sacrifices of righteousness, with the burnt offerings, and the whole oblations by fire: then shall young bullocks be offered upon thine altar.* But the walls of *Jerusalem* were not destroyed in the time of *David*, and the *Jews* then offered their usual sacrifices.

The words in the *Chronicle* are, *Say ye, save us, O God of our salvation! and gather us together, and deliver us from the heathen, that we may give thanks unto thy holy name, and glory in thy praise.* But neither can these words be applied to the time of *David*, though they now stand as part of a song in his removal of the ark to *Jerusalem*, for the *Jews* were then neither dispersed among the Heathens, nor oppressed by strangers, nor had yet seen either transmigration or captivity, their state being not only peaceful, but flourishing.

12. A letter from *Dr Glass* to *Dr Baker*, on Inoculation. — (see an account of *Dr Baker's* book on this subject, vol. xxxvi. p. 381.)

The principal view of this pamphlet is to prove, that the great success of *Mr Sutton's* method of inoculation does not depend wholly upon the regimen observed, and the mercurial powders and salts given during the course of preparation, nor upon the free accession of cool air, or the cool regimen observed after the irruption, but upon his singular method of disposing his patients to sweat, and then sweating them by the medicines given after inoculation, and during the eruptive fever.

The composition of this medicine he confesses he does not know, but supposes it to be some preparation of antimony. He says, that antimonial wine, emetic tartar, Kermes mineral, and other antimonial preparations which in a large dose vomit and purge, will in a small dose, such as only produces slight sickness, operate by sweat; and that opium, added to any of these,

will render them still more efficacious.

If a grain and an half of emetic tartar is perfectly dissolved in three ounces of boiling water, and as much more water is added as will make the whole a pint; two, three, or four ounces of this solution, made moderately sour with good white wine vinegar, or oil of vitriol sweetened with sugar, will, if taken in bed by a healthy person, seldom fail of producing a gentle breathing sweat for some hours.

Dr Glass says, experience has taught him, that mercurial powders and gentle purges, with a strict regimen, free use of air, and moderate exercise, are very little to be depended upon for preventing a bad sort of small pox, when the infection is taken naturally; yet all the persons who are treated in *Sutton's* method, many of whom take it naturally, have a good sort.

Dr Glass, among other particulars, tending to shew the salutary effects of sweating during the eruptive fever, mentions the following from *de Haan Rat. Med.* The *Russians* suffer so little from the small pox, that of 116,000 inhabitants at *Petersbourg*, who were native *Russians*, only ten died of the small pox in the year 1764. This, says *de Haan*, I ascribe wholly to their constant custom of vapour-bathing every day during the distemper, by which their skin is kept soft, and the pores open; to the citizens who are not *Russians*, and do not use this method, the small pox is as fatal as to the inhabitants of other countries. The method of vapour-bathing used by the *Russians*, is to heat a large stove to such a degree, that cold water plentifully sprinkled upon it, may be presently diffused in steam or vapour.

It was also an observation of *Sydenham*, that a patient who is much inclined to sweat in the eruptive fever, will not have a numerous eruption; and that the distinct favourable small pox is almost constantly produced, except in infants, by an extraordinary propensity to sweat.

Dr Glass, though in general he recommends the cool regimen, says, he has known cases of the small pox in which he found it necessary to give cordial medicines; the symptoms that in his opinion require them, are continual sickness and vomiting, giddiness, lowness of spirits, load and oppression at the heart, delirium, with a weak pulse, and little or no feverish heat. He mentions the case of a lady, who

having

having been reduced low by preparation, had these symptoms on the 8th day after inoculation, which increased for three days, so that on the third day her delirium was continual, her hands and feet cold, her flesh flaccid, and the pupils of her eyes dilated; towards evening the symptoms abated, and the eruptions appeared next morning. On the second day of the disease cordials were given, which not being sufficient, were increased; on the third day cordial confection, theiaca, contrayerva root, volatile salts, strong negus, hot wine in no inconsiderable quantity, and blisters applied to her back and arms, not having the desired effect, her feet and ankles were wrapped up in sinapisms, and wine was changed for *French* brandy; of this, mixed with warm water, and by itself, she drank near three pints before she had fever enough to compleat the eruption.

Practical observations and undeniable facts, says Dr *Glass*, affirm that in some cases the small pox requires very heating, and in others very cooling remedies; it follows, therefore, that the indiscriminate and general use of either the hot or the cool method, must be frequently attended with fatal consequences.

There are in this pamphlet some observations on the manner of treating patients in malignant and putrid fevers, which seem to deserve notice.

Hot air brings on faintness, by weakening the action of the heart and arteries, and the fibres concerned in propelling the circulation.

Cold air and cold water restore the senses and strength, by reviving and invigorating the motions of the same vital parts.

Therefore hot air ought to be ranked with those things which weaken, impair, and destroy the vital powers in fevers; and cold air and cold water with the most powerful cordials.

Hence it is that cold has an effect upon the body very different from evacuations, and such other remedies as are generally joined with it in the cooling regimen used in the small-pox.

Hot stimulating medicines, cold air and cold water properly used together, are the most effectual means to compel the heart, arteries, and fibres to exert their utmost force, and have been successfully used together in malignant fevers, attended with great lowness and faintness.

Sir *John Chardin* relates that he was cured of a fever by the *Persian* manner, and, among other things, by having cold water poured over his thighs, legs and feet, and cold rose-water on his head, face, neck, arms and breast, having before taken very hot cordials, and to allay the thirst they produced, large quantities of barley water, with snow in it. This practice, says Dr *Glass*, may point out to us a more successful way of treating our putrid malignant fever than that commonly used.

Very frequently when the pulse is weak, the flesh feels intensely hot and biting: In this case a dreadful dilemma ensues; hot cordials increase the feverish heat, and hasten the dissolution and corruption of the humours already tending to putrefaction: On the other hand, if an attempt is made to lessen the heat, by such remedies as produce that effect in inflammatory fevers, the patient will infallibly sink under the disease.

Nature, therefore, is generally left to struggle by herself; but by a hint taken from the *Persian* method, a physician will be able to secure the good effect of the cordial, and obviate its disadvantages; he may, without fear, excite and stimulate the heart and arteries with the most efficacious cordials, and restrain and lessen the feverish heat at the same time, by exposing the patient, slightly covered, to a current of cold air, and giving him to drink freely of simple water, or barley water, made as cold as possible.

Thus the humours, as they are circulating through the lungs, the whole surface of the body, the largest veins and arteries, and the heart itself, will have their heat so much lessened as to prevent danger from feverish heat.

Hence it appears, that such cold applications, carried no farther than to keep the feverish heat within bounds, concur and co-operate with hot stimulating medicines, to increase the power, action, and force of the heart, and other vital parts.

As a farther recommendation of this practice, the Doctor observes, that the *Greek* physicians, to extinguish the heat of ardent fevers at their height, had recourse to cold water, of which they gave large and frequent draughts, and sometimes plunged the patient into it. They always expected a profuse sweat to succeed, and to answer this intention *Hancock* also gave cold water in fevers.

ODE for the NEW YEAR. 1767.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq;
Poet Laureat.WHEN first the rude, o'er-peopled,
North

Pour'd his prolific offspring forth
At large in alien climes to roam,
And seek a newer, better home,
From the bleak mountain's barren head,
The marshy vale, th' ungrateful plain,
From cold and penury they fled
To warmer suns, and Ceres' golden reign.
At ev'ry step the breezes blew
Soft and more soft: the lengthen'd view
Did fairer scenes expand:
Unconscious of approaching foes,
The farm, the town, the city rose,
To tempt the spoiler's hand.

Not Britain so. For nobler ends
Her willing, daring, sons she sends
Fraught like the fabled * car of old,
Which scatter'd blessings as it roll'd.
From cultur'd fields, from fleecy downs,
From vales that wear eternal bloom,
From peopled farms, and busy towns,
Where shines the plough-share, and where
sounds the loom.

To sandy deserts, pathless woods,
Impending steep, and headlong floods,
She sends th' industrious swarm:
To where, self-strangled, nature lies,
'Till social Art shall bid her rise
From chaos into form.

Thus George and Britain blest mankind.—
And, lest the parent realm should find
Her numbers shrink, with flag unfurl'd,
She stands th' asylum of the world.
From foreign strands new subjects come,
New arts accede a thousand ways,
For here the wretched finds a home,
And all her portals Charity displays.
From each proud master's hard command,
From tyrant zeal's oppressive hand
What eager exiles fly!
"Give us, they cry, 'tis nature's cause,
O give us liberty and laws
Beneath a harsher sky."

Thus George and Britain blest mankind.
—Away, ye barks, the favouring wind
Springs from the East; ye prows, divide
The vast Atlantic's heaving tide.
Britannia from each rocky height
Pursues you with applauding hands;
Afar, impatient for the freight,
See the whole western world expecting stands!
Already fancy paints each plain,
The deserts nod with golden grain,
The wond'ring vales look gay:
The woodman's stroke the forests feel,
The lakes admit the merchant's keel—
Away, ye barks, away!

* The Car of Triptolemus.

The YEAR 1767. JANUARY.

NOW bright Sol, with rapid pace,
Has perform'd his annual race,
And again with wonted force
Now renews his usual course:
While the Year before us lies,
As the Months successive rise,
Muse, in artless verse review
Each appearing first to view,
Nor omit to celebrate
The days to Fame we consecrate.
From a God of ancient fame,
January boasts its name;
Janus call'd, who first appears,
Ushering in the new born years;
Double fac'd, as Poets hold,
Looking on both New and Old.
Now, ye Muse, in tuneful lay,
Celebrate the New Year's Day;
Hail the day that does record
The Circumcision of our Lord;
Next with pæans manifest
The sacred day, when Christ confess
His power to the Gentiles far,
By a glorious shining star:
Let this day for ever be
Grac'd with holy piety;
Yet, while goodness warms your heart,
Let a decent joy have part:
Lads and lasses now be seen
Chusing yearly King and Queen;
Next give loose to joyous mirth
Due to Royal Charlotte's birth,
Sport and pleasure fill the land,
'Tis your Sov'reign's high command.
Swift approaching see St Paul
Speaks conversion to us all;
And in order next doth come
Royal Charles's Martyrdom.
Haste, ye Muses, haste away,
Fly the horrors of this day:
Should ye mourn, ye mourn in vain;
Such a deed must long remain
In our annals lasting stain.
But January now is gone,
And February hastens on;
Then cease your carols, end 'em here,
'Till February doth appear.

C. V.

REPUTATION. An ALLEGORY.
By JOHN CUNINGHAM.

TO travel, far as the wide world extends,
Seeking for objects that deserv'd their
care,
Virtue set forth with two selected friends,
Talent refin'd, and Reputation fair.
As they went on in their projected round,
Talent spoke first: "My gentle comrades, say,
'Where each of ye may probably be found,
'Should accident divide us on the way.
'If torn (she added) from my lov'd allies,
'A friendly patronage I hope to find,
'Where the fine arts from cultivation rise,
'And the sweet Muse hath harmoniz'd man-
kind."

Says

Says *Virtue*, 'Did Sincerity appear,
 ' Or meek-ey'd Charity, amongst the great;
 ' Could I find Courtiers from corruption clear,
 ' 'Tis among these I'd seek for my retreat.
 ' Could I find Patriots for the public weal
 ' Assiduous, and without their selfish views;
 ' Could I find Priests of undissembled zeal,
 ' 'Tis among those my residence I'd chuse.
 ' In glittering domes let Luxury reside,
 ' I must be found in some sequester'd cell;
 ' Far from the paths of Avarice and Pride,
 ' Where home-bred Happiness delights to dwell.
 ' Ye may be trac'd, my gentle friends, 'tis true,
 ' But who (says *Reputation*) can explore
 ' My slippery steps?—Keep, keep me in your
 view;
 ' If I'm once lost, you'll never find me more.'
Newcastle, Dec. 23.

A T A L E. *Written Twenty Years ago, but
 never till now printed.*

ONCE on a time, by joint consent,
 Three travellers a journey went,
 Each claiming for his proper name;
 Fire, Reputation, and a Stream:
 The live-long day they hurried on,
 Post-haste, beneath the burning Sun;
 Till grateful evening's milder ray
 Relax'd the ardour of the day;
 As weariness to rest inclines,
 Each for himself a lodging finds;
 But ere each to his quarters goes,
 A general doubt among them rose,
 How, when *Aurora* glids the plain,
 Each might the other find again.
 ' See, says the Stream, in yonder vale,
 ' Where cheerful swains their flocks regale;
 ' Twixt those green hills I'll rest, and there
 ' To hear of me you need not fear.'
 The Flame, in equal strains, replies,
 ' See where yon smoking columns rise,
 ' With guests, who're near th' ascending fume,
 ' I've taken up my lodging room.'
 But Reputation, proud and shy,
 With scornful air—replies—' Good b'ye;
 ' For when we part—of this—be sure,
 ' You part to meet with me—no more.'
 * * See the same thought differently treated in vol. ii.
 p. 872. & vol. v. p. 493.

PROLOGUE, to the School for Guardians.
Spoken by Miss ELLIOT.

MAY I intrude upon your patience for a
 minute? [the Play,
 Ladies and Gentlemen, before the opening of
 Just to excuse an accident, which, I hope has no
 mischief in it, [say.
 I said, if you'll permit, a word or two would
 I hope you'll not be angry; but we've got no
 prologue for to night;
 And so I thought it was best to come and tell ye
 all the truth downright. [could,
 I went to Mr Poet, and I spoke to him all
 But he said he had not leisure, tho' I know it's
 in his power, if he would.
 "A prologue, madam," says he!—"Yes, Sir,
 a prologue, if you please."
 And then I did so entreat the man, and beg, and
 pray, and teaze,

I told him, "You know, Sir, what a miserable
 plight we all are in,
 To frown upon the performers, when pit, box,
 and gallery begin;
 Whu—go the catcalls—dub—dub—dub—each
 dreadful critick's stick
Prolog—Throw him over—Won't ye ha some
 orange chips—*Prologue*—Cries o' London—
 Musick! [All]

All this and more I said, but he, determin'd;
 In formal fustian, thus declar'd his will.
 "Oft have I tried" [seems puzzled] some-
 thing about his stile,
 And how he felt the town's indulgent smile.
 "Were I again to try my scanty vein,
 I'd beg protection for the feeble strain.
 But then to sue—he paus'd, and rubb'd his
 head— [tread.
 To sue—when fam'd *Moliere* the stage doth
 Were to profane the manes of the dead.
Moliere, of old, and still with rapture seen,
 Was legislator of the comic scene,
 To bid his simple girl assert the stage,
 And, if she pleases, strive to mend the age;
 This was my motive;—this my only aim;
 Heedless of gain!—no candidate for fame;
 An audience will weigh all in equal scales,
 For justice, and not party, there prevails."
 Thus spoke Mr Poet, and then with long steps
 march'd away;
 And now I am left alone to apologize for offer-
 ing you this night's play.
 We'll strive to make you laugh, if our aim be
 not perverted;
 Pray, how'd ye find yourselves?—Are ye in
 good humour, and willing to be diverted?
 If you approve,
 The *Rosciad Scribbler* then no more I'll dread,
 Who points his mace at a woman's head!
 Who, drop by drop, his venom doth distil,
 While *mother-dullness* guides the hireling's quill;
 Lull'd in her lap, strange wonders he describes,
 And *Terence* seems—a *Frenchman* to his eyes!
 Adorns with scandal, and lampoons with praise,
 One smile from you defeats the slanderer's aim;
 His calumny, like your applause, is fame.
 From your applause our mimic glories rise;
 In pleasing you, my whole ambition lies.

EPITAPH, spoken by Miss ELLIOT.

LADIES, your servant—Servant, Gentle-
 men all— [small.
 The same good folks to you—both great and
 Here's *Mary Ann* again—but that an't fair,
 To jeer a simple girl you might forbear.
 Who knows since married—no' you laugh and
 gaze,
 But *Mary Anne* may learn your London ways?
 May ape your fashions, since you've shown her
 how,
 And drop the mask at once—as I do now.
 Thus you behold, whatever the condition,
 To new extremes how easy the transition.
 'Tis so thro' life—to town from country fairs
 The clown comes up, and gapes, and laughs, and
 stares.
 Give him a livery—Whims unknown before!
 He learns his master's follies to do o'er;
 He drinks—turns roxcomb, and betts five to
 four.

Pray

Pray, may I, Ladies touch your modish life,
And shew good sense and fashion there at strife?
"Oh! do, Miss Elliot, says a prude with spite,
Pull 'em to pieces, bring their faults to light;
Pulling to pieces is my dear delight."
Why then each fair one seems a different crea-
ture

From what she's meant, and travesties her na-
Proud of defects *Flirtilla* swims along,
Politely weak, and elegantly wrong.
Thro' the gay round of time, her only care
To fix the patch, and guide a straggling hair.
Lady *Camilla*, form'd to seize the rein,
To rival John, and smack along the plain;
In London sickens with dissembled airs,
And "help me—help me up these odious stairs."
Nature's best gifts we all with pride disclaim,
We lisp, we totter, deaf, and blind, and lame.
The tongue, indeed, we women ne'er confine;
—Scandal's too dear a pleasure to resign.
Scandal, and cards, tea, mirth and spleen, a ball,
Comus!—the monkey too!—and there's the life
of all.

A life of whim!—till from the faded eye,
And wither'd form, the trembling graces fly.
There's a true picture!—how do you like it
ladies? [shade is?
How is the light? and how do you think the
A copy hence our simple girl may make;
Unless she should this wiser council take,
Be rul'd by reason for your beauty's sake. }
Reason still gives to radiant eyes their grace,
Warren's *Imperial Milk*—for ev'ry face.
Beauty, ye fair, may forge the lover's chain;
But the mind's charms your empire must main-
tain.

PROLOGUE TO CYMON,

For New Year's Day.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

I Come, obedient at my brethren's call,
From top to bottom to salute you all;
Warmly to wish, before our Piece you view,
A happy year—to you—you—you—and you!
Boxes—Pitt—1 Gall.—2 Gall.
From you the Play'rs enjoy, and feel it here,
The merry *Christmas*, and the happy Year.
There is a good old saying—pray attend it;
As you begin the year, you'll surely end it.
Should any one this night incline to evil,
He'll play, for twelve long months, the very
Devil!
Should any married dame exert her tongue,
She'll sing, the Zodiac round, the same sweet
song:
And should the husband join his music too,
Why then 'tis cat and dog, the whole year thro'.
Ye sons of *Law* and *Physic*, for your ease,
Be sure, this day, you never take your fees:
Can't you refuse?—then the disease grows
strong, [how long!
You'll have two itching palms—Lord knows,
Writers of news, by this strange fate are bound,
They fib to-day, and fib the whole year round.
You Wits assembled here, both great and small,
Set not this night afloat—your critic gall;
If you should snarl, and not incline to laughter,
What sweet companions for a twelvemonth
after!

You must be muzzled for this night at least;
Our author has a right this day to feast.
He has not touch'd one bit as yet—Remember,
'Tis a long fast—from now, to next December.
'Tis holiday! you are our Patrons now;
[to the Upper Gallery.

If you but grin, the Critics won't bow, wooo.
As for the plot, wit, humour, language—I
Beg you such trifles kindly to pass by;
The most essential part, which something means,
As dresses, dances, sinkings, flyings, scenes!—
They'll make you stare!—nay, there is such a
thing! [sing:

Will make you stare—still more!—for I must
And should your taste, and ears, be over nice,
Alas! you'll spoil my singing in a trice.
If you should growl, my notes will alter soon,
I can't be in—if you are out of tune!
Permit my fears your favour to bespeak,
My part's a strong one, and poor I but weak.

[alluding to his late accident.

If you but smile, I'm firm, if frown, I stumble—
Scarce well of one, spare me a second tumble!

EPILOGUE, written by George Keate, Esq.

Spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

(Enter, peeping in at the Stage-door.)

IS the Stage clear?—bless me!—I've such a
dread!

It seems enchanted ground, where'er I tread!

[coming forward.

What noise was that!—hush!—'twas a false
alarm.—

I'm sure there's no one here will do me harm.
Amongst you can't be found a single Knight,
Who would not do an injur'd damsel right.—
Well—Heav'n be prais'd, I'm out of magic
reach, [speech:

And have once more regain'd the power of
Aye, and I'll use it—for it must appear,
That my poor tongue is greatly in arrear,—
There's not a female here but shat'd my woe,
Ty'd down to YES, or still more hateful NO.
No is expressive—but I must confess,
If rightly question'd, I'd use only YES.

In *Merlin's* walk this broken wand I found,

[shewing a broken wand.

Which to two words my speaking organs bound.
Suppose upon the town I try his spell.—
Ladies, don't stir!—You use your tongues too
well!—

How tranquil ev'ry place, when, by my skill,
Folly is mute, and even Slander still!
Old Gossips speechless—Bloods would breed no
riot,

And all the tongues at *Jonathan's* lie quiet!
Each grave profession must new bush the wig:
Nothing to say, 'twere needful they look big!
The Reverend Doctor might the change endure,
He would sit still, and have his *sine cure*!
Nor could great folks much hardship undergo;
They do their business with an aye or no!—
But, come, I only jok'd—dismiss your fear;
Tho' I've the power, I will not use it here.
I'll only keep my magic, as a guard
To awe each Critic, who attacks our Bard.
I see some Malecontents their fingers biting,
Snarling, "The Ancients never knew such
writing—

"The Drama's lost!—the Managers exhaust us
 "With *Op'ra's*, *Monkies*, *Mab*, and *Dr Faustus*."
 Dread *Sirs*, a word!—the public taste is fickle;
 All palates in their turn we strive to tickle;
 Our Cat'ers *vary*, and you'll own at least,
 It is *variety* that makes the feast.
 If this fair circle smile—and the *Gods* thunder,
 I with this wand will keep the Critics under.

Upon the new Performances exhibited at the two
 Theatres this Winter.

COME Madam justice, poize your scales,
 That neither this, nor that prevails;
 And weigh with me, *Plays*, *Op'ras* *Farces*,
 Nay, *Pantomimes*, in doggrel verses;
 And let us judge by what is past,
 How much this year excels the last:
 Of *Quantity* we've had enough,
 The *Quality* must mark the stuff.

Imprimis—At Old Drury Royal,
 Have they to *Shakespeare* been so loyal?
 They gave us for a charming piece,
 (But Poets *swans* are always geese)

* A *whore* of *Wycherly's* lewd pen
 Chang'd to a slabby *Magdalen*.
 To answer this at t'other house,
 The mountain labour'd with a mouse.
 What money, patience, time, it cost us,
 To see dull plays, with duller *Faustus*:
 At which, as wit with Drury scarce is,
 They fir'd at once two pot gun farces:
 † One was too *high*, and one too § *low*:
Buckhorse wrote this, and that *Roussseau*.

Beard for a while seem'd much afraid,
 'Till out he brought *Tb' Accomplish'd Maid*:
 At whom, old *Slyboots*, General G——k,
 Push'd, with his bouncing *Earl of Warwick*:
 But such a *Maid*, and such an *Earl*!
 A flimzy bully, piss-tail girl!
 Take 'em, thou ghost of *Edmund Curl*.
 But now have at your eyes and ears;
 The high-puff'd *Cymon* next appears:
 Earth, heav'n, and hell, are all united,
 The upper gallery, so delighted!
 They sing, they dance, they sink, they fly!
 For *scenes*, *show*, *dress'es*, all defy:
 And then the *wit* and *humour*—stay—
 We'll talk of *them* another day;
 With both, the *School for Guardians* stor'd,
 You'd swear 'twas written by a Lord:
 So fine the *wit*, so fine the *plot*,
 You have 'em, and you have 'em not:
 Th-*pot* and *wit* make such a pothar,
 You cannot see the one for t'other:
 Like ghosts they're here, and now they're there;
 'Tis *M—y* now, and now *Moliere*:
 'T's both; 'tis neither, *English*, *French*,
 And all to serve a pretty wench.
 The murder's out—the crier cools;
 For *love* will make the wisest, fools.
 I've done—and should you like this strain,
 Which runs thus doggrel from my brain;
 (It means no harm, but loves to joke,
 And throw a squib at scribbling folk;)
 I'll rise from *lute*, to the *great*;
 From *bards* to *peers*, from *stage* to *state*.

* Country girl. † Cautious man. § Neck or
 Nothing.

Songs from CYMON. (See p. 28.)

IF pure are the springs of the fountain,
 As purely the river will flow,
 If noxious the stream from the mountain,
 It poisons the valley below—
 So of vice, or of virtue, possess,
 The throne makes the nation,
 Thro' ev'ry gradation,
 Or wretched, or blest.

NIGHT. An ODE.

THE glowing landscape fades; day shuts
 his eye;

Grey twilight rests on yon' high western hill;
 While, pensive in the secret shade I lie,
 And watch the music of the falling rill.

The evening star now skirts the western main,
 Cold drops of dew are sprinkled o'er the lawn;
 The rustic drives his oxen from the plain,
 And in the fold secures his flocks till dawn.

Soft dies along the plain each ruder breeze,
 In black'ning clouds the low'ring whirlwinds
 sleep,

While gentle gales scarce fan the wavy trees,
 Or curl the surface of the peaceful deep.

The feather'd choir now cease their vocal lay,
 No more are heard the dewy groves among;
 All but the solemn bird, who from her spray
 Chaunts to the ear of Night her plaintive
 song.

Primæval darkness, now, with poppies crown'd,
 O'er the dun air her sable mantle throws,
 Diffusing universal stillness round,
 And locks a drowsy world in calm repose.

But not so lull'd the child of sorrow sleeps,
 Nought charms the tearful eye of grief to rest;
 Pale, sickly, care his constant vigils keeps,
 No gentle slumbers sooth his woe-fraught
 breast.

At this still hour, the joyless *Damon* mourns
 O'er *Celia's* bier, and weeps her early doom;
 Unwilling Echo all his plaints returns,
 Which pierce with many a sigh the cheerless
 gloom.

Now from the dreary vault pale spectres glide,
 As stories say, to fright the wand'ring swain,
 Or dreadful stalking to the murd'rer's side,
 Hang o'er his couch, & fill his heart with pain.
 Whilst I, still mindful of that awful pow'r
 Who guards the just, confiding in his aid,
 Fearless, alone, or trace the secret bow'r,
 Or rove bewild'rd through the moonlight
 shade.

For now, far-beaming from the glowing east,
 The silver regent of the silent night,
 Slowly ascends, in mildest radiance dress'd,
 And pours o'er woods and streams her magic
 light.

Hail awful silence! contemplation hail!
 Bright emanation of celestial fire!
 All hail thy presence! still may'st thou prevail,
 And all my soul with thoughts divine inspire.
 To thee, while night's dim shades involve the
 sky,

This solemn verse, a simple gift, I bring.
 'Tis thine to guide the Muse's flight on high,
 And bid her strains, and bid her song-wing.
 T—H—

Historical Chronicle, Jan. 1767.

SUNDAY Dec. 21.

THE Brig *Shepherd and Shepherdes* of *Sunderland*, was stranded on the *Fern Islands*; the crew got upon a rock, where they remained 48 hours before they could be reliev'd. Providentially a piece of raw beef and some biscuit floated on shore from the wreck, on which they subsisted. ■

WEDNESDAY 24.

The *Dublin* society adjudged a premium of 40*l.* to Mr. *Hamilton*, for his invention of a machine, by which two persons may stand on the sea shore and send out 500 baited hooks to half a mile distance, and catch fish in all weathers. This is an old invention, and was offered here several years ago. *see vol. xxiv, p.*

THURSDAY 25.

One *Dudridge*, a blacksmith at *Bridge-water*, (in contempt of the day) went out a shooting, and a flight of ravens passing over his head, he fired at them and shot two, which so irritated the rest, that they descended upon him, and with their claws and bills so mangled his head and face that he died a few days after. *As this has not been contradicted we have inserted it.*

A gentleman unknown, who had just sold out 1000*l.* stock in the funds, gave the produce of it, to the country infirmary at *Gloucester*, and recommended it to the Governors to vest their property in land security, as a time must come when a remarkable fall will happen in the funds, that will prove fatal to many charities.

FRIDAY 26.

The cheesemongers of *London* presented the Rev. Mr. *Taylor*, rector of *Ashburne* in *Derbyshire*, with an elegant silver cup, for his eminent services in quelling the late riots in his neighbourhood, by which a large quantity of cheese in the warehouses there (the property of the *London* dealers) was preserved, and much mischief prevented.

Decr 27.

William Simpson, and *John Skelton*, two criminals convicted at the assize, held by special commission at *Reading*, for robbing on the highway, were executed there. *These were not among the number of rioters.*

Dec. 28.

Capt. *Baker*, of the *Ravensthorpe*, in his passage from *London* to *Newcastle*, took up 17 mariners from the wreck of a ship that had just overfet, one boy perished, who is suppos'd to have been between decks when the disaster happened. This crew were preserved at the greatest hazard of the lives of the savers, who cannot be too much applauded. The merchants of *Newcastle* on the first notice of it opened a subscription for rewarding the *Ravensthorpe's* men, and relieving the poor sufferers.

Dec. 29.

Sir *Waltee Blackett's* annual charity was distributed at *Newca*, to 900 poor house-

keepers, when to each was given 6*lb.* of beef, a six-penny loaf, and six-pence in money.

THURSDAY, Jan. 1.

Being New year's day, the ode compos'd by Mr. *Whitehead*, poet laureat, was perform'd before his Majesty, *see p. 39.*

FRIDAY 2.

The tide rose so high in the river *Thames*, that the damage done by it, is estimated at 50000*l.*

Near *Rockford Hundred*, in *Essex*, two small islands were entirely overflowed, the tide ran over the tops of the highest sea walls, and the low grounds and marshes suffered considerably.

At *Eyemouth* the sea breach'd over many of the houses, the high-street was like a little sea, and the consternation of the inhabitants was inexpressible.

At *Aldbrough* in *Suffolk*, the sea flowed in at the windows of several houses, bore down a few, and damaged many. The inhabitants were driven to the greatest distress. A large breach was made in the chalk wall near *Ipswich*, the marshes laid under water, and damages done to a large amount,

A Scotch ship bound to *Leith* was lost in the mouth of the *Humber*, and 26 passengers and crew perished, among the former were Brig. Gen. *John Hamilton*, and Lieut. *Crawford* of the navy; with several others of note.

SATURDAY 3.

Three vessels laden with corn from *America*, arrived at *Portsmouth*, which greatly reduced the price in the markets in that neighbourhood.

MONDAY 5.

The navigation of the river *Thames* was stop't at *Fulham Bridge* by the severity of the weather.

TUESDAY 6.

The Lord Chamberlain, by his Majesty's order, made the usual offering at the Chapel Royal, but there was no gaming nor court at St. *James's*.

Daniel Eckland, one of the riotors under sentence of death at *Reading*, was executed without the least tumult,

WEDNESDAY 7.

Peter the wild man, who was taken in the *Hartz Forest* in *Hanover* when a youth, and sent as a present to his late Majesty on his accession to the throne, was brought from *Chebunt* in *Hertfordshire*, (where he has been kept for many years at the expence of 30*l.*) to be seen by the Royal Family. He, like *Shakespeare's Caliban*, can fetch wood and water, but can speak no language articulately. The tale in the papers of his being a poor *Hanoverian* idiot, sent here in a drunken frolick to be maintain'd, deserves contempt.

THURS-

THURSDAY 8.

The snow was so deep throughout the whole kingdom, that the like has not been remembered by the oldest men living; many people have perished; cattle and horses have been buried and dug out; the stage waggons have been delay'd; the post boys have been bewildered, and some frozen to death; in short, the severity of the season is universally felt, and the distresses of the poor in many places are inexpressible.

FRIDAY 9.

Three of the rioters condemn'd at *Gloucester* were executed there; and the behaviour of one of the sufferers was very affecting, and made a deep impression on the spectators; of the other two little can be said, one was ill; and the other very ignorant.

The *Babia* fleet arrived at *Lisbon* richly laden, the man of war that accompany'd it brought seven millions of crusadoes in specie.

SATURDAY 10.

James Kistley, broad-cloth weaver at *Bradford*, one of the ringleaders of the gang of rioters who robb'd the warehouses at *Bradford* of bacon, &c. and who received sentence of death for that fact at *Salisbury* assizes, was executed at *Fisherton* gallows, amidst a vast croud of people, who were very deeply affected at his unhappy fate.

MONDAY 12.

Samuel Orton, and Capt. *Thornbill* for forgery, *William Walker* and *William Johnson* for a highway robbery were executed at *Tyburn*.

TUESDAY 13.

At a court of aldermen held on purpose to enquire into the state of the meal trade in *London*, it appeared that a very small quantity of flour was then in town, that the principal part of the flour destined for the supply of the *London* market was on board barges and other vessels, which could not come down on account of the communication by water being stopt by the frost; and that unless some provision was made for defraying the extraordinary expence of unshipping and bringing it by land carriage, there would be a want of bread; it also appeared, that one great reason of this present short stock of flour at the *London* market was, that the riots and tumults in those counties, from which *London* was principally supplied, had prevented the usual quantity of meal being made for the *London* market. Bread rose on this enquiry 20 21. 10d. a peck.

WEDNESDAY 14.

At the quarter sessions at *Southwark*, was tried an appeal of Capt. *Hutchinson* of *Beckenham*, against the conviction of a magistrate in *Surry*, by which a horse with his ears was adjudged to be forfeited for being one of four horses drawing at length in a broad-wheeled waggon on the public road; when it was the unanimous opinion of the

court, that stage waggons only were within the meaning of the late act; and the cause was dismissed with costs.

FRIDAY 16.

Both houses of convocation met, and adjourn'd to the 20th of *March*.

A curious copy highly finished with a pen upon vellum, of his *Polish* Majesty's admission as a member of the Royal Society, was laid before the president for his approbation.

The post-boy who carried the mail from *Bradford* to *Rosendale*, was with his horse frozen to death.

A small cottage in *Wales* was buried in the snow, and an old couple perish'd before they were reliev'd.

From the 3d to the 14th instant it froze incessantly at *Paris*. The degrees of cold were very accurately observed at the Royal College by four well regulated thermometers, and has been found to exceed that in 1740 by 3 degrees, and but 2 degrees and a half short of that of 1709.

SATURDAY 17.

The sessions which began on *Wednesday* ended, when three convicts received sentence of death; *Timothy Tredate*, for robbing Gen. *Elliot* on the highway; *William Collinson*, for forging a draught on Sir *Joseph Hankey*; and *John Williamson* for the murder of his wife, by confining her in a most cruel manner, and starving her to death. — The poor creature was a kind of idiot, who having a sum of money left for her maintenance, *Williamson* to possess himself of the money found means to marry her.

They were first ask'd in church, but her trustee forbid the nuptials; the villain however, procured a licence, and about eight months ago they were married; since which, the usage the unhappy creature received has been one continued scene of cruelty. He had driven a strong staple into the wall of a closet in the room where they lodged, and to this staple he daily tied her with a rope which he drew round her middle, her hands being fastened behind her with iron handcuffs, and the little sustenance she received was laid upon a shelf, just within the reach of her mouth, so that if she dropt any part of it she could not again recover it; and so very barbarous was this inhuman villian, that he often tied her up so tight that her toes only reach'd the ground, and if his daughter endeavoured to alleviate her misery by setting a stool for her to stand on, he used to beat her unmercifully. In this manner she languished till she became a frightful skeleton, and when she was so far reduced that her stomach loathed food, he released her, let loose her hands and set course meat before her, and tempted her with tender words to eat, with a view to screen himself from justice. In a day or two after this she died a shock-

in

ing sight, no flesh upon her bones, and the skin that enclosed them, covered with vermin.

SUNDAY 18.

A great flock of larks settled in the market-place at *Horsham* in *Suffex*, so frost starved, that many of them were taken up by hand.

The fall of snow has been so great in *South Wales*, that all communication there, except by the great post roads was cut off. Between the mountains the snow is supposed to be 40 fathom deep.

MONDAY 19.

Williamson was executed on a gallows erected on purpose in *Moorfields*, in view of the place where his barbarity was perpetrated. It was with difficulty that the resentment of the populace was restrained; for they were prepossessed that the punishment of hanging was too mild for so heinous a crime. He seemed apprehensive of being torn in pieces, and hastened the executioner to perform his office.

Her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated at court with great splendour. The manufactures of Great Britain never appeared to more advantage, the whole court being drefs'd in suits entirely *British*.

WEDNESDAY 21.

The question so long agitated by the society of arts in relation to the land-carriage duty, was finally determined in favour of Mr. *Blake*.

The court of Common Council, have ordered 1000*l.* out of the chamber of *London* for the relief of the poor, and have opened a private subscription for a more ample supply,

THURSDAY 22.

Mr Deputy *Paterfon* presented to the court of common council, a plan for raising 282,000*l.* for the purposes already mentioned, see, p. 36. and received the thanks of the court, for his zealous attention to promote the convenience ornament, and emolument of the city.

SUNDAY 25.

Early in the morning, a fire broke out at Mr *Dixon's* a baker in the *Strand*, and burnt so rapidly, that three persons perished in the flames, a young man by jumping into the street broke his back, and died in great agonies; one man was killed by the falling of a beam; several others were terribly hurt.

MONDAY 26.

The committee for relieving the distresses of the poor of *London*, met and ordered the sum of 1315*l.* to be distributed as an immediate relief to the necessitous.

More than 300 labourers were employed by the commissioners of the new pavement in clearing the streets of *Westminster* of snow and ice.

An action brought against an emi-

nent coal-merchant in the city for selling short measure, was this day tried, and a verdict of 50*l.* damages was given against him, with costs of suit. It appeared that ten chaldron wanted 21 bushel.

TUESDAY 27.

A lady released from the *Marshalsea* prison one and twenty debtors, whose debts were under 40*s.* each, and gave each a shilling at their departure.

WEDNESDAY 28.

One *Peter M'Can* was examined by Justice *Fielding* for negotiating false and counterfeit bills, printed on fine copper plate cheques, the direction and body of which were filled up by prisoners in *Newgate*.

FRIDAY 30.

Being the anniversary of king *Charles* the first's martyrdom, Dr *Lowth* bishop of *Oxford*, preached before the house of Peers at *Westminster Abby*, and Dr *Porteus* before the House of Commons at *St Margarets church*.

SATURDAY 31.

At *Ancona*, in *Italy*, famine rages to that degree, that the poor live upon acorns, and many perish for want of that supply.

It is asserted that Protestants in *France* will be put upon the same footing as the Roman Catholics in *England*, and be allowed ministers and places of public worship.

A *Corfican* Courier, with dispatches to Lord *Marischal* of *Scotland*, and Sir *Andrew Mitchell*, was stoppt at *Hamburg* on the first instant in his way to *Berlin*, and passed a severe examination; he appeared, however, to be a person of more distinction than he chose to own, and was escorted in his way by a party of the military.

An Account of the melancholy Disaster, that has befallen the City of *Montauban* in *France*, from an inundation of the river *Tarn*, which began Nov. 14, 1766, and laid 1200 houses in ruins.

MONTABAN is situated on the side of a hill and its suburbs on the banks of the rivers *Tarn* and *Tescon*. On Friday Nov. 14, about nine at night, the *Tarn* began to swell, and continued to encrease slowly till eleven on Saturday night. From that time till twelve on Sunday night the increase was more rapid; and then the waters remained at a stand till three on Sunday morning; this stillness of the river lulled the inhabitants into a general security and hope that the waters would presently abate, and consequently prevented the removal of their effects from their houses on its banks. But this security was of short continuance; for at three the torrent began to pour down with encreased violence; insomuch, that at day-break, the suburb of *Sapiac* situate between the *Tarn* and the *Tescon*, stood in need of every possible assistance; and notwithstanding the

the most diligent activity, in the course of that day several houses and garden-walls were carried away. At six the floods continuing to augment, two thirds of the church square was under water, and at nine the whole was overflowed.

Hitherto the whole attention of the citizens had been directed to that unfortunate suburb; the ville *Bourbonne*, (except that quarter of it called *le Triel*, situate on the brink of the rivulet, containing a few inconsiderable houses only) being situated higher than *Sapiac*, was thought out of danger, and the inhabitants of *Sapiac* and *le Triel* having been sent to lie in the city barracks after placing all their moveables in their garrets, every thing was judged pretty secure. But this security was very soon interrupted; for M. de Gorgue, intendant of the province, perceiving the flood still to increase, and foreseeing the danger to be greater than the people apprehended, went in the night to the suburb of the ville *Bourbonne*, and carefully examined every house where ever he perceived danger, and drove the inhabitants out; and to this precaution many hundreds owe their lives; for at eleven the same night the vaults of one of the firmest and most substantial houses on the river side gave way; the house fell, and that fall was followed by that of several others in the same row. These successive and continual falls engaged M. de Gorgue to inspect the houses; whose greater distance from the river seemed to flatter them with the hopes of safety. That deplorable night was wholly spent in saving the peoples lives, by tearing them, as it were, from their dwellings.

The floods continued to increase, and redoubled their alarms. The inhabitants of the city, separated from the suburb by a bridge, ran to ville *Bourbonne*. At seven o'clock of the morning of Tuesday Nov. 18, the floods began to abate, and their decrease continued till noon. Hope immediately began to spring up in every bosom, but was soon stifled by the fall of the greatest part of the suburb of *Gasseras*, adjoining to that of ville *Bourbonne*; and it was perceived that all the houses, even those that were yet at a distance from the waters, were tottering, and rested only on a loose earth which the waters had already undermined.

At noon the swell begun again, and was continually augmenting. The consternation was then universal. Orders were given to move off all the effects. Persons of all ranks were desired to assist in the removal, and all the carts and carriages were engaged to make the removal the more speedy. The tribunals of justice opened their halls, the monks their convents and cloysters; and the churches were also offered as repositories for the

effects of the people. The inhabitants of ville *Bourbonne* abandoned successively their houses; and the inhabitants of the city, with an earnestness which did honour to humanity, received their unhappy neighbours, and with marks of true tenderness, endeavoured to assuage a grief which had no bounds.

During the consternation that had seized upon all ranks in this lamentable scene of distress, another calamity no less pressing, though not so immediately perceived, presented itself to the intendant; the mills being every where overflowed, threatened *Montauban* with the want of bread. In this exigence, M. de Gorgue sent orders to all the upland towns to send in flour to its relief; he opened the magazines of reserve in the city; and caused the flour to be carried to the Cordelier's church, where centinels were placed over it, and the magistrates went to see the distribution made in their presence.

At four o'clock the same afternoon, a general procession was made, at which all the clergy, as well secular as regular, assisted: During this procession, the strongest effects of general consternation became still more conspicuous. Terror had seized every mind, for they began to fear for the safety of the bridge. Some men, allured by the hope of gain, had stopped some trees, which were borne down the river by the force of the torrent, and had fastened them to the bridge. These trees had stopped others, so that their weight was sustained only by the piles of the bridge; and, added to that of the water, was become immense and almost irresistible. M. de Gorgue caused those trees to be cut loose, and large quantities of iron, and other heavy bodies, to be placed on that part of the bridge, which was exposed to the greatest and most forcible rapidity of the torrent, and by these wise precautions saved it.

The inundation increased during that whole day, and continued still augmenting till 7 in the morning, Nov. 19, when the waters were thirty two feet above the common water level; such an extraordinary inundation has occasioned sundry neighbouring villages to be entirely overflowed, and has produced the greatest ravages. In the plains, the buildings have been overwhelmed, the grain washed away, the cattle drowned, and the greatest part of the inhabitants found their only safety in sudden flight, or in climbing high trees, where the horrors of famine were joined to the dreadful spectacle of beholding their dwellings destroyed, and their effects carried away by the flood.

The waters began to abate at seven, as has been said, and continued to decrease till the next day (Nov. 20) at noon, when they increased again till six at night, tho' the

the whole rise was not above four inches. At six the abatement began again, and continued till Friday (Nov. 21,) when at four, the flood having diminished about eight feet, gave hopes that the river would soon enter its usual bounds. This hope was very flattering, but our sorrow was increased by the new and successive falls of a number of houses in ville *Bourbonne*, *Sapiac*, and *Gasseras*; for while the waters diminished, the foundations of the buildings being sapped, the greatest number of them fell down. It was then that the most substantial houses were seen to open on all sides, while others, without any such apparent alterations, sunk down, and a whole tire street, called *de Caussat*, totally disappeared.

All these horrors were still augmented by fresh alarms; at five in the evening, the increase of the waters began again, and continued till the next day at noon (Saturday Nov. 22.) This flood was so rapid, that it arose to an elevation very near as considerable as that of Wednesday morning; but it stopt at only two feet below the last. The vicar generals ordered fresh prayers to be made in every church, and that they should be continued till the calamity was at an end. But at noon the flood decreased again, and continued to abate till Monday the 24th of November, when the river ran in its usual current.

The picture of such an event presents immense losses, and horrible devastations. As yet they are unable to ascertain the amount of the damage; because there is not one minute in which they do not apprehend the sudden fall of some house or other. In the suburbs of *Sapiac*, ville *Bourbonne*, and *Gasseras*, and in the adjacent country about twelve hundred houses have been destroyed. The mill of *Aibaredes*, and milling mills, are entirely washed away. The mill of *Sapiac* is considerably damaged, and the lateral wall of *Sapiacon* totally thrown down. The loss of moveables, effects, corn and cattle is without any bounds, and cannot be computed.

But the greatest of all losses is that which commerce will suffer by the destruction of the manufactures, and the looms and workshops; by the discouragement which such a cruel event has thrown on every mind, and by the wandering life of an innumerable number of workmen and artificers, who shed bitter tears on being unemployed.

List of BIRTHS. for the Year 1767.

Jan. 18. **W**IFE of Mr Curtis of Hortham, aged 63,—male twins
28. Countess of Harboro',—a son & heir.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

Dec. 30. **E**ARL of Barrymore,—to Lady Amelia Stanhope.
Francis Lurdett, only son of Sir Ro-

bert,—to Miss Mary Eleanor Jones, a coheiress.
Col. Ligonier,—to Miss Pitt, daughter of the ambassador.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1766.

Dec. **R**EV. Mr Wrigley, R. of Cockfield, Suffolk.

George Gibbons at Knightsbridge in Devon, aged 104.

16. His Excellency Count de Viry, at Turin.

In King at Noke in Cambridgesh. aged 130

Marq. de la Rochefoucault, at Lyons, aged 89

22. The wife of Dean Coote.

20. Her Serene Highness the reigning Countess of Isembourg, of the small-pox.

25. John Milbert, Esq; at Chertsey, Surry.

26. Lord Drumont, D. of Milford in France.

Rev. Dr Williams, prebendary of Worcester.

Lady Anne Holmes, sister of Lord Holmes.

Tho. Carne, Esq; of Leicestershire.

Sir Rob. Rich, Bt Col. of dragoons.

Henry Fleming, Esq; of Hinham, Hants.

Rev. Mr Maddocks, Queen's-square.

27. Capt. Thomas Brown, near York

28. John Butler, Esq; member for Suffex.

Francis Mafcall, Esq; of Durham.

Ch. Estwick of Tottenham, Esq;

Capt. Bendish of Chester.

Tho. Hulse, Esq; at Great Worley, Essex.

Lady of Thomas Fowler, Esq; of Staffordsh.

Rev. Eras. Caster, master of the academy at Stoke-Newington.

29. Rev. Jn Ball, R. of Chesham-B is, Bucks

Richard Dawson, banker in Dublin.

30. John Fremantle Esq; secretary to the commissioners of customs.

Jn Derby, Esq; receiver general for Dorsetsh.

31. Dan. Penniston, Esq; of Cannon-street.

Rev. Mr Jaques, R. of Uxbridge.

Beckford Cater, Esq; of Broxley, Essex.

Jos. Bromfield, Esq; of Limington, Glouc.

Capt. Donnellan of Spring-Gardens.

Lieut. Col. Sprag, at Richmond, Surry.

Jan. 1, 1767. Thomas Prouse, Esq; member for Somerset.

Gavin H. milton, book seller at Edinburgh.

Lady of Henry Powis, Esq; at Shrewsbury.

Gov. Hipperley, of Cape Coast Castle.

2. Henry Williams, Esq; of Piccadilly.

Mrs Serocold, of Hackney.

Baron de Geminge, field-marshal in the Austrian service.

3. Wm Frogmore, Esq; of Bloomsbury.

The relict of the late Bishop Hoadley.

4. Philip Stevens, Esq; at Hammersmith.

Colonel Weldon, of Spring-Gardens.

5. Wm Raymond Esq; of Black-Notly, Essex

Rev. Mr Evans, V. of Langadeck.

6. His Lady, (an old couple.)

7. Relict of the late Hon. Henry Villiers.

Mrs Toite at Camberwell, aged 102.

Mr Bartlett, sugar-refiner, Thames-street.

Wife of Mr Briffey, in Fenchurch-street.

Wife of Rev. Mr Leigh, R. of St Margaret's, Canterbury.

Jane Ileton, aged 103, in St Andrew's workh.

8. Capt. Newton of the foot-guards.

Wife of Edw. Rowe Morris, Esq; of Leyton, Essex.

Mary Wiggins at Sherburn, Oxfordsh. 109.

9. Capt. Manley in the Barbadoes trade.

Lady of Roger Hope Elleton, gov. of Jamaica
Edw. Seymour, Esq; of Woodlands, Dorsetsh.
Tho. Salmon, Gentleman Pensioner. He
went round the world with Lord Anson.

21. Tho. Nicholls of Neesden, Esq;
John King, Esq; at Hackney.
12. Lord Viscount Mayo, in Pall-Mall:
Glas Nash, Esq; brother to Alderman Nash
M Jn Godfrey, town-clerk of Southampton.
13. Col. Hatton of Saville-Row.
Mr Inglis, treasurer to the Bank in Scotland
James Greathead, Esq; of Charles street.
Mr Cranstoun, wine-merchant.

14. Peter le Maire, Esp; diamond-mercht.
The 10th wife of Mr Garrat of Chancery-lane
Charles Beaumont, Esq; in Hart-street.

Rev. Mr Prescott, R. of Waverton, Chesh.
Mary Holt of Wem in Shropshire, agd 108.
15. James Green, Esq; of St Anne's, Soho.
Robert Cheeke, Esq; at Cheshunt.

16. Charles Oliver, Esq; late merchant-
Rev. Peter Valvaine, V. of Preston, Kent.
17. W. Cracraft, Esq; attorney and alderman
Mary, Dutcheffs Dowager of Athol.

John Vickers, Esq; of Berwick-street.
Rev. Mr Watson, R. of Little Sampford.
18. Rob. Lutterell, mercht. in Fenchurch-st
Colonel Jessup at Bath.

19. Rev. Dr Pickering, V. of St Sepulchre's.
Wm Minet, merchant in Fenchurch-street.
Capt. George Wynch at Marybone.
Capt. Sam. Porter, an old Navy officer.

Hon. Miss Maitland, granddaughter to the
late Earl of Lauderdale.

23. Hon. Mr Bathurst, eldest son of Lord
Bathurst.

R. Underwood, town-clerk of Lynn-Regis.
24. James Hale, Esq; of Wigmore-street.
Mr Cockayne, attorney, at Mile-End.
Mr Sherreat, attorney, in Lincoln's-Inn,
Mr Jackson, mercer in Covent-garden.

26. John Saunderson, Esq; at Camberwell.
John Walmisley in Great Russel-street.

List of Promotions for the Year 1767.

(From the London-Gazette.)

Notice is given, that all Military Commis-
sions will be inserted in the London-Gazette.

Colonel John Mompesson,—made Lieut.
Gov. of the Isle of Wight. (Gen.
Stanwix, dec.)

Lieut. Gen. Webb,—Col. of the King's
regiment of foot.—ib.

Lord Rob. Kerr,—Capt. in 6th Reg. of
dragoons. (Edward Lovell, P.)

Lieut. George Pococke,—Lieut. in the 7th
Reg. of foot. (James Jeffery Avarne, Ex.)

Robert Hunter.—Ensign in 2d bat. Royals,
(Lewis Balfour, P.)

Arch. Fife,—Adjutant in 9th Reg. foot.
(Wm Sharp, dec.)

John Bell,—Adjutant in 30th Reg. of
foot—Wm Prosser Popple, P.

Honours and civil Promotions.

Thomas Champneys of Orchardley, in So-
mersetshire, Esq; created a Baronet, with re-
mainder to his heirs male.

Richard Stonebrower, Esq;—commissioner
of Excise. (Wm Cayley, dec.)

ECCESTASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

(From the London-Gazette.)

David Durell, D D. made a Canon of
Canterbury,—Dr J. Potter, resigned.

Wade Gascoigne, clerk, B. L.—presented
by his Majesty to the V. of Terrington in
Norfolk. (Henry Robinson, Cl. dec.)

Philip Du Val, Cl. B. L. made Canon of
Worcester. (Dr Rice Williams, dec.)

Rev. Sam. Denne,—V. of Darent, Kent.

Rev. Mr Wise, jun.—L. of Stebbing, Essex.

Rev. Mr Pauling,—L. of Runwell, Essex.

Rev. Ja. Biffin,—V. of Moreland, Leicestersh.

B—K T—S.

J. Nevill, jun. of St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

Abra. Prout, sen. of St Agnes Cornwall, tinner.

Wm Annetts of Newbury, Berkshire, maltster.

Jonathan Odling, jun. of Kingston upon Hull,
mariner.

Caleb Buglass of Berwick on Tweed, book seller.

Christopher Gerrard of Cornhill, haberdasher.

Thomas Pearce of Cloth-fair, woollen-drapeer.

John Holland of Gloucester, mercer.

William Tate of Chancery-lane, vintner.

W. Sanders of St John's in Norwich, wine-mer.

John Nind of Fore-street, paper-stainer.

Samuel Matthew Shirley of Clifton, Glou-
cestershire, vintner.

T. Bay, cabinet-maker, of Narrow-st. Ratcliffe.

William Mac Morran, otherwise M. Morran,
of St Andrew, Holborn, linen-drapeer.

Joseph Collins of Aberley, Worcestsh. dealer.

Wm Huggett of Burfrow in Surry, dealer.

Samuel Bishop of Compton dandy, Somerset-
shire, parchment-maker.

Rob. Eade of Saxmundham in Suffolk, draper.

John Dennis of London, broker.

Isaac Symon Hayne of Queen-street, merch.

Robert Pilkington of London, dealer.

Wm Allen of Blackman-st. Surry, coach-maker.

John Johnson of Mary le Bon, builder.

Philip Bailey of Ratcliffe-highway, linen-drap.

Rich. Pepys of St Sepulchre, London, brewer.

Ant. Morland of St Bart. the Great, carpenter.

S. Moore of Bearbinder-lane, London, haberdash.

Garrard Jacob of Eye, Suffolk, shop-keeper.

Jn Elliott of Darlington, Durham, linen-drap.

Wm Forrester of Hounslow, Midx linen-drap.

Henry Boniface of Putney, Surry, innholder.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 30, to Jan. 27.

Buried		Christened	
Males	948	Males	632
Females	997	Females	575
Under 2 Years old		1207	
Between 2 and 5			
5 and 10		Within the walls	
10 and 20		219	
20 and 30		Without the walls	
30 and 40		859	
40 and 50		Mid. and Surry	
50 and 60		1357	
60 and 70		City & Sub. West.	
70 and 80		677	
80 and 90		3152	
90 and 100		Weekly Jan. 6.	
100 and 101		683	
101 and 103		13. 811	
		20. 834	
		27. 824	
		3152	
		1551	

The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette

Daily Advertiser

London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
St James's Chron
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger

Country News.
Coventry 2
Chelmsford
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2
Lewes, Essex

St JOHN'S GATE



Norwich
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow
Aberdeen

For FEBRUARY 1767.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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| Observations on the production of insects, with a view to the prevention of blights | 51 | The phenomenon of spiders accounted for | 71 |
| Beerhaave's observations on vapours | 52 | Shocking instance of ferocity in a beast | 72 |
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| —And of Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery | 60 | —Rational Rosciad—Imitations of Horace | 78 |
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| —Their education, temper, simplicity, &c. | 65 | —Every body's business no-body's | 85 |
| —Their notions of a Devil | 66 | —Il. Latte, an Elegy | ib |
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| With a curious Delineation of Professor Michell's new Method of surveying Harbours; and an elegant Plate, representing a Greenlander striking his Prey at Sea; a Section of his House on Shore; and the Instruments he uses in Fishing and Fowling. With other Cuts. | | Historical Chronicle. American Affairs.—Melancholy accounts of the severity of the weather, and of inundations | 89, &c. |
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY at St JOHN'S GATE.

50 List of Sheriffs—Bankrupts—Bill of Mortality—Stocks.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1767.

Bershire, Charles Pye, of Wadley, Esq;
Bedfordshire, Cha. Chester, of Tilsforth, Esq;
Buckinghamsh. Mat. Knapp, of Little Lynford,
Cumberland, Tho. Lutwidge, of Whitehaven,
Cheshire Sir Lister Holt, Bart.
Camb. & Hunt. Jn Heathcote, of Gr. Stewkley,
Cornwall, John Carew, of Antony, Esq;
Devonshire, James Hamblyn, of Court, Esq;
Dorsetshire, Wm Churchill, of Dorseth. Esq;
Derbyshire, John Twigg, of Holme, Esq;
Essex, Thomas Fitch, of Danbury. Esq;
Gloucestershire, Edm. Probyn, of Newland, Esq;
Hertfordsh. Sam. Whitbread, of Bedwell Park,
Herefordsh. John Peploe Birch, of Garnstone,
Kent, James Whatman, of Boxley, Esq;
Leicestershire, Jos. Cradock, of Gumbley, Esq;
Lincolnsh. Sir John Nelthorpe, of Barton, Bart.
Monmouthsh. Tho. Jn Medlicot of Monmouth,
Northumberland. Hilton Lawson, of Chirton, Esq;
Northamptonsh. Sir Js Lingham, of Copgrave,
Norfolk, Cr ip Molineux, of Garboldisham, Es.
Nottinghamsh. Sir Gervas Clifton of Clifton,
Oxfordshire, Wm Ledwell, of Cowley, Esq;
Rutlandsh. John Ridlington, of Edith Weston,
Shropshire, Tho. Outley, of Pitchford, Esq;
Somersetsh. Wm Plovis, of Shepton Mallett,
Staffordsh. Edw. Mainwaring, of Whitmore,
Suffolk, Wm Chapman, of Lowdham Hall, Es
Southampton, Trist. Huddleston Jervoise, of
Herri r, Esq;

Surry, John Durand, of Carshalton, Esq;
Suffex, James Wood, of Hicked, Esq;
Warwicksh. Egerton Bigot, of Papehall, Esq;
Worcestershire, Sir Herbert Perrot Packington,
of Westwood.

Wiltsh. Edw. Goddard, of Cleve Pypard, Esq;
Yorksh. Tho. Arthington, of Arthington, Esq;
S. O U T H W A L E S.

Brecon, Morris Jeryis, of Treower, Esq;
Caermarten, Rees Prytherch, jun. of Cwmdailog,
Cardigan, Richard Morgan, of Llysane, Esq;
Glamorgan, Edward Powel of Tondy, Esq;
Pembroke, Connill Williams, of Haverford West
Radnor, Sir John Meredith, of Becon, Knt.

N O R T H W A L E S.

Anglesey, Hugh Williams, of Cromlech, Esq;
Caernarvon, Edw Lloyd, of Lianglynnin, Esq;
Denbigh, John Davies, of Llanerch, Esq;
Flint, Phil. Lloya Fletcher, of Gwernhaidd,
Merioneth, Tho. Kyffin, of Brynrodin, Esq;
Montgomery, William Pugh of Kilthrew, Esq;

B—KT—S.

John Smith of Frodsham, Chesh. innkeeper.
Richard Bate and Thomas Bate, of Warring-
ton, Lancashire, grocers and partners.
George Moleworth of Wolverhampton, Staf-
fordshire, locksmith.
Jn Collins of St Saviour's Suthw. mill-wright
John Phillips of St Luke, Chelsea, bricklayer
Humph Cotes of St Martin's lane, wine-mer.
Wm Jones of St George's in East, mariner.
John Todd and Alex. Catmur of Goodman's-
fields, slopmen and copartners.
William Wilson of St Mary Magdalen, Ber-
mondsey, leather-factor.
G Vere of Bishops-court, Lothbury, mercht.
Patrick Macleod of London, mariner.
James Rumsey of Bristol, sugar-baker.
Wm Burton of Nottingham, carrier.

Mary Hodson of Cambridge, merchant.
Abraham Parsons of Bristol, merchant.
Elizabeth Heath of Hatton-Garden, shagreen-
case maker.

Wm Gurr of Newgate-street, haberdasher.
Joseph Leite of London, merchant.
Wm Woodmafs of Hommarton, merchant.
Edward Browell of Monkwearmouth, Dur-
ham. master.

Jn Alling of Newark, Nottinghamsh. grocer.
Jn Farr of Coventry, silkman, stuff-merchant
James Wickens of Laleham, Middx, baker.
William Carter of Bristol, merchant.
Sam. Swift and Christopher King of South-
wark, hop-factors.

John Walker of Old Broad-street, weaver.
Michael Little of the Strand, hosier.
Loraine Wilson and Wm Gurr of Bow-lane.
Th. Simpson of Limehouse, Chandler.
James Clarke, of Dorking, Surrey, Dealer.
Henry Howard, of York, Innholder.
Mary Vipont & Sarah Fielden, of Marsden in
Lincolnshire, Linnen-drapers.

William Riden of Crediton, Devon, mercht.
Sam. White, otherwise Williamson, of Cla-
vering, Essex, carpenter.

Jn Runington of Ironmonger-lane, London.
Rob. Willing of Cheapside, warehouseman.
Rob. Swarbrook of Cranborne Alley, hosier.
Jo Scott, of Aldgate High-street, woollen drap.
Ja. Norden of Cuckfield, Sussex, iron-master.

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 27, to Feb. 24.

Buried		Christened	
Males	896	Males	701
Females	870	Females	651
Under 2 Years old 483		1352	
Between 2 and 5. 106			
5 and 10 — 56		Within the walls 217	
10 and 20 — 66		Without the walls 817	
20 and 30 — 173		Mid. and. Surry 1358	
30 and 40 — 176		City & Sub. West. 726	
40 and 50 — 222			
50 and 60 — 152		3118	
60 and 70 — 164			
70 and 80 — 80		Weekly, Feb. 3. 831	
80 and 90 — 84		10. 847	
90 and 100 — 5		17. 797	
100 and 101 — 0		24 743	
101 and 103 — 0		3118	
1766			

Price of STOCKS, on FEB. 27 1767.

Bank Stock, 142
E. India ditto, 234
S. Sea ditto, —
Ditto Old An. 87½
3 per Ct reduc. 89½
3 ditto consol. 89½ a ½
ditto India,
3 ½ Bank 1756, shut
3 ½ ditto 1758 93½ a ½
4 per Ct. 1762, 102½ a ½
4 per Ct 1763, 100 a ½
India B. 16 s. 2 15 s. pr.
Exch. Bills —
Navy —
Long Ann. 27½ a ½
Navy 4 per Ct. 99½
Lottery Tick.

Course of EXCHANGE. FEB. 27, 1767.

Am. 35
ditto at sight 34 7
Rott. 35 1 2 1/2 Us.
Antwerp. No Price
Hamb. 35 8 2 1/2 Us.
Paris 1 day's date 31 1/4
ditto at 2 31 1/4
Bordeaux } 31 1/4
2 Usance }
Cadiz 39 1/4
Madrid 39 1/4
Bilboa 39 1/4
Leghorn 49 1/4
Genoa 48 1/4 a 1/2
Venice 50 1/4
Lisbon 58 6d 1/2
Oporto 58 6d 1/2



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For FEBRUARY 1767.

Mr URBAN,



HAVING lately read HALE'S *Vegetable Staticks*, I have received both pleasure and instruction, the ingenious author illustrating the circulation of juices in

plants and trees, and the use of the leaves, not by hypothesis, but by plain experiments.

I could wish a genius like his would attempt a description of the various kinds of insects which affect fruit-trees. — I have neither leisure nor capacity for such an undertaking, but will offer a few thoughts for a beginning; it being necessary first to find out the cause, before the cure can be effected.

I have long suspected, that what the gardeners call *Blights*, (*viz.* leaves and fruits withering on part or all of the branches) are owing to small insects. Last spring my little girl discovered a ringlet, about the third of an inch in breadth, round a branch of an espalier apple tree; it was of a thin, white, tough substance, resembling i-fing glass, but more brittle, and stuck so fast to the branch as with difficulty to be removed. — Upon examining closely; it proved to be a nest of eggs, some of which were opened, & small long grubs, or caterpillars, of a brown colour, were found on the same branch. These, I suppose, prey on the tender buds and leaves, and when they come near their growth, collect themselves into a cobweb, like a net, till they turn into the aurelia state, and I suppose become winged insects, but of what class I cannot say.

The discovery of these eggs led me to search farther: I opened some of the blossom and leaf-buds of those espalier apple trees, nonparels, and golden pippings, and found in many of them a small green grub, which, eat-

ing the heart of both blossom and leaf buds, almost destroys them before they can expand, consequently out of the reach of tobacco or pepper-dust: Where these grubs are, the fruit is quite destroyed, and the leaves so enfeebled as not to answer the end so beautifully described in the pre mentioned book. These not performing their office, the fruit which escapes the insects withers and drops off, & sometimes the branch of the tree perishes; and this is improperly called a blight, as if done by cold winds, or lightning, which rarely happens.

It is well known how often white grubs are found in nuts, especially philberds; these grubs, when grown to a certain size, eat their way out; for where a hole is observed through the shell, the grub is generally escaped; but when only a nob, or spot, and the hole not through, the grub is within. I think there is no room to doubt but that the parent insect laid her egg in the summer, on that part of the branch where nature directed her, and where the bud is forming for its production in the succeeding spring: This egg is furnished with a slimy matter, which in time becoming hard, disposes it to abide all kinds of winter weather; and in proportion as the luxuriance of the tree enlarges the bud in the spring, so this egg, by a latent power in nature, continues hatching, and when brought to maturity, finds itself encompassed with a safe house, and plenty of food.

From the foregoing observations, it should seem, that what *Bradley* has laboured to prove concerning insects, as if brought by easterly winds, or that easterly winds contribute to hatch the eggs, is wholly without foundation; for to me it seems evident, that, according as the weather favours insects in the preceding summer, more or less eggs are deposited on the branches; and according as the weather proves

proves favourable to them in the spring, more or less of those eggs are brought to maturity.

I do not dispute the various causes of blights, accurately described by *Miller*; but apprehend, that insects will most commonly appear to be the cause.—The leaves and young shoots of peaches and nectarines, &c. suffer much by another species of very minute insects; some scarce visible without glasses, which I believe proceed from the same cause, *viz.* eggs of small insects laid thick on the branches at the proper season, which hatch in due time, according to the order of nature; and this sentiment seems strengthened by the ingenious *Pettiver's* observations on insects, which, he says, like lice, affect rose trees; shewing at the same time their several changes, till the time of laying their eggs, which they deposit about 100 each upon a branch, and then die.

My point being rather to discover the cause, than at present to intimate any thing by way of cure, I shall be highly gratified, if, among your numerous correspondents, any intelligent person will favour me with his observations on this most useful subject; as I propose, if health and life permits, to make some experiments with a view to the preservation of the most delicate fruits.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Observations concerning the Effects of Charcoal, and other Vapours. From BOERHAAVE's Academical Lectures on the Diseases of the Nerves, published in Latin at Leyden.

WHILST *Van Helmont*, then an old man, was writing on a cold winter's day, he saw his ink freeze, and he ordered a chafing-dish to be brought him, with coals that did not smoke.—He felt no harm from it; but his daughter, coming in shortly after, and saying that she perceived a strong stench from the coals, the father, making a motion for quitting the place, fell back, hurt the hinder part of his head, and was carried away for dead. It may appear, from this singular example, that in a spacious place, the doors open, the weather cold, without the least observation of contracting any illness, all the actions of a man were in a moment abolished by nothing more than these fumes. *Boerhaave* relates of himself, that being in a parlour, drinking tea with some ladies, where there was

a chafing-dish of kindled charcoal for keeping the kettle boiling, and no chimney in the place, he saw all the ladies grow pale, and was so affected himself by the fumes of the charcoal, that had not the doors been opened, he felt himself tottering, and ready to tumble down. He likewise relates the same effects on some young ladies who lived in *Leyden*, and were sitting in a parlour, the windows of which looked into the street: The aunt of the mistress of the house, looking in at the window, gave notice of her coming by tapping on the glass with her fingers; she saw through the window all the ladies seated and looking at her, but not one of them making the least motion; she repeated her taps, and so as to be louder, but none of them made her any answer; thinking they were passing some joke on her, she knock'd in a passion, at the door, calling out, that the weather was too cold to be kept so long in the street. On entering the parlour, she perceived the fumes of charcoal, and saw all the ladies pale and senseless; immediately she ordered the windows to be opened, and all their faces to be sprinkled with water; by this means all of them soon recovered, but one of them vomited, another had a head-ach, yet none of them suffered any thing more.

An *English* gentleman, travelling by boat in the night, from *Utrecht* to *Leyden*, took with him into his cabin a stove, and ordered the door to be kept shut: When he came to his place of destination, the waterman, opening the door, found him dead, with no other apparent sign than a little froth about his mouth—Four peasants having made a fire in the hold of a ship, were all found dead there.—An intire family in the suburbs, called *de Hooge Merfch*, were found dead from this cause, by laying, in the winter-time, a pan of live coals in the midst of a room where there was no chimney, and the doors shut.

Boerhaave says, that he experienced in himself, at the beginning of the ill effects from such vapours, an inclination to sleep, a tense pain in the head, a nausea, a vomiting of thick froth, and his head remaining as it were for many days full; but if the vapour be dense, nothing of these particulars is perceptible, but the affected die senseless. This vapour, however, is not attended with any inconveniency, if a quantity of sea salt is sprinkled on the fire,

fire, or if gunpowder is set fire to in the close room. But when the ill effects have taken place, the best remedy is to sprinkle cold water on the bodies, and to throw it upon the face and bare bosom. If cold water is instantly thrown upon animals that have died in poisonous caverns, they are immediately brought to life; and hence, if men, who have died by the vapour of coals, were as soon as possible treated in the same manner, they might also perhaps be brought to life. In such cases, however, this remedy is never to be neglected; for here there is no corruption, but a mere rest of all the moving parts, and in other respects nothing is changed; if therefore they are dipped into cold water, the elasticity of the vessels being increased by the cold, the blood moves towards the inner parts through the veins; and the motion of the blood through the veins resuscitates its action to the heart, that is, resuscitates life itself.

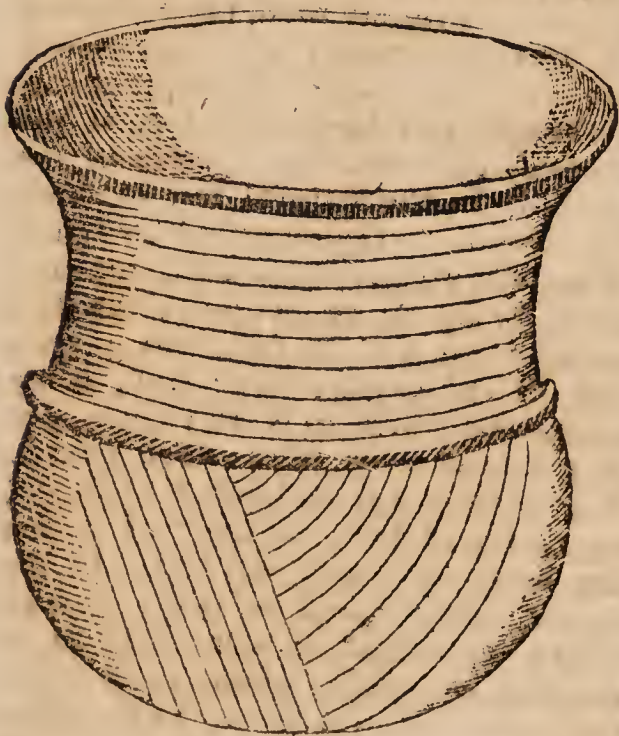
The effects are not less noxious that proceed from places newly white-washed with lime, which diffuses a sub-astringent and foetid vapour, especially upon the introduction of fire. For this reason, all newly-built houses, if too soon inhabited, may bring on fatal disorders, or the worst of palsies, which can neither be cured by fomentations nor baths. These ailments might likewise be occasioned by burning the parts of animals. If a place infected with the nastiest insects, as bugs or fleas, is shut up close in all parts, and the bones of animals or hartshorn are laid on the open fire, and the smoak is hindered to pass out, all these animals are killed; and larger animals may also be killed by the like smoak. The wings of partridges, which abound with a volatile salt, being burnt, have often excited hysterical passions, and epileptic fits, where they were not, and dissipated them, when they were present. A dog, killed in a heat of 146 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, emitted such a horrid and noisome stench, that those who came too near it, in a moment swooned away. In like manner, by the force of fire, dreadful symptoms are excited from fossils. *Arctæus* observes, in his chapter on Epilepsies, that the strong smell of the gagates stone had immediately brought on epileptic fits. Fire, acting on cobalt, which seems to be intirely inert, raises a thick white vapour, that kills every animal; and this vapour, fixing upon the ceil-

ing of a room, concretes into a white flocculent matter, called Arsenic, which is a most potent poison. If this cobalt, mixed with other fossils, and wrapped up in a paper, be kept in a wooden box, it will eat through both the paper and the box; and if this happens in so small a degree of heat, what must it be, when this body is agitated by fire? How fixed is nitre, whatever way tried! If it melts in the fire, it remains fixed and mild; if bolar or uncalcinable earths are mixed with it, and both exposed to the fire, it will yield a spirit, volatile like alcohol, which corrodes and dissolves all things, except gold and glass; and it is very hurtful to the lungs. The same way a spirit ascends from sea salt, which corrodes all things. If sulphur be sublimed ten-times, it remains mild, as before; but, if set on fire, it kills animals, and corrodes and constringes all things.

MR. URBAN,

ON digging down *King-barrow*, January 21, 1767, at the south end of *Stowborough*, near *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire*, in the road to *Grange*, to make the turnpike road, the following discovery was made. The barrow was 100 feet in diameter, its perpendicular height 12: In the center, at the bottom, even with the surface of the ground, in the natural soil of sand, was found, a very large hollow trunk of an oak, rudely excavated, but probably by hand, 10 feet long, the diameter from out to out, was 4 feet, that of the cavity, three feet; it lay horizontally S. E. to N. W; the upper part of the ends were much rotted. The barrow was composed of strata, on layers of turf, in some of which the heath was not perished. In the cavity, were found as many human bones, as might be contained in a quarter of a peck, about 12 in number, viz. an arm bone, two thigh-bones, two blade-bones, the head of the humerus, part of the pelvis, and several rib-bones. They were unburnt, soft, and black; the ribs would lap round one's finger. There were no remains of the skull; many were scattered and lost, more were entirely consumed. These bones were wrapped up in a large covering, composed of several skins, some as thin as parchment; others, especially where the hair remained (which shew'd they were deer-skins) were much thicker; they were generally black, and not rotten;

Totten; they were neatly sown together, and there were many small slips, whose seams, or stitches were scarce two inches asunder. As the labourers expected to find money, they were pulled out with much eagerness, and torn, so that the shape of the whole could not be discover'd. This covering seem'd to have been wrapp'd several times round the body, and in some parts adher'd to the trunk; in the middle of which covering, most of the bones were compress'd flat in a lump, and cemented together by a glutinous matter, perhaps the moisture of the body, which was not inflammable. The covering did not reach to the N. W. end, perhaps not much beyond the body, towards which the thigh-bone was found; this, and the situation of the urn, may determine the position of the body: on unfolding it, a disagreeable smell was perceived, such as is usual at the first opening a vault; near the S. E. end, was found a small vessel of oak, the colour black; it was much broken, but enough preserv'd, to shew it was in the shape of an urn. (A specimen of which is here presented) On the out-



side were hatched, (no doubt with a graver) many lines, some horizontal, and others oblique; its long diameter at the mouth was three inches, the short one, two, its depth, two, its thickness, two tenths of an inch. It was probably placed at the head of the corps. There was no appearance of any ashes in it, or any part of the covering. There was a piece of gold lace, as imagined, four inches long, and two and an half broad, stuck on the covering in the inside, black and much decayed; bits of wire appeared

in it, and here were no fragments of brass or iron, from whence one might have concluded any arms or armour were deposited here.

A. D. 876. The Danes possessed themselves of Wareham: next year King Alfred besieged them there, and partly by force, and partly by treaty, obliged them to quit that place. During this time, the Barrow was probably thrown up over a person who died, or was killed in some action. The largeness of the barrow, evidences, that there person interred under it, was a person of note and distinction, perhaps a general officer. The opinion of the learned is desired, concerning this extraordinary manner of interment, and some informations, whether a similar instance occurs in this kingdom.

Wareham, Feb. 20, 1767.

JOHN HUTCHINS.

EMIN's Second Letter to his Noble Patron.

My Lord and Patron,

H Appy was that day when your Lordship took notice of me; I have been since successful and prosperous: all is yours, my noble Lord, and all shall be yours; your Lordship was the first that looked upon me; your great goodness I will never forget; your humanity shall be always in my mind. "For if I forget thee, O! Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." I am always happy, when I think I have so great a patron as my Lord Northumberland, who has lifted me up from the earth, and made me known to the whole world. Thanks to you, my noble Lord; and may the Lord in Heaven prosper your family to become protectors of the distressed.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, as I am assured you'll be glad of my success, immediately after my coming into this camp, my Lord Albemarle introduced me to my royal protector the Duke of Cumberland, who took a great notice of me amongst his generals, and was vastly pleas'd at my proceedings; and since that, I had the honour to make a campaign under him; and have, also, seen service under him; and when I come over with him to England, I shall then give a particular account of my situation and behaviour in his glorious army; though small in number, but like so many brave lions, forced to retreat from the mischievous enemy, the French, who dared not to attack us, for all their number was superior to his. I am, my Lord, &c.

J. EMIN.

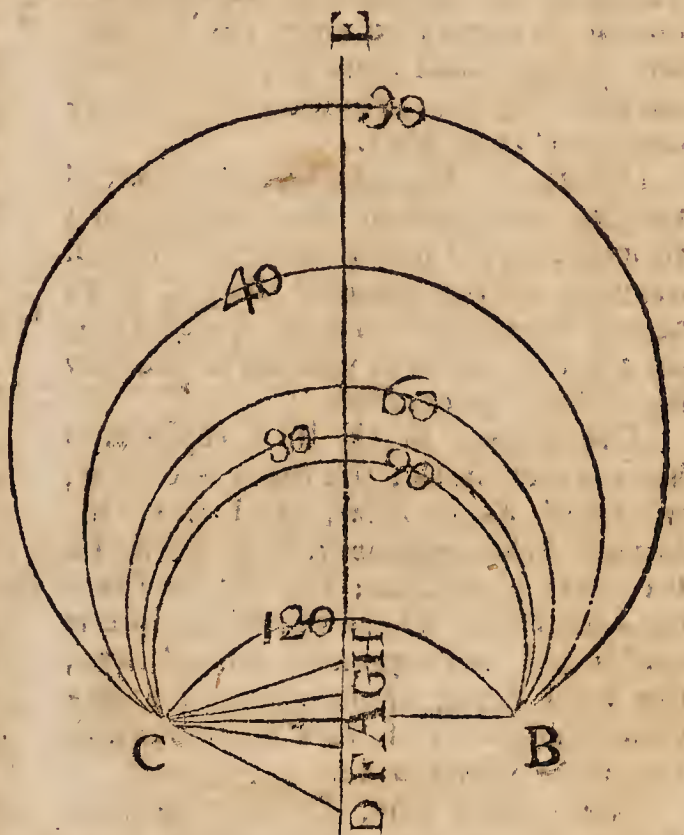
The Use of HADLEY'S QUADRANT in surveying Harbours, and piloting Ships into them. By the Rev. Mr. Professor MICHELL.

HArbours, and such sands as lie within sight of land, may oftentimes be surveyed by this instrument, with far more ease and precision, than by any other means; so that a single observer, in a boat, may determine the situation of any place, if he takes the angles subtended by two or three pair of objects, properly chosen upon the surrounding shores; yet, two observers will be still better; one, in a boat, to take the angle subtended by two objects, and at the same time make a signal to the other, placed at one of the land objects, who must, at the same time, observe the angle subtended by the boat and the other object. Thus two angles in a triangle being given, together with the distance between the two objects, the whole triangle will likewise be given.

The same instrument may also, upon some occasions, be very advantageously employed in piloting ships into harbours; but, if that be done in the best manner, it will be necessary to have a proper provision made for it upon the charts, by expressing thereon the angles subtended by given objects, whereby, together with the bearings, a ship may know her situation with great exactness. The well-known property of the circle, that angles in the same segment are equal, may be often very conveniently applied to this purpose; for if, through any two given objects be described several segments, in which those objects shall subtend the angles of 120, 90, 80, 70, &c. degrees, respectively, it will then be immediately known, upon finding the two objects subtending one of these angles, that the observer is situated somewhere in the circumference of the corresponding segment; and the bearing also from one of the objects being known, the precise situation will be determined.

Let B and C, in the annexed diagram, be given points: join them, bisect the line BC in A, and draw the indefinite right line DE, perpendicular to BC, through the point of bisection. Upon BC, at the point C, constitute the angles DCB, FCB, GCB, HCB, &c. respectively, equal to the difference between the angles, which correspond to the several intended segment and 90 degrees; and on the opposite or same side of the

line CB with those segments, accordingly as they exceed or fall short of 90 degrees; then will the points D, F, G, H, &c. where the lines CD, CF, CG, CH, &c. intersect the line DE, be the centres of the intended segments; but if the angle, corresponding to the intended segment, is to be neither greater or less than 90 degrees, the point A, which bisects the line BC, will be the centre of the intended segment.



Thus, if I would have the angle in the intended segment to consist of 120 deg. I constitute upon BC, at the point C, the angle DCB equal to 30 degrees, the difference between 120 and 90 degrees; and on the opposite side of CB, from its corresponding segment, because it exceeds 90 deg. Then with the centre D, and radius DC, I describe the segment C 120 D, in every part of which the two points C and B, will subtend an angle of 120 degrees.

In like manner, if I would have the angle in the intended segment to consist of 80 degrees, I constitute upon BC, at the point C, the angle BCG equal to 10 deg. the difference between 80 and 90 degrees, and because the intended angle is now less than 90 deg. I place G on the same side of BC with its corresponding segment. Then with the centre G, and radius GC, I describe the segment C 80 B, in every part of which the two points C and B will subtend an angle of 80

Lastly, if I would have the angle, in the intended segment, to consist of 90 degrees, with the centre A and ra-

dus A C, I describe the semicircle G 90 B, in every part of which the two points C and B will subtend an angle of 90 degrees.

The present inconvenient, and indeed dangerous situation of the two lights at the mouth of the *Humber*, called the Spurn Lights, must probably soon make it necessary to remove them. And in case they should be removed nearer the point, I think the foregoing principle might be very advantageously applied, so as to enable entire strangers to enter the *Humber*, with the greatest security, even in the darkest nights, provided only they could see the lights.

I have, in the plate, endeavoured to give some idea of the application I propose. It is meant only as a rough draught of the general design, as an accurate delineation must depend upon a future survey, whenever the new lights shall be erected.

The strong black line represents high-water mark; the space within it, inscribed *Spurn-Point*, and that inscribed *Kilnsea-Common*, is ground the sea never overflows; but all the space between these, where the single line is continued, is frequently washed over, the land being there reduced at the time of high water, to a meer bank of but a few yards wide.

The dotted line, surrounding the strong black line, represents low-water mark; and the other spaces within dotted lines, as *Trinity-Sand*, the *Bull*, cross ridges, broken ground, and stone banks, are supposed to represent four sands; the two former within, and the two latter without, the *Humber's* mouth.

Through the two points B and C, (the supposed new lights) are described, according to the above rule, two series of segments, one to the south-west, the other to the north east of them.

From the point C are drawn lines in the direction of every other point of the compass. Let us suppose, then, a ship to enter the space represented from the north, and finding the light C to bear nearly south-west, and the two lights to subtend an angle of about 5 deg. she will know herself to be somewhere about the place D, a little less easterly than the point of the sand inscribed cross ridges and broken grounds and at the distance of about two miles and a quarter from it; she must therefore steer somewhat to the eastward of the south; and having run about 3 quarters of a mile, she will find the

light C to bear west-south-west, and the two lights to subtend an angle of 5 deg. being now in the intersection of the course delineated upon the chart with the segment so marked; but not being yet far enough to the eastward, she must still continue the same direction, till having run near three quarters of a mile farther, she will find the two lights subtending an angle of not more than 4 deg. and the light C lying a little to the southward of the west. From hence she may know herself to be at the place E, somewhat more to the eastward than the sand she would avoid, and almost a mile from it. So she may safely change her course to due south, till the light C bears west by north, when she will be right over-against the extremity of the sand, at 3 or 400 yards distance; and keeping on 300 yards further, the lights will then subtend an angle of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. when she will be so far to the south, as to be clear of all danger, tho' she should from thence steer due west; though, for greater security, we will suppose her still stretching away a little more to the southward, after which she may keep near due west, till the two lights will both bear north west, and be seen together. In half a mile's further run, they will open on the contrary side to about 3 deg. and to 10 deg. in another half mile, when the ship will be at G, the light C then bearing due north. The change of the angle being now very great in a small distance, it will be easy to keep the ship to what part of the channel we please. Suppose we would keep her on the course marked on the chart, we must steer from G north-west, a little west, and in about a mile we shall first increase the angle of the lights to more than 20 deg. the light C then bearing north east, and afterwards diminish it again to about 13 deg. when C will bear due east. Having now got far enough within the Spurn, we may run due north about a mile and half, first bringing the two lights to bear in one, due south east, and then opening again, on the opposite side, to an angle of about 1 and half or 2 deg. according to our distance within the Spurn; but here, well knowing where we are, we can anchor in a safe road, as distant from the Trinity sand as we please, which may be easily regulated by the soundings, as at the place I, where the anchorage is very good, in five fathom water.

Mr URBAN,
SINCE you favoured my remarks on the word *Bodkin*, in the famous soliloquy of *Hamlet*.—(*To be, or not to be*) with a place in your Magazine, (May 1765) some gentlemen have given it as their opinion, that though it appears clearly from thence, that the *short dagger* was at that time called a *bodkin*, yet from the manner of *Shakespeare's* expressing himself, he must be understood to mean the *smallest and most inconsiderate weapon*: And the criticism is undoubtedly just, with the addition of a few words, commonly used for such purposes. And it should seem from a passage in *Macbeth*, that gentlemen seldom travelled; and perhaps seldom were, without this little instrument of defence.

ACT 2, scene 1. Lady Macbeth says I laid their daggers ready: He could not miss them (meaning the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the king;) and again—*Those of his chamber; as it seemed, had done it; their hands and faces were all badged with blood, so were their daggers.* And the knights as I observed in my last, wore them upon their armour. The manner in which they wore them, and the use made of them, is described very particularly in the *French Romance of Cassandra*, written by M. de la Calprenede, (author likewise of *Cleopatra* and *Faramond*) about the middle of the last century; which was the age of *Romance* in France, as the present seems to be of *Novel* in England.

After a long combat, without advantage, between two of his principal heroes—their javelins shivered, and hardly any longer able to lift up their swords; he describes them ‘letting them fall, both at the same time, and at once remembering the daggers that hung behind their backs, putting their hands thither hastily; and having drawn them to end their quarrel; while with the left arm, each held his enemy; with the right striking at one another, and with new streams of blood, drew also the remainder of their strength.’ Part II. Book 2. And as this will serve for an illustration of *Sidney*, be in the passage quoted in my last, may illustrate *Shakespeare*, who might be about 22 years of age, when the *Arcadia* was first published; which being then universally admired, was undoubtedly read by him with attention.

(Gent. Mag. FEB. 1767.)

Imagining the *Arcadia* might furnish some other passages, which might serve for an illustration of *Shakespeare*, I determined upon a diligent search for that purpose, and I was more encouraged thereto by meeting with an episode in it, from which *Shakespeare* has evidently taken many circumstances, in the story of the E. of Gloucester, in his king *Lear*.—‘The legitimate and bastard son;—the former sup- planted by the latter.—the father deprived of sight, and driven out in that condition, to wander thro’ the world—the legitimate son, tho’ so unjustly treated, with the most affecting piety, leading, and assisting him, at the utmost hazard of his own life—The father earnestly entreating him, to lead him to a horrid precipice near at hand, that he might cast himself down from thence, and put an end to his wretched being’—which *Shakespeare* has finely improved by a description of *Dover cliff*.

And as it often happens, while we are engaged in an earnest search for one thing, we stumble upon others that we had no thoughts of finding, I soon met with sentiments and observations, that made me ample amends for the search I had undertaken; and, I think, as strong painting, and as lively descriptions as have appeared perhaps in any (at least) modern language. In which opinion I am confirmed by the authority of the great Sir William Temple, a person of unquestioned taste and judgement; who, in his *Essay on Poetry*, written above a century after the *Arcadia*, speaks thus, page 33,—‘The true spirit or vein of ancient poetry in this kind, seems to shine most in Sir Philip Sidney, whom I esteem both the greatest poet, and the noblest genius of any that have left writings in our own, or any other modern language; a person born capable not only of forming the greatest ideas, but of leaving the noblest examples, if the length of his life had been equal to the excellence of his wit and his virtues. With him I leave the discourse of ancient poetry.’ *Miscellanea, Part II.*

After such an elogium, and from such an authority, I could not help being much surprized at recollecting a quite different character I had lately read in the Catalogue of *Royal and Noble authors*, written by the ingenious Mr Walpole, third son of the great Lord

Lord Orford; who has wandered from his subject to make a warm attack upon the hitherto unassailed fame of Sir Philip Sidney.

A ' A most astonishing object, (he re-
' presents him) of temporary admira-
' tion; the learned of *Europe* dedicated
' their works to him, the republick of
' *Poland* thought him at least worthy
' to be put in nomination for their
' crown,—all the muses of *England*
' wept his death. When we at this
' distance of time (continues he) en-
' quire, what prodigious merits ex-
' cited such admiration; what do we
' find? great valour. But it was an
' age of heroes. In full of all other
' talents, we have a tedious, lamenta-
' ble, pedantick, pastoral romance,
' which the patience of a young vir-
' gin in love cannot now wade thro';
' and some absurd attempts to fetter
' *English* verse in *Roman* chains. By
' far the best presumption of his abi-
' lities (to us, who can judge only by
' what we see) is an answer to the fa-
' mous libel, called *Leicester's common-
' wealth*: It defends his uncle with
' great spirit.' He then winds up his
character in these words; ' he dyed
' with the rashness of a volunteer,
' after having wrote with the *sang froid*
' and prolixity of Mademoiselle *Scu-
' deri*,' who, by the way, wrote above
half a century after him, " Let not
this examination (he adds) of a fa-
vourite character be taken in an ill
light. There can be no motive but
just criticism, for calling in question
the fame of another man, at this dis-
tance of time.'

Which of these characters is most
justly drawn, is the question. And
of this question, as Mr W. well ob-
serves, *we can judge only by what we
see*: And as many persons have un-
doubtedly been induced to read the
Arcadia, by the high encomiums of
Sir William Temple, many others, no
question, will be deterred from it by
the mean character above given of it
by the justly esteemed Mr Walpole.

The authors of the *Critical Review*
have observed of the catalogue of *Royal and noble authors*, ' that Mr W.
' might with more propriety have sti-
' led it Characters than a Catalogue.
' We not only find, say they, a list
' of the works, but a peremptory
' and decisive judgement passed upon
' the merit or demerit of each per-
' formance; nay, the same liberty ge-
' nerally taken with the moral cha-

' racter of the author;—that he ap-
' pears singular in many opinions,
' which he has broached, particularly
' with regard to the characters of Sir
' Philip Sidney, and Clarendon's favou-
A ' rite, Lord Falkland, as he says of
' the former—that there never was so
' astonishing [an object of temporary
' admiration as the celebrated Sir Phi-
' lip Sidney, owing, he intimates to the
' beams of court favour and populari-
' ty (a temporary admiration of above
B ' a hundred years continuance, after
' those beams were withdrawn)—of
' the latter he observes, that there ne-
' ver was a stronger instance of what
' the magick of words, and the art of
' an historian can effect, than in the
' character of this Lord; who by the
C ' happy solemnity of my Lord Claren-
' don's diction, is the favourite per-
' sonage of that noble work.'

If there be such a magic in words,
and such the force of a happy solem-
nity of diction, Mr Walpole ought to
be particularly careful how he em-
ploys them.

D It is but justice to the illustrious
dead, and in some cases a duty to the
public, to endeavour to vindicate their
fame, and rescue it from any unfair
attacks, that may be made upon it.

The authors of this Review seem to
be of opinion, that both these great
personages have received injury. But
I do not know of any thing that has
yet been offered in their vindication.
Perhaps what has been above observ-
ed, under the authority of Sir William
Temple, may do something towards
vindicating the fame of the former;
who indeed, if he be heard, will still
be able to defend himself. A very
few extracts from his works would
F shew him in a very different light from
that in which he has been lately plac-
ed. The *Monthly Review* takes no-
tice, that ' Mr W. paints with a bold
' and masterly pencil, though not al-
' ways happy in the just distribution
' of light and shade.'

Perhaps in this observation, they
G might have an eye to the character he
has given of Sir Philip Sidney; in
which it is certain the light bears no
proportion to the shade.

' There can be no motive, he ob-
' serves, but just criticism, for calling
' in question the fame of another man
H ' at this distance of time.' But surely
it cannot be accounted just criticism,
to aggravate the supposed defects in
any character, and entirely suppress
what

what may be found in it of the reverse. He professes to scrutinize this favourite character. But a scrutiny is an exact and impartial examination on both sides; which does not seem to be the case here: The only thing he mentions as tolerable in Sir Philip's writings, is his answer to the libel called *Leicester's Commonwealth*; in which he acknowledges he defends his uncle with great spirit. But no man will imagine from the manner in which he has treated the *Arcadia* that there was any thing of spirit to be found in that performance; which so far from being the production of the greatest poet, and noblest genius, that have wrote in any modern language (as Sir William Temple represents him) Mr W. pronounces a tedious, lamentable, pedantick, pastoral Romance.

Upon which I must observe, that the pastoral is the most inconsiderable part of the work, which may be read without it; and is not necessary to the main design. Why he calls it pedantick, appears from what he observes of two tragedies written by Sir Fulke Greville, which have the chorus, after the manner of the ancients; a pedantry (says he) like Sir Philip's *English Hexameters*. The whole of which, I believe may be contained in two or three pages, and were, in all probability, some of the *Lusus* of his younger days.

If, because it touches the tender passions with a masterly hand, it is therefore to be called lamentable; it must be allowed. As to its being a romance, the romance is only the vehicle of fine sentiments and judicious reflections, in morals, government, policy, war, &c. and perhaps as animated descriptions as are any where to be met with, in which the idea is not barely raised in the mind, but the object itself rises to the eye. Tedious indeed it may be in some parts, and so tedious that the patience of a young virgin in love cannot now, (as Mr W. complains) wade through it; which may be owing to the different taste and customs of the different ages: The age in which Sir Philip wrote, was very different from the present. Tilts and Tournaments, Jests and Running at the Ring; and the Furniture, Caparisons, Armour and Devices of the Knights and their Horses in those martial exercises, were as much the entertainment and attention of ladies then, as the never ending va-

riety of fashions now. All this to a young virgin in love, must now have lost its attraction. And indeed what are fine sentiments or judicious reflections in war, or government, or policy, or any descriptions, foreign to the point, to a young virgin, or (I may add) young gentleman, in love, reading, what is considered only as a Love-story, the patience, every step, hastening to the end?

It must be acknowledged, we sometimes meet with extravagancies, and odd quaintnesses in the expression, in which there seems no other view (at first sight) but to play upon words. But even in these, no expression is barren, every word has its idea. And this was, in a great measure, the humour of the times.

Mr Walpole has observed of Henry the VIIIth, that he was fond of splendor and feats of arms; and had given a romantick turn to composition; which might be the reason of Sir Philip's chusing that sort of writing for the vehicle of his sentiments; and that great part of the work is upon the plan of the Romances then in vogue.

The way is now, by length of time, grown in some places, a little rugged and uneven; and we may be obliged, now and then (as Mr W. speaks) to wade a little. But the prospects that frequently present themselves, might perhaps make the passenger amends, if the ways were deeper; and if the beauties he may take notice of in his first passage should dispose him to attempt a second, he may discover many things worthy, that escaped him in the first.

The great variety and distinction of characters, preserved throughout with most remarkable exactness, deserve particular attention; as well as the metaphors and allusions; adapted to the quality and condition of the several speakers; to the flock when the shepherd speaks; the war, when the hero.

Whether there be any of that true spirit and vein of ancient poetry, in this work, for which the author is so highly celebrated by Sir William Temple; or he wrote, as Mr Walpole speaks, with the *sang froid* of Mad. Scuderi, will best appear from the work itself, to which I refer. It is Mr Walpole's own rule, and a very just one, *we at this distance can judge only by what we see*.

I mean not, however, to detract from Mademoiselle's merit; *sang froid*

is sometimes used in a good sense; but does not seem to be so understood by Mr Walpole in the passage above referred to. Sidney was so far from writing with *sang froid* in that sense of the word, that he was apt rather to run into the other extreme; his blood seems now and then to boil too high, and his imagination almost always places him in the situation of the very persons he describes. If there be any of that *sang froid*, in the sense Mr W. seems to understand it, perhaps it may be found in his character of a coward; which, with a short introduction to it, he has very forcibly described.

Mr Walpole, speaking of some letters of the E. of Essex observes, that they were written in a stile as nervous as the best compositions of that age, and as easy and flowing as those of the present. Which might have been said with justice of great part of the *Arcadia*. And again, in his account of Reger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, he observes, that 'he never made a bad figure but as an author,—could not be content without being a poet;—wrote many poems,—some things in prose,—and a romance called *Parthenissa* in folio, which his Biographer seems to think is not read, because it was never compleated,—and poems on the Fasts and Festivals of the church,—printed likewise, but never finished. I should act with regard to these (says Mr Walpole) as I should about the Romance, not read them; not because they were never finished, but because they were ever begun.' An odd reason, and oddly expressed; the meaning must be, he would not read the Romance of *Parthenissa*, because it was a Romance. How far the same reason might prevail with regard to the *Arcadia*, because it is a Romance, I know not. But enough of this.

The other foundation of Sir Philip Sidney's fame, which Mr Walpole mentions, is his great valour. Upon which he observes, it was an age of Heroes. Some gentlemen, I know, think they see a latent banter in this passage: But I cannot be of that opinion; and will not suspect a person of Mr Walpole's judgement and penetration, of any design to turn a character into ridicule, to which this nation has been so often and so highly indebted; without the continuance (or as some will have it) revival whereof, amongst us, during

the course of the late war, we should perhaps have been no more a people, but a province to some powerful nation on the continent.

A But Mr Walpole intimates the valour of Sir Philip Sidney was tinged with rashness. He dyed (says he) with the rashness of a volunteer, after having lived to write with the *sang froid* and prolixity of Madam Scuderi.—An observation I should hope, made chiefly for the sake of the Antithesis; with which, it has been observed, by the authors of the *Critical Review*, this work of Mr W's remarkably abounds.

According to the accounts given by historians, the conduct of Sir Philip Sidney kept an even pace with his courage, and, where the subject required it, he wrote with the same spirit that shewed itself in his martial exercises at home, or the scene of action he was engaged in abroad. But it seems Queen Elizabeth in the warmth of her affection for the Earl of Essex, and fears for his safety, expressed herself thus "We shall have him knock'd on the head, like that rash fellow Sidney."

D I suppose 'tis no uncommon thing, for valour, to a heart in that situation, to appear in the light of rashness; and the same attempt, which in case of success, would be applauded; if it fails, shall be condemned.

E *An Account of Greenland; with a description of the Manners, Customs, religious Notions, civil Policy, and singular way of living of the Native Inhabitants. From Crantz's History of Greenland, lately published. 2 Vols, 12s. Becket.*

F GREENLAND has hitherto been considered as a tract of land lying between Europe and America; but without any known relation to either. It reaches from the southernmost point of cape Farewell in the 59th degree, to the most northerly latitude yet discovered.

G According to Crantz, it is bounded on the south by the Deucalionian sea; on the north and north west, by Davis's streights and North America; on the east by Iceland; and on the north, by the frozen sea; or, as some conjecture, by the continent of North America.

H What the sailors call Greenland, is the easternmost, or uninhabited part of the country; the westernmost part, described by Crantz, is that side of Davis's straits opposite to North America,

ica, and is now occupied by *Europeans* and natives. The colonies of *Europeans* that first settled in this unfriendly climate, cannot be supposed to be very numerous, or very learned; a few *Dutchmen* for the sake of a lucrative trade with the natives for skins, oil and blubber, which they bartered for the most trifling articles of *European* commerce, were the first adventurers; and the profit they made, encouraged others, *Norwegians* and *Danes*, to run the same risque. Colony succeeded colony, till the number became considerable; but as religion was no part of their views, the conversion of the natives gave the new settlers no concern: That pious enterprize was reserved for the zealous *Herenbutters*, who have laboured incessantly for many years in this unfruitful vineyard, without being able to boast of any very profitable harvest.

Among the *Greenlanders*, says *Crantz*, we are not to look for any very rapid propagation of the Christian religion; for whoever reads their history, will find their stupidity so great, and their way of living so savage, that he will readily own it to be a wonder of God, that such a number as are already converted, remain faithful, and grow and increase in the knowledge of *Jesus Christ*; there being in *New Herrenbut*, a church built, in which may be seen more than 300 *Greenlanders* crowding every Sunday.

It does not, however, appear, that this new town of *Herrenbut*, which *Crantz* places in the 65th degree, is situated in the most populous part of *Greenland*; for he tells us, that most of the *Greenlanders* live from the 60th to the 62d degree, and that no *Europeans* live there.

In the 62d degree, the most southerly colony, called *Frederick's Hope* is situated; and about 12 leagues from this settlement is the famous *ice-glance*, whose reflection may be seen many leagues out at sea, resembling the *Aurora Borealis*. This wonderful phenomenon takes its rise from an accumulation of ice which forms a stupendous bridge over the mouth of a vast bay stretching from land to land for the space of eight leagues in length and two in breadth, the arches of which, are supposed to be from 14 to 40 fathom high. On the points of land that project into the sea on both sides this *ice-glance* the sand is so fine

and light, that a brisk wind darkens the air with it like a mist, and carries it so far, that it falls into people's eyes at the distance of many leagues. Near this *ice-glance* the ruins of some old *Norwegian* houses are frequently found, and in the same neighbourhood, the *asbestos*, red dyer's earth, and chrystal; some veins of ballard marble, and a few of red granite.

M. *Crantz*, in the map prefixed to his history, has delineated a little to the north of this *ice-glance* *Forbisher's* streights; but at the same time doubts whether it was ever passable, though *Martin Forbisher* in the time of *Queen Elizabeth* affirms that he sailed through it into the east sea. The *Greenlanders* indeed have a tradition that their forefathers passed this way; but that passage M. *Crantz*, says, is now wholly impracticable; and, to strengthen his opinion, gives an extract of a small treatise, the author of which was resident at *Frederick's Hope* many years, and had the curiosity, with the assistance of some *Greenlanders*, to go fourteen leagues through the ice into the bay, and then to mount a hill to view the country; but he soon found that there was more of the marvellous to be heard than seen; the rushing noise like the falling of a cascade continually heard under the ice; the frightful roaring and cracking of the ice as if thousands of cannon were discharging at once; the dashing of the floating ice against the vast accumulated mountains of it that continue immoveable; and the heavy flakes of congealed snow incessantly tumbling from the most dreadful precipices into the strait, filled his mind with the various sensations of horror, admiration and entertainment; his curiosity was, however, flattered, when he discovered, or thought he discovered, the sources of that amazing quantity of ice that in autumn is disgorged from this strait, and overspreads the ocean to the distance of 30 leagues and more from its mouth; and also the manner in which the *ice-glance* might originally be formed from the obstruction of a like discharge from that inlet by opposing winds, a sudden and copious fall of snow; and the early setting in of the frosts; no unusual phenomena to happen together in a region not far removed from the polar circle.

Not satisfied, however, with these discoveries, this traveller in 1751 undertook

undertook a journey by land, where he found it impracticable to pass by sea. Being provided with as much provisions as a *Greenland* girl could carry; two *Greenlandmen*, each with his canoe on his head, and his gun on his shoulder, with the girl that carried the provisions, set out with him about the latter end of *August*, and after eight days journey, in which they suffered many hardships, they at length arrived at the summit of the highest rock on the ice-glance, from whence they could discern the mountains on the eastern coast, which appeared at first view to be at no great distance, but when they looked northward, and saw the mountains of *Good Hope*, the distance of which they knew, and measured with the eye the lines by which these distant mountains were divided, they enlarged their first estimation, and the hope of ever reaching the opposite shore immediately forsook them.

In the evening of this day, they descended from the mountain, and laid themselves down to sleep; but sleep gave little refreshment to our *European* traveller; for though he was well provided with furs, and had two warm under garments, and the furred skin of a rein deer over them; and though he put his feet in a sack made for the purpose, of bear skin, yet when he had lain down an hour, it seemed to him as if his limbs were frozen stiff with cold; and in order to invigorate his spirits, and recover his numbed limbs, he drank a hearty draught of the warm blood of a rein deer, which the *Greenlanders* had happily shot, but not dead, a day or two before. That in such circumstances, he should desist from prosecuting a journey, which curiosity alone had inclined him to undertake, is not to be wondered; but that he should still retain a desire to accomplish his enterprize, and even to meditate a third journey over a dreary waste of ice and snow of many leagues in extent, without proper food, without a hut by the way to shelter him from the cold, or a bed to refresh him after the day's fatigue, or a friendly hand to comfort him in the hour of sickness, or in distress, cannot but excite our admiration at the strength of that passion which is boundless in its pursuits when it takes possession of the human mind; which the wonders of art and of nature are alike unable to satisfy, and which can only be ex-

tinguished within us by the deprivation of reason, or the approach of death.

The discoveries he made in his first journey, only excited him to undertake a second; and those he made in his second, left him as eager to meditate a third; he saw, as it were, the promised land, and he thirsted to attain it; he saw the country where *Forbisber's* Strait is supposed to be, in appearance a plain covered with ice; and the hills between the rocks rise so high, that their summits were bare, and they looked all over of the natural colour of earth; he saw, between him and those hills, chinks or chasms that were bottomless; frozen valleys that were impassable by reason of their extent; and mountains of ice, on the summits of which no living creature could be supposed to breathe; yet he gives his opinion, that all these difficulties may be surmounted, and that a journey by land may yet be practicable. Let us, however, leave our traveller safe in his tent, and pursue the history.

From *Frederick's Hope*, already mentioned, to *Noogsoak* in the 71st degree, *M. Crantz* reckons twelve *European* settlements, in most of which, the brethren have a missionary; he speaks likewise, of inhabitants beyond the 78th degree; but these, as he supposes, are few, and ill provided. Indeed to us, who are accustomed to another way of living, the most delicious provisions of a *Greenlander* would be the extreme of misery; it would afford no entertainment to the generality of our readers to repeat all that *Crantz* has said of their meat and their drink, the manner of dressing their food, and of eating it; let it suffice as a specimen, that their favourite food is seal's flesh; that they drink the warm blood with the highest relish; that they preserve the seal's flesh in the summer in the earth or grass, as dogs do carrion, and in the winter, under the snow; that they feast on such half-rotten, or half-frozen seal's flesh with the same appetite, as other nations do on venison, ham, or the greatest delicacies; * that the women are the butchers and cooks, and the drudges in all domestic affairs; that the men are fishers and hunters,

* A *Greenlander's* treat to an *European* factor was made up of the following dishes, 1. Dried herrings, 2. Dried seal's flesh, 3. Boiled seal's flesh, 4. Half-raw and half rotten seal's flesh, 5. Boiled wilks, 6. A piece of a half and

and when they have caught or killed their prey, they leave it to the care of the women ; that the women, in short, dress the skins, make the garments, build and repair the houses, and do every kind of drudgery that does not expose them to the danger of the seas, or the hardships of traversing the forests. If they live to a great age, they pass for witches, and are consulted in all cases of enterprize and danger ; if their predictions are successful, they are held in great esteem ; but if unfortunate, they are stoned to death, precipitated down some precipice, cut to pieces, buried alive, or, to avoid the fury of their persecutors, thrown by their friends into the sea. They are very dirty in dressing their meat ; ‘ yet, ‘ says *Crantz*, when an *European* is ‘ persecuted by a tempest, he is happy ‘ to creep into their huts and sleeping- ‘ places for shelter ; and if he has no- ‘ thing of his own to eat, he is glad to ‘ take commons with them, and gives ‘ God thanks for his benefits.’

The men having no domestic employment to divert their attention from the two great objects of fishing and hunting, by constant habit become so dextrous in contriving and managing the implements they use for those purposes, that though they would be quite useless in the hands of an *European*, they are yet very fatal in theirs ; the bow, however, has given place to the gun in all countries wherever it has been introduced ; but the marine instruments of the *Greenlanders* have still retained their credit.

The vessel * which the *Greenlander* makes use of to exercise his skill, is of a very singular construction ; it is shaped like a weaver’s shuttle, sharp at both ends, about six yards in length, not 18 inches broad in the widest part, and hardly a foot deep. It consists of a keel, like a slender pipe staff ; ribs like barrel-hoops ; sides, of broad thin laths ; and a broad board across the middle, as well to strengthen it, as for the man to sit upon, to fish ; all these several parts are bound together with whalebone, and then covered over, except a small hole in the middle, with fresh-dress’d seal’s leather, gently

rotten whale’s tail ; this was the dainty the guests were invited to. 7. Dried salmon, 8. Dried rein-deer, 9. A desert of crow-berries mixed with chyle out of the maw of a rein-deer, 10. The same enriched with train-oil.

* See the plate, with the boat and its builder.

strained, and nicely closed about a broad hoop, or rim of bone, into which the man can just enter with his feet foremost, and when he has seated himself on the board already mention-
A ed, he tucks the skirts of his water-pelt, or jacket, so close round the rim of his entering-place, that no water can possibly get into the hollow of the boat : His water-pelt is then button’d tight over him, in which holes are left for his eyes and arms ; and thus equipped, with his line coiled before
B him, his lances placed carefully on one side, and his seal’s skin bladder in a niche behind him, he sallies forth into the wide ocean, to catch his prey. His *patick*, or oar, flat at both ends, and round in the middle, is his sole director ; with this little instrument, which he holds in the middle, and plies
C on both sides, as if beating time, he can guide his vessel with amazing agility, and row at the rate of 24 leagues a day. As long as a ship can carry a top sail, he can live at sea, and no weather can daunt him. He shoots along the billows like an arrow from a
D bow, and if a wave breaks upon and oversets him, he can with his *patick* instantly right again, and feels no more concern for what has happened than a duck would feel by diving in the same element.

His manner of catching seals is very
E dextrous but very dangerous ; he tries, with the sun in his back, to steal upon the watchful creature unawares, as he lies basking with his head above water in the warm sun ; he plows between the waves, with his face close down to the boat, till he comes within a few fathoms of his destined mark ; his
F lance being then in his right hand, and his *patick* in his left, he darts the former with such good aim, that he seldom fails to wound ; when the barbs are buried in the seal’s body, the head quits the shaft, and the creature instantly dives and runs off the line with
G incredible velocity, dragging the bladder under water, which, however, in a quarter of an hour, rises again, and brings the wounded seal up with it ; him the *Greenlander* pursues instantly, though perhaps at a mile’s distance ; and again strikes at and teizes him, till he is quite spent ; then fastens him to
H his vessel, and carries him to shore triumphantly. When he has landed him, and safely moored his boat, he walks home in great state, and sends his woman to cut him up.

In this way of seal catching, the danger lies in the ravelling of the line, its twisting round any part of the man or boat, the bladder's being on the proper side, or the lance being properly discharged; in either of these cases, if the whole is not cleared at once, it is almost certain death; for the man and boat is dragged to the bottom, unless by his *patick* he can suddenly disengage himself; nay, sometimes the female seal, if only slightly hurt, will, in her fury, attack her enemy, and either kill him, or sink his boat.—Thus much for their way of fishing singly.

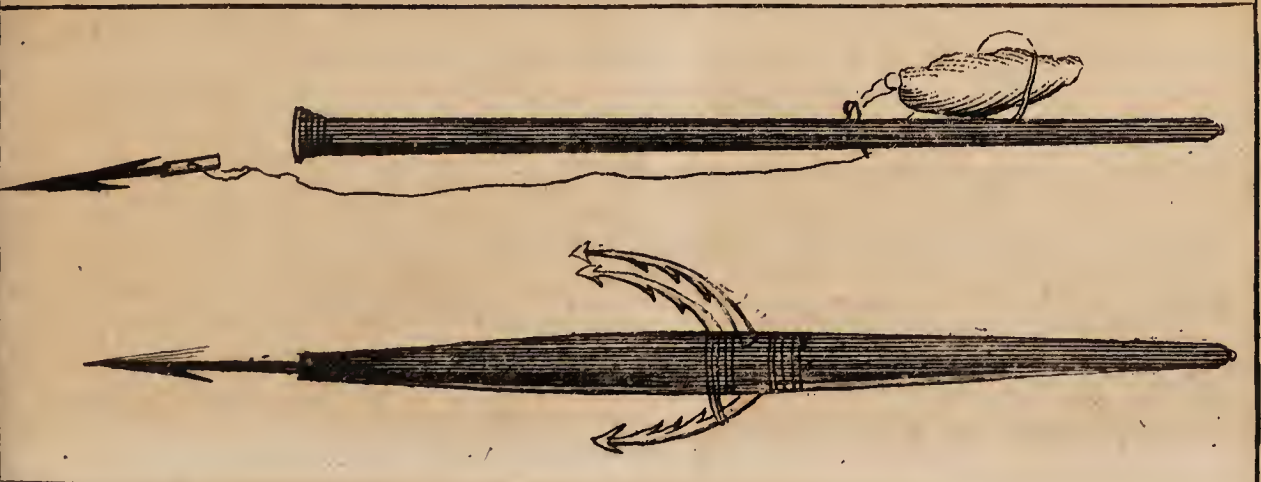
But they have a more successful way of seal-hunting in companies. During this hunt, says *Crantz*, we have a fine opportunity of observing the agility of the *Greenlanders*; when the seal rises out of the water, they all fly upon him, as if they had wings, with a desperate noise; the frightened creature dives again directly, and the moment he is down, they disperse with the same haste they assembled, and every one is watchful where he may rise next; the sport resembles duck-hunting, for upon his next appearance the noise and attack is renewed, and in like manner continued, till, by repeated alarms and pursuits, the poor victim is so exhausted, that at length he retreats to land for shelter; there, however, he finds none, for the women and children generally close the diversion by a torturing death.

The whole extent of the *Greenlander's* genius seems to be confined to three articles; the construction of his boat; his dexterity in managing it; and the contrivance of his fishing instruments. His house does not excite his attention, nor the utensils with which he is to be fed, nor the garments with which he is to be covered, nor the bed on which he is to rest, nor the commodities with which he is to traffic; all these belong to the women's province, only on some occasions, if there be wood work necessary about the house, that the man accounts a part of his vocation as a boat-builder, and that he assists the women in constructing.

Their houses, or more properly, stalls, (*See the Plate.*) discover less ingenuity than those of many animals; they chuse some elevated place to erect them; and, as if formed by instinct, they are all upon the same plan; they raise walls of sod and stone in an oblong square, about six feet high, and as

many wide; lay beams and branches of trees across the narrow way, and cover them with bilberry-bushes, heath, or small spray-wood; over which they lay loose earth, or turf, which freezing in the winter with a deep coat of snow, make to them a comfortable dwelling. The inside is no better finished than the outside; if many families agree to live together, they lengthen the square, and divide their dwellings like horse-stalls; each is about six feet wide, and in length in proportion to the family: Sometimes ten families live under the same roof; they have neither doors nor chimnies: their entrance is through an arched hole, like the oast of a malt-kiln, to which they descend both in going in and coming out, creeping on all fours to gain a passage: This passage is in the middle of the house, and serves all who live in it. Their windows are made of seals maws, dressed transparently, which admits the light, and keeps out the cold. In every dwelling they raise a wide seat, about a foot high round the sides to sit upon; the men sit in front, the women sit behind them; they sleep upon the floor; instead of fire, they burn a lamp constantly supplied with train oil, and instead of cotton, use dried moss, rubbed fine; over this lamp they hang a bastard-marble kettle, in which they boil their meat; every separate dwelling has a separate lamp, and these lamps warm as well as light their apartments: In this manner they live during the winter; but in the summer they live in tents. Their winter's provisions they bury in the snow, and creep out of their holes for it as they want it; their water is kept in a wooden tub: They are hospitable to one another, and if one's carrion is consumed before the other's, they all partake alike till the last morsel; they have out-houses to stow their fishing and hunting implements in; they pride themselves in their poverty, and notwithstanding their apparent misery, they seldom are known to repine.

We have already taken notice of the ingenuity discovered in the contrivance of their fishing-implements; and, indeed, their *seal-lance*, or *harpoon dart*, affords an excellent specimen, (*See the Plate*) the shaft of this instrument is two yards long, and half an inch in diameter; it is made of fine red-fir, the lower end of which is hollow'd to





receive the plug-like handle of a barbed dart with which they strike the seal; to this barbed dart is fastened a line, about eight fathom long, the extremity of which is tied to a seal skin bladder, made very neat and tight; this line lies before them carefully coiled up, and the bladder is placed behind them in a niche made for that purpose; the upper end of the shaft is feathered, but in such a manner that it easily slips into a handle, with which the *Greenlander* throws it; the force with which the dart strikes the seal, instantly disengages the shaft, and leaves it floating on the water; and the barbs sticking fast wherever they are buried, draws out the line and the bladder, the effect of which has been already described.

The other kind of lance is surrounded in the middle with barbed darts, and is chiefly used against sea fowl; if the *Greenlander* misses his mark with the point of the lance, he sometimes hits with the side darts which are fixed very artificially, and which often take the wing of the fowl in rising, that being the principal design of the contrivance. They have several other instruments, all made on the same principle, but suited to the different services they are to perform.

To render them expert, the boys, as soon as they can speak, are diverted with the bow and arrow, and as they increase in years, are instructed in the art of throwing these darts, and that not by way of task, but diversion; they are next trained, step by step, to make the darts, to ply the paddle, trim and work the boat, in which they are taught to perform many astonishing feats, such as over-setting and righting again, turning the boat keel uppermost, and rising again in an erect position, with many other exercises, equally dangerous and wonderful; they are lastly taught to make these boats, and then they commence masters; this is accompanied with great ceremony, of which a *Greenlander* is not a little proud.

The *Greenlanders*, besides their seal-fishing, which is their chief employment, are trained likewise to the use of the bow and the gun for land hunting, but Mr *Grantz* observes that the reindeer are now almost destroyed; few, therefore, pursue the land game, that of seal-catching being more profitable.

The *Greenlanders* have larger boats, called women's boats, which carry a sail at their prow, like our wherries,
(Gent. Mag. FEB. 1767.)

and which they row with ten or twelve oars; with these they transport their merchandize and heavy goods from one settlement to another, but never use them in seal-fishing.

A They take no thought for to-morrow; when they abound, there is no end of their gluttony; but when the fallow time comes, and the seals withdraw from *March* till *May*, they suffer hunger with incredible patience, for many days together. What seems very strange, they prefer, according to B Mr *Grantz*, rotten seal's flesh, sea-fowl, and other strong flavoured meat, to salmon, seals, hares, partridges, wood-cocks, and other more delicate food, yet they are immoderately fond of the *European* ship provisions, and will even drink spirits when they can purchase any.

C Their women are chaste, and modest in the extreme, for it is with difficulty, nay sometimes with blows, that they are constrained to marry: Few of them have many children, they breed but once in two or three years, and they never have twins; the fruitfulness of other nations they hold in D contempt, yet they seldom die in childbed, and neglect none of their ordinary business on account of a lying in: They suckle their children till they are three or four years old, otherwise few of them would live, for they have no food fit for a tender infant; if E the husband dies, the wife is left wholly destitute; and, if she has children, must labour for their maintenance in some other family.

They have no laws nor religion, yet they are in many respects virtuous, if F abstinence from vice may be called virtue. Children love their parents, and seldom forsake them, even when they have children of their own. The *Greenlanders* live a kind of patriarchal life, and some of them wander from one part of the country to another, and have no settled residence; landed G property they know of none; money they hold of no value, because of no use to them; a guinea, or a brass counter; a diamond, or a glass bead, are exactly alike in their estimation, a roll of tobacco, or a box of snuff, would purchase all the gold and jewels H the native *Greenlanders* possess; looking-glasses, combs, ribbons, and childrens toys for show; knives, saws, gimblets, chisels, sewing-needles, scissars, axes, iron headed darts, dishes, plates, kettles, powder, shot, and arms,

arms, &c. are to them the only valuables, and snuff and tobacco their greatest luxuries; singing, dancing, playing at foot-ball, and wrestling, are their usual diversions.

M. Crantz, when speaking of the *Greenlanders* in their rude state of nature, describes them as a community composed of several families in one house, and of several houses on one spot; having no public laws or institutions to regulate their conduct; but all subsisting by voluntary agreement; yet, he says, in this community you shall hear no rude discourse, no cursing or swearing, no riotous disputations, no profane or immodest witticisms, nor any offensive or reproachful accusations; lying, cheating, thieving, fighting, or scandalizing one another, are vices unknown to the *Greenlanders*; they possess, says he, the art of concealing and bridling their anger in such a masterly manner, that one might take them for Stoic Philosophers; and as for that licentious wanton behaviour so common among the youth of politer nations, when they see it practised among the *European* settlers, they account for it only by saying, "These people have lost their senses; the *mad waters** have deprived them of their wits." M. Crantz has carried the moral character of the *Greenlanders* to a great length; for though he acknowledges that before the missionaries arrived, they had neither a religion nor an idolatrous worship, nor so much as any ceremonies to be perceived tending that way, yet he has put into the mouth of one of these ignorant *Greenlanders* the same reasons to prove his belief of the existence of a Deity, as our great reasoner and philosopher *Locke* has adduced for the same purpose.—"I have often thought, says the *Greenlander*, that my vessel, with all its tackle and instruments, did not grow into existence of itself, but must be made by the labour and ingenuity of man; now the meanest bird has far more skill displayed in its structure than the best built boat, and yet no man can make a bird. But there is still greater art shewn in the formation of a man than of any other creature. Who was it that made him? I bethought me that he proceeded from his parents, and they from their parents. But some must have been from their first parents. Whence did they come?"

* Spirituous liquors.

"Common report informs me they grew out of the earth. If so, why does it not still happen that men grow out of the earth? And from whence did this same earth itself, the sea, the sun, the moon, and stars arise into existence? Certainly there must be a Being who made all these things; a Being that always was, and can never cease to be. He must be inexpressibly more mighty, knowing, and wise, than the wisest man. He must be very good too, because every thing that he has made is good, useful, and necessary for us. Add to this, a man is made quite different from the beasts; the brutes have no understanding, but they serve for food to each other, and all for the use of man; but man has an intelligent soul, is subject to no creature in this world, and yet man is afraid of a world to come! Who is it that he is afraid of there? that must be a great SPIRIT that has dominion over all!"—

Who can deduce the existence of a Supreme Being from clearer or more rational principles than this simple *Greenlander*? If, therefore, *Greenlanders* live so virtuously, and think so sublimely, the greater part of Christians would do well to learn to live and think like *Greenlanders*, while *Greenlanders* are learning to live and think like Christians. This, however, is the fair side of Mr Crantz's picture; the dark side is yet to come.

(To be continued.)

S I R,

SOME of the clergy have distinguished themselves by censuring others as departing from the right faith, and asserting their own doctrine to be the only true exposition of scripture according to the articles of the church; for my own part, I freely declare, that when I compose a sermon, I never stop the course of my thoughts to consider whether my doctrine is agreeable to the articles or not, because I make the scripture my only rule of faith; and if I understand the authentic word of God, and give a right interpretation of it, I think myself safe, and that I take the best method of edifying my hearers. I have another reason for not concerning myself about shewing the agreement of my doctrine with the articles, which is the remarkable ambiguity of expression to be found in several parts of them; I have endeavoured to come at their clear and determinate

determinate meaning, by reducing the sentences, or paragraphs into the several propositions of which they consist, and considering their coherence, but have not been able to determine what was really intended to be affirmed or denied in several places. The xviith article is a plain instance of perplexity or equivocation: But whether they were designed to be understood or not, I think it is evident from his majesty's declaration prefixed to them, that they were not designed to be *expounded*. It is observed, "that though some differences have been ill raised, yet all clergymen within this realm have always most willingly subscribed to the articles established; which is urged as an argument of their agreement in the true, usual, literal meaning of the said articles, and that even in those curious points, in which the present differences lie, men of all sorts take the articles of the church of *England* to be for them." And this I take to be an argument of the doubtfulness of their meaning. The declaration concludes with this injunction "That no man hereafter, shall either print or preach to draw the article aside any way, but shall submit to it in the plain and full meaning thereof; and shall not put his own sense or comment to be the meaning of the article, but shall take it in the literal and grammatical sense." Accordingly Mr *Welchman* having the fear of this declaration before his eyes, expresses himself in a manner not otherwise to be accounted for in a man of learning and extensive knowledge in theology, viz. "that he did not think himself qualified to attempt a new exposition of the articles, because it was so dangerous an undertaking, that a bishop of great name (*Burnet*) had narrowly escaped having the brand of heresy set upon him on that account." This reflection, however, proves nothing but the want of candour and moderation in the clergy, and this was no sufficient reason for his declining that task, since if he thought the bishop had fallen into any material error in his exposition, he ought to have rectified it, to have prevented students in divinity being led into any dangerous mistakes by the authority of so great a person. The professed design of the articles was to preserve unity of faith and agreement of the ministers of the church with respect to doctrine; but since we find

by the *declaration* itself, that this end was not obtained, and that the differences of opinion and doctrine then complained of do still exist, and the clergy do openly accuse one another of false doctrine and not adhering to the articles, and one denies, another the pulpit on account of this difference between them, it is highly necessary and expedient for the peace of the church as well as the reputation of the clergy, that the spiritual governors should immediately deliberate upon some remedy of this evil, and in the mean time use their utmost endeavours by their advice and exertion of their authority to put a stop to all controversy in the pulpit about the articles, that there may be no division, envying and provoking of one another. The cause of truth gains no credit by the contention of conceit and bigotry; and indeed the contention is seldom about any fundamental truth, but we often see the most vehement strife about a doubtful question or a ceremony of human institution. But if the question be of the greatest importance, zeal, and display of learning, will do no good without moderation and charity.

I am, Sir, &c. FIRMIN.

Advice to a NIECE on the Point of Marriage.

WELL then—as you will have it so, I will tell you, my dear, sweet niece, what I think will be your fate with my friend *Heartfree*, as you are fixt upon marrying him:—You love him, and, in truth, he will deserve your love, and if it is not your own fault, you will be very happy with him.

As he is nearer forty than thirty, you must expect some ingredients of the old batchelor in him, but not a grain of the ill nature.—Though not a rake, you know he has been no *Joseph*, till your sweet self made him so; now all women are indifferent to him but you;—from his experience in the sex, he knows you would not be always the angel he calls you at present, if your good heart, amiable temper, and fine sense were not to continue you so. I am sure he is so sensible of it, that he will almost confess to any body but you, that by the end of the honeymoon, you will hear no more of your rosy lips, love-darting eyes, vermillion cheeks, lily hands, and snowy breast,—and it is ten to one but you are taken down in your wedding-shoes,

pay, and strange as you may think it now, take my word for it, you will not be entitled to the flitch of bacon ;—still you will have no cause to complain ;—you will enjoy his constant love ;—you will find him ever happy in you, and ever watchful to make you so in him.—If you cease to be his angel, you will please yourself with the thoughts that you are his beloved *Belinda*,—and if you do not find what your young lovers expect—that

Extatic bliss shall every hour employ,

And every sense be lost in endless joy—

you will not, believe me, have any reason to repent your engaging with *Heartfree*.

How then am I to keep his love ? I fear the experience of the old bachelor.—Fear not, my *Belinda* ; tho' time has rivetted some peculiarities—you will take more pleasure in conforming to them, than some, I hope not many of your sex, would to oppose them. If you find him fond of cleanliness, you will not call him nice and cynical. If he loves punctuality at meal-times, you will not teach your servants to think him peevish and impatient ;—should he say, this chicken is too much roasted, you will not say it is done to a turn ; if he condemns the sauce of that fricassée, you will not insist it was the same he admired a few days before ; you will not make a point to contradict him in every complaint he shall make at table, as if you thought his censuring the cook was an affront to the mistress ;—if you see he loves order and regularity among the servants, you will not encourage them to say he is so particular that nobody can live with him ;—if you see him grave, upon the settling his annual accounts, you will not persuade your physician or your midwife to send you to *Bath* in the winter, or to *Scarborough* in the summer, by which you will run out again the next year ; when you travel with him, you will not stuff and load your carriage like the *York* machine ; and when you are going together on a party of pleasure, and he asks if you are ready, as the chariot is come, and it is time to go, you will not call him as punctual as one of the wooden figures at *St Dunstan's*, and keep him waiting, as if you was willing to try whether he is not as patient too.

You will remember what he has been used to, and will not therefore expect that when he altered his state, he was

to change also his nature. You will not let him say, now the management of my concerns is in the hands of her whose happiness it is to see me happy, there is more confusion in my house, and disorder among my servants than formerly. I used to eat better at a tavern than now at my own table : A party of pleasure with her I love best in the world, is tiresome and disagreeable ; and, though our income is more than sufficient, with the least economy, for all our necessities, comforts, luxuries, and even pleasures, I have less pocket-money than when I was a school-boy.

This you will never give him occasion to say. You will therefore hear instead, No family is so well managed as *Belinda's* ; nobody lives better than *Heartfree* ; and, though he enjoys all the luxuries of life, he cannot spend his income. No party of pleasure is agreeable to him, of which *Belinda* is not one. You will find in every thing he eats, every thing he drinks, every thing he does, thinks, or says, *Belinda* gives the relish. If he is pleased, it is chiefly that *Belinda* is the cause. You will find him industrious to be happy at every thing, because he sees his *Belinda* is industrious to make every thing agreeable to him : And I will add, my dear niece, you can never quarrel, though you have heard it is inseparable from matrimony. You will be so constantly employed in contending which shall contribute most to the happiness of the other, that you will not have one moment to spare for contending about any thing else. Thus says the prophetic soul of

BENEDICT.

Mr URBAN,

IN your last Magazine, p. 37, you have given us some account of *Dr Glas's Letter to Dr Baker on Inoculation*, “ the principal view of which, (you say) is to prove, that the great success of Mr Sutton's method, does not depend wholly upon the regimen observed, and the mercurial powders and salts given during the preparation, nor upon the free accession of cool air, or the cool regimen observed during the eruption, but upon his singular method of disposing his patients to sweat, and then sweating them by the medicines given after inoculation, and during the eruptive fever.”

Now, Sir, from what I have seen and heard of Mr Sutton's method in

my own family and neighbourhood, I think I may affirm, that, whatever may be the cause of his surprising success, this Gentleman has not discovered it. For, 1. the *sweating, or disposing his patients to sweat*, would, in general, be very inconsistent with the coolness of his regimen, and, by opening the pores, would doubtless endanger their catching cold, against which he cautiously guards (for obvious reasons) during the preparation*, and which, therefore, it is observed, seldom happens: And numbers in my neighbourhood were inoculated during the late severe weather, when "the sweating or disposing them to sweat," must have been uncommonly difficult and dangerous. But, 2. there is no reasoning against facts. Mr Sutton's medicines are not, properly speaking, sudorific, but purgative; and if they sweat, instead of purging, it is an effect that is not intended. There is no mention of sweating in his *Directions*, but on purging, and that frequently, he lays great stress. † 3. Instead of "sweating his patients by the medicines given after inoculation," as Dr Glass supposes, it will be found, on enquiry, that, in general, after inoculation, Mr Sutton gives only his pill, and that occasionally; and the design of this is, professedly, to purge. 4. As to the "eruptive fever," this (strange as it may seem to the regular practitioners) is in many of his patients so slight as scarce to deserve that name, and in others, children especially, it is scarce perceivable, except by a little uneasiness, attended with an inflammation of the arm.

From the above observations I cannot but conclude, in opposition to Dr Glass, that "Mr Sutton's success does partly depend upon the regimen observed, and the mercurial powders and salts given during the preparation," (and, let me add, the purgative pills given after inoculation) "and partly upon the free accession of cool air, and the cool regimen observed during the eruption." The great Sydenham, it is well known, was long ago an advocate for the cool regimen, though the trammels of the college, and popular prejudice, pre-

vented his putting it in practice: And certain it is (as Dr Baker has demonstrated) that, even in the natural small pox, the free use of cold air has done wonders. It is also probable that the purges which Mr Sutton gives during the eruption, as well as before it, are highly instrumental in carrying off the variolous matter, and in lessening the number of the pustules. The good effects of mercury in this disease, whether natural or artificial, have likewise of late been generally allowed, and it has been asserted that the first hint of its efficacy was suggested by the favourable manner in which the salivated patients in a certain hospital usually have the small-pox.

Dr Glass says (in the same page of your Magazine) that "all the persons who are treated in Sutton's method, many of whom take it naturally, have a good sort." This is certainly more than Mr Sutton himself will say, and more than is fact; nor (as I am assured) does he pretend to be particularly skilful in his manner of treating the natural confluent small pox, though many, whom he has attended in dangerous circumstances, have recovered. But were the Doctor's supposition true, we should hear of no more deaths, even by the natural sort, as a method which was infallible would doubtless be universal. Mr Sutton's method (as to mercurials, cool regimen, &c.) is already adopted by most practitioners, at least in my neighbourhood, yet never was the natural small-pox more virulent and more fatal, while hundreds are at the same time inoculating, and all with success.

As to the case mentioned by the Doctor of an inoculated patient, to whom the strongest cordials, hot wine, brandy, &c. were given, *before she had fever enough to compleat the eruption*, Mr Sutton would probably have taken a very different method, and instead of thinking so much fever or so much eruption absolutely necessary, would have pursued, as usual, his cool regimen of toast and water, air, &c. and, satisfied with a small eruption, instead of endeavouring to compleat it (as it is called) he would have abated it, and purged the remainder away.

I cannot conclude without observing, that one hazard attending the old method of inoculation is now avoided. It is well known that formerly the incisions being flesh-wounds, became

* Mr Sutton's words in his *Directions* are, "The patient ought to be very careful of cold during the operation."

† "If the physic does not operate six or eight times in about six hours, it will be necessary to take another paper of salts," &c.

became running sores, which were carefully dressed, and kept open; and, indeed, it was supposed that the success of the practice was principally owing to this discharge*: But it is also notorious that many, adults especially, who otherwise had the distemper favourably, have fallen sacrifices to these incisions, by their arms mortifying: But, as I said before, this danger is now removed, the incisions being only scratches, skin-deep, just enough to fetch blood, and not being dressed nor attended with any discharge, but inflaming by degrees, and advancing to maturity, like the variolous pustules, like them, after the turn, they die away and fall off. What was discharged by the arm, is now (much more safely) discharged, (if I may so say) by stool, and it may also be presumed, that though the incisions are so small, the infection is more likely to be communicated from the variolous matter being taken immediately from an infected person, than when a moist pledget, or thread, was the conveyance, which had been confined in a box, and kept for some time in the practitioner's pocket.

*I am, Sir, &c. CANTUARIENSIS.
Kent, February 18, 1767.*

P. S. Dr Baker, though in general very right and exact as to Mr Sutton's method, is in one particular misinformed, at least as to Mr Sutton's present practice, his patients being only a week, not a fortnight under preparation.

Mr URBAN,

Notwithstanding all that Doctors Hulse and Lister, or Messieurs Ray, Derham, P. C. and A. Y. have said about spiders darting their webs, I cannot believe it, for these reasons, 1. Because of their different and confused accounts of it, 2. Because I think it impossible that so small an animal should have sufficient force to eject so viscous a matter (that adheres to every thing it touches) against the weight of the surrounding atmosphere; and 3. Because there is no occasion for it, as all the phænomena of spiders may be easily and fully explained without it. With regard to the first of these reasons, it is observ-

able, that one learned author fancies they emit, or dart a thread forked, another knotted, a third has seen three threads darted at once, diverging like rays; and Mr P. C. in his answer to Mr Plat, talks of their darting their webs upwards, perpendicularly, a loose silky thread diffused. How such a loose thread should be forced upward at all, is not easily to be accounted for; but how it should diffuse after its ascent, when at the same time, the circumambient air compresses it, so as to keep it suspended, with the animal upon it, till another projection is made, is quite incomprehensible.

A. Y. is pleased to give two instances of his own observations, one is of a spider he met with in the middle of a large field; and the other he found on his hand, which darted three threads, and was carried by the wind over a hedge. With regard to this last, I ask, whether the threads he saw might not be the duplicature of a line, by which the creature descended, and by which it made its retreat, by means of the vibrating motion of a machine I shall describe presently, for I cannot see those three threads could much assist its flight over the hedge. In the other instance, this gentleman says, he is very certain the line, by which the spider descended, could not possibly be fixed to any thing. Hold fir, don't be too positive: I hope to give a very good solution to this difficulty from my hypothesis; which aims to explain every thing relating to the motion of this wonderful creature, by its drawing a thread forth of its body, instead of darting it: And I have this advantage on my side, that almost every body has seen the former, and but few even pretend to have seen the latter; and those few are not agreed in their verdict. Hardly a day passes, but spiders are seen suspended by a web; and, if that is cut, or broken, the creature instantly falls to the ground, wraps itself together like a ball, lies still till the coast is clear, and then runs away. I never saw any on such an occasion that darted its web upward, in order to ascend, and escape by that means, nor do I think any man ever did. I therefore again affirm, that the notion is chimerical, and without any foundation.

* Yet a French practitioner (see Vol. xxxiv. p. 562) ascribes the failure of inoculation in some cases to the incisions not being made deep enough.

I now proceed to account for the spider's meeting A. Y. in the field, and to shew there might be something to which his thread could be fixed; tho'

he

he is so very certain there was not. Suppose then, Mr Urban, one of those intrepid animals, taking his flight (in the manner I mentioned in my former letter) from some high building, tree, or hedge; the wind gently wafting him to a great distance, and being suspended in the air by the line, spins, (in the manner a paper kite is suspended) he by coiling, and doubling his thread, (still fix'd to the thing he set out from) forms a kind of knot, or lump; from whence he can drop a thread, to what perpendicular distance he pleases; can not only descend with it, but return by it; can enlarge his knot, and even make *nets* on high; while the whole is kept up like a paper kite, and has a vibrating motion, like that by which the creature sometimes ascends, or descends, without moving its legs; and sometimes crawls nimbly up or down the thread. The spider this gentleman met in a large field, had erected one of these machines, and came down in the manner I mention till he found himself in danger, and to avoid that, he hastily returned by the way he came. To go off in the manner Mr A. Y. mentions without some such apparatus, he must have been furnished with wings like a fly, which nobody ever saw. I doubt the darting his web upward, and stopping to dart afresh, would not be sufficiently expeditious to account for what this gentleman saw.

His calling the bag some sorts of spiders carry on their back, an *egg*; deserves a little *mirth*; but he will call me petulant: However, I must say, to hear a professed philosopher call a *nest* an *egg*, is comical enough. I hope when he condescends to give me his advice again, he will be less superficial in the knowledge of those matters, and endeavour to avoid such mistakes about them.

I am, Sir, &c. M. S.

P. S. I beg leave to mention two or three things, some of which concern yourself, and the rest other authots. I have often wish'd you would be more cautious of inserting *improbable* events, such as that of the woman at *Horsham* in *Sussex*, at 63, having male twins, in your last Mag. p. 47; the *larks* in the market place of the same town, p. 45, the ducks at *Hunton* in *Kent*, intoxicated by drinking brandy, in *Feb.* 1766, which are all, to my knowledge, entirely false. And so I shrewdly suspect is that story you gave us, some time a-

go, of a man, somewhere in *France*, who was seized with madness on his wedding-night, from the bite of a mad dog, and tore his wife to pieces; and others of the like stamp.—[*Such articles are purposely inserted, that, if false, they may be contradicted; and we are always glad when our correspondents give themselves that trouble.*]

Another thing I take the liberty to note, is, that, in most authors, *Papists* are called *Catholics*, a name, I think, too honourable, and to which, in my opinion, they cannot have any pretension in a Protestant country.

And, lastly, I am surpris'd to see our best writers promiscuously using the words *you* and *thee* in their compositions, especially poetry; it has often given me a distaste to their works, however excellent in other respects.

The author of the *Letters on Original Sin*, has wound up the matter very handsomely, and like a Gentleman.

Mr URBAN,

I HAVE read the late dispute in your Magazine concerning the phænomena of spiders, and am far from being satisfied with the solutions that have yet been given. It is no uncommon thing to see spiders rise on large commons, where there is neither tree nor house, to the tops of which they can fasten their webbs; but the manner in which a spider rises in the air, appears to me to be exactly the same, and upon the same principles, as a boy's kite rises, with only this difference, that the spider delivers his thread out at the top, the boy at the bottom: the spider having fastened his thread to the ground, rises by the impetus of the breeze, that without the thread would drive him in a horizontal direction, just as the kite is driven; cut the line when the spider is mounted, and the spider falls to the ground, or is wafted at random by the wind, just as the kite is, and for the very same reason. A similar effect is produced on the same principles when a ship makes her way within a few points of a wind directly against her, the direction of the impetus is changed by the resistance of the water, as it is in the spider and kite by the restraint of the thread; but divest the ship of her helm, and she becomes the sport of the waves, in like manner as the spider and kite are of the winds, when no longer restrained by the thread.

That

That the spider, in the situation above described, performs many wonderful things, may be solved by the power of *willing*, which she enjoys in common with all other animals.

I am, Sir, &c. R. Y.

MR URBAN,

Please to communicate to the public, the following occurrences that happened in the *East Indies* in 1744, during the time a friend of mine was on board the *Winchester*, of 50 guns, bound for the coast of *Guinea*.

“Whilst they lay in the river of *Bengal*, some of the crew having occasion to go on shore to refresh themselves, one of them, through curiosity, went farther up into the country than sailors usually do; and as the thickets and woods there, abound with wild beasts, it is no wonder those creatures so precipitately attack people, who unfortunately put themselves in the way of them. The sailors, thinking their brother tar long before he returned, went on board, and fired a gun, as a signal for him to make haste, when they soon after discovered him pursued by a monstrous beast, which, a little before he reached the shore, struck him with such violence with his paws, as to render him insensible, and then devoured him in sight of the ship, leaving nothing but his bare skull; the bones of his legs, thighs, and arms, and the rags of his clothes, which he tore away like paper. The men shot at him from the long-boat, but with little or no effect; and the hideous noise the beast made upon first seizing his prey, together with the sight of the catastrophe, was shocking to humanity.

A similar accident happened not long afterwards, by a wild beast, that in the night had got over the wall, into the factory yard; but this last was taken the ensuing night, by a snare or trap, which was set for him.

Pontoon, Feb. 18, 1767. Yours, &c.
F. Y.

Observations on some extraordinary symptoms, occasioned by Nutmeg taken in too great a quantity. By Dr JACOB SCHMIDIUS.

A Gentleman of *Lower Silesia*, about thirty-six years old, of a good constitution, and who enjoyed a good state of health; having felt, during some days, some cholic pains; took it in his head, by way of remedy, to eat four nutmegs, which weighed all together two ounces, and he drank, in eating them, some glasses of beer;

which he had no sooner done, but was seized with a great heat, a violent pain in the head; a vertigo and delirium, and we instantly deprived of the use of sight, speech, and all his senses. He was put to bed; where he remained two days and two nights; his body was oppressed with lassitude; always drowsy, yet without being able to sleep. The third day he was in that lethargic state which is called a *coma vigil*, with a weak and intermitting pulse. Cephalic remedies, cordials, and among others, the spirit of cephalic vitriol, and the essence of castoreum, were administered in good spirit of sal ammoniac. The fourth day he recovered a little, but had absolutely lost his memory, so as not to remember the least thing he had done in his life. A continued fever then came on, accompanied by an obstinate watchfulness; a palpitation of the heart seemed to be the fore-runner of other symptoms; and he was finally struck with a palsy in all his limbs.

At the expiration of eight days, he recovered the use of reason, and said, that during the first four days of his illness, he seemed to himself to have constantly a thick veil before his eyes, and that a great number of sparks and flashes continually issued from it. All the bad symptoms of this malady yielded at last successively to the continued use of remedies suited to his condition; and in three months time he was perfectly recovered, but he was particularly indebted, for his cure, to mercurial and ammoniacal remedies.

According to chemical principles, it might, perhaps, be said, that the aromatic and oily salt contained in nutmeg, of which this patient had taken too large a dose, had immediately excited so great an agitation in the humours, and so rapid a motion in the animal spirits, as, in some measure to partake of the nature of fire, and that a viscid and narcotic sulphur, which resides likewise in the nutmeg, tho' in a less sensible manner, being carried, at the same time, into the mass of blood, by suddenly fixing the animal spirits, and intercepting their course in the nerves, had afterwards caused the stupor in the limbs, the aphony, and the palsy. But I leave others to explain these phenomena, my only view, by communicating this observation, being to shew that the immoderate use of nutmeg may be attended with very great danger.

List of new Books published; with Remarks.

1. **A** Satyrical Lecture on HEARTS. by J. S. Dodd. Kearsly, 1s.

There was some years ago a periodical Essay, published under the title of the *Scourge*, and an history of the *British Herring*, by one *James Solas Dodd*. Whether this is the same author, cannot certainly be determined from the *Lecture on Hearts*; for though *J.* stands for *James*, and *S.* for *Solas*, yet they stand also for many other names, of which they are initials. Of the *Scourge*, little is remembered, and therefore little can be said; but the history of the *Herring* was a curious book; the title of one chapter was "How to make Herrings like lighted Matches;" and of another, "How to make Herrings like a Canopy Bed." From the author of instructions so wonderful, with respect to Herrings, great things might surely have been expected with respect to *Hearts*; but there is one reason to think that *J. S. Dodd*, and *James Solas Dodd*, are not the same; *James Solas Dodd* appears, from the works already mentioned, to have had a proper confidence in his own abilities, *J. S. Dodd*, in his preface to this *Lecture*, tells us, that though it was *began* two years ago, he should never have made it publick, but for the pressing solicitations of his friends, who assured him that it had merit, which he was by no means aware of. It is, indeed, enlivened with incidents, and supported with humour, which in some measure justify the opinion of his friends, as appears by the following specimen.

This is the heart of a *British* sailer*, made of the same stuff as the ship's bottom, *solid English oak*: this is truly an *heart of oak*. We found several cavities in this heart differently filled; in one, was courage; in another, inconsiderate prodigality; in a third, downright honesty; and a fourth was filled with slip; and his *Wapping* landlady's daughter. One morning being at the mast-head, he spied three sail, which he perceived to be enemies: he joyfully called aloud, "Quarter-master!" "Hollo!" "Strand my top-gallant eye-strings, if there be not three sail right under our lee-bow." The quarter-master acquainted the quarter-deck therewith; the ship was cleared for action, and all hands to quarters. *Jack* fortified himself with

* Shewing a wainscot-coloured heart.

a large suck from his case-bottle, before his chest was struck down into the hold, and thus addressed *Florence O Flabarty* and *Angus M'Guffin*, two of his messmates, "D'ye hear, messmates, d'ye mind me! people may jaw as much as they will about these here *Frenchmen*, but unreave the laniards of my heart, and cast off the breechings and tackles of my soul, if ever I knew them stand tightly to a good tussle." "Jock, (answers *Angus M'Guffin*) ye mun learn that it is na policy to dispise yere enemy, for where is the honour of getting the victory, when ye ha nane but cowardly loons to combat wi? I grant ye, lad, that the *French* ha na sic like merit in arms that can compare untull we; and the reeson is right easily given, because they are aw slaves; and ken not the sweets of liberty, *libertas omnia vincet*. They fight only for the filler, and because they canna' help it; while we fight for the honour of our gued king, (God bless 'en) for the gued of our country, and to preserve our ain fells fra popery and slavery, that is, we fight *pro aris et focis*." To him *O Flabarty* replied, "O hone a chree, my dear *Angus*! ha done with your botherations; de'el burn me if I am knowing any thing at all of Mr *Arish* and Mr *Feshish*, nor never fit for dem since I first saw the day-light in my mother's own cabbin in *Tipperary*: but I'll tell you what I fight for: I fight to keep up my character, and the charecter of my country; for never did no man, since the days of *Pheen M'Hoole*, see an *Irishman* turn his back, while he could stand with his faish forward. *Oh! mona mon dyowul*, who ever saw an *Irishman* a coward?" Honest *Jack* replied, "Messmates, I know you are both good fellows, that will stand to your guns while there is either round, cross-bar, or grape shot to be got; none of your wishy-washy land lubbers; and as we have got a good commander, let us stand to it, and drub their *French* jackets. I own, messmate *Angus*, that the *French* officers fight well enough, as you must remember; we were alongside the *Centaur*, she pelted away bloodily; but as for their common sailors, they are such a set of ragamuffins, that, unship all my teeth that I may never shiver a biscuit again, if they are any more worth the powder and shot that is thrown away upon them, than the small birds in *Whitechapel-fields* and about *Limehouse-hole*.—But

awaik!

avaft!—Here they come. The commodore has clewed up her sails, and waits for us. She's a bigger ship than we, to be fure, and has heavier metal.—But what of that? A shot can but make a hole; and as for ourselves, 'tis in vain flinching; for, d'ye fee, every shot has his commiffion, as if it were paffed on it; if it is not to hit us, why then it goes by, you know; and if it is, if we were on the truck of the main-top gallant maff, or down in the light room, 'tis all one, 'twould come there and give us a dowfe.”—To it they went.—The *French* commodore was beaten off, and his convoy, two *East-Indiamen*, fell into their hands. *Jack* was paid off at the peace, and came to *London* to wait for his prize-money,—he waited for it indeed—above three years, and never got it neither; for being arrested for a debt of feven pounds, which he could never raife, he was put into the *Marfhalfea*, and there his poor honeft heart, tough as it was, was broke with ill uſage, and he died, having an hundred and feventeen pounds due to him as prize-money, in the hands of an agent.

Here's an odd heart*—whoſe do you think it is?—Perhaps you take it to be Satan's!—no ſuch thing—his heart is not quite ſo black. This is the heart of the agent, who had poor *Jack's* prize-money.—There is nothing like ill-got money, like defrauding the poor, and withholding the due of the widow and orphan, for blackening the heart. This fellow was the baſtard ſon of a country attorney (who ſet all his neighbours together by the ears, to get an honeft living for himſelf) and a travelling gypſy, who told fortunes, cheated ſervant maids of their rings and thimbles, and ſtole linen and poultry. The boy inherited fraud from his mother; and deceit, low-cunning, and hard heartedneſs from his father. With theſe qualifications he was put to a charity-ſchool, where he learned to read, write, caſt accounts, and ſing psalms. At length he took the opportunity of his miſtreſs's nodding over her brandy-bottle to pick her pocket of ſeventeen ſhillings, and then ſet out for *London*, to make his fortune with that immenſe ſum. He at firſt got to be boy at an alehouſe, where he was very diligent in obſerving who got drunk and fell aſleep, on whom he always raiſed contributions, 'till one fa-

tal night, miſtaking his man, he was detected by *Owen Caradoc*, a *Welſhman*, who finding *Tom's* hand in his pocket, cried, “Cot plefts hur and preſervee hur! what ſo young, and a tief! *Tom* be ſure, child, you will come to theſe callows, if you do not leeſe off your evil ways in time; beſides, that is the leaſt of the matter, for the tevil will have you, and toſe you about with fiery pitch-forks, which he will ſtick into you.” Dear ſir! (cries *Tom*) forgive me this time; if I can but 'ſcape the gallows here, let me alone with the devil and his pitch-forks hereafter. The good-natured *Welſhman* took pity on his youth, and, to put him out of harm's way, ſent him on board a man of war. In this new ſtation *Tom* behaved with great cunning and circumſpection; he wrote under the clerk, and in time was advanced to the dignity and honour of waiting on the captain, who being killed in an engagement, *Tom* took care to ſecure what he could find in his maſter's ſcrutore. At the ſhip's going into port, he got his diſcharge, and came to *London*, where he became clerk to an *Old-Bailey* ſolicitor—which no doubt greatly improved his morals.—He then married the bar-keeper of a neighbouring tavern, who complimented him with a ſon five months after their marriage. The vintner ſtood godfather, and was a very good friend to them both. His wife proved a very good wife, and being tolerably handſome, ſo exerted herſelf in her huſband's intereſt, that he was appointed clerk to a capital ſhip. There he improved his talents and his money, and whenever ſhe was going into port to be paid, very generously lent the ſailors a guinea a-piece to receive only five and twenty ſhillings at the payable. Having thus procured money, he therewith bought friends, and at laſt ſet up as an agent. In this ſtation he cheated all who had any concerns with him, and fattened on the cries of the diſtreſſed; till he broke his heart at reading in the news papers that an act would be paſſed for regulating agents for prize-money, and make them account for what caſh they have received.—Happy it is for us that few ſuch agents are now left!

2. The Fairy Favour, a mask. 1s.

This little piece is intended as a complement to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*; the deſign is ſimple and

* Shewing a black heart.

and elegant, and the versification easy and harmonious.

The characters are, *Oberon* the King; *Puck*, or *Robin Goodfellow*; *Titania* the Queen; maids of honour, and attendants.

Oriel, the infant son of *Oberon* and *Titania* being missing, *Puck* goes in quest of him, but without success; the Queen is inconsolable, but *Oberon*, to suspend her affliction, lays her in a trance. At a fit time he suffers her to revive, and addresses her in the following verses:

— See my people!
Whose happiness, no less than interest,
I value as my own, with anxious looks,
Enquire of *Oriel*'s fate. Approach, my subjects;
Ye props and glories of our mighty throne!
Attend your monarch's words.—Your *Oriel*
Is not for ever lost!—An age, or so,
(Small space in fairy-life) he spends with man,
To glad a glorious nation; to procure
Love, honour, and esteem, by virtuous deeds;
And blessing others, to be blest himself.
For this dear purpose, *Oriel* foregoes
The sweets of *Kenna*'s grove, whilom the seat
Of purpled majesty, and, thence, belov'd
Of fairy foot.—My trusty *Puck*, thy looks
Seem big with new enquiry—Is there aught
Thou wishest yet to know, that may to thee
Give ease, and glad my people?—Speak undaunted.

This introduces the following dialogue and air, which shew the design of the piece, and the manner in which it is executed.

P U C K.

High monarch of our happy race,
Do us yet the mighty grace,
To say, in what part of this isle
Deserv'dly honour'd with thy smile,
In what rich grove, or flow'ry way,
Does our much-lov'd *Oriel* stray?

OBERON.

Not westward far of this our *Kenna*'s court,
(Short trip to fairy-foot) a seat appears,
Close by whose verdant verge, *Thamesis* fair
Checking her silver stream, with tardy pace
Glides ling'ring on, enamour'd of the scene.
From flow'r-enamell'd banks soft zephyr steals
The fragrant sweets; and ev'ry blushing bough
Hangs pendant with *Pomona*'s choicest store.
Groves, grottos, temples, lawns, promiscuous
rise,

As Art with Nature vied to deck the scene,
Destin'd to soothe a monarch's patriot cares,
When empire's fate, & proud parade of courts,
Yield to the comforts of domestic ease,
And social solace of connubial joy.
Amid these scenes (by *Hymen* ever blest'd)
Your *Oriel*, clad in guise of mortal prince,
Crowns the fond wishes of a happy pair;
Pleas'd in his infant mind to see the bud
Of ev'ry grace that dignifies a throne
Give early promise of a people's love.

P U C K.

Thanks, gracious *Oberon*!—yet deign
Certain means and marks to shew,
How, in mortal dress and mien,
We may our darling *Oriel* know.

S O N G.

OBERON.

A By the amber-locks that flow
Down his temples, white as snow;
By the dimples in his cheek,
Temper sweet, that sweetly speak;
By the lips of rip'ning red,
Rivals of the musk-rose bed;
By the thousand smiles that dance
In his blooming countenance!
B Where ye see such beauties blow,
There shall ye your darling know.

By truth's ray, that, even now,
Dawns upon his infant brow;
By the look erect and clear,
Honour's early harbinger;
By the melting of the eyne,
Mercy's sweet unerring sign;
By the glow of conscious grace,
Flushing quick o'er all the face;
C Where ye see such beauties blow,
There shall ye your darling know.

3. The life and opinions of *Tristram Shandy*, Gent. Vol. IX.

D Of this work there can be neither epitome nor extract. The ninth volume consists of the same whimsical extravagancies that filled the other eight, which, as they owed great part of their effect to novelty, must gradually please less and less, and at last grow tiresome. In questions of taste, however, every one must determine for himself; and what is humour is as much a question of taste, as what is beauty. It is probable that the greatest part of those who have lavishly praised this work, spoke from their feeling; their praise, therefore, being only in proportion to their pleasure, was, with respect to them, just; but it has been censured rather from judgment than feeling, and as its *bad* is an object of judgment, though its *good* is an object of taste, it may certainly be determined how far this censure has been just. It has been charged with gross indecency, and the charge is certainly true; but indecency does no mischief, at least such indecency as is found in *Tristram Shandy*; it will disgust a delicate mind, but it will not sully a chaste one: It tends as little to inflame the passions as *Culpepper's Family Physician*; on the contrary, as nauseness is the strongest antidote to desire, many parts of the work in question, that have been most severely treated by moralists and divines, are left

less likely to do ill than good, as far as Chastity is immediately concerned. How far he is a friend to society, who lessens the power of the most important of all passions, by connecting disgusting images with its gratifications, is another question: Perhaps he will be found to deserve the thanks of virtue no better than he, who, to prevent gluttony, should prohibit the sale of any food till it had acquired a taste and smell that would substitute nausea for appetite.

He that would keep his relish of pleasure high, should not represent its objects in a ludicrous, much less in a disgusting light; whatever is made lightly familiar to the mind, insensibly loses its power over it, for the same reason that nakedness allures less in *Africa*, than apparel in *Europe*. He therefore that understands pleasure, will, in this respect, keep his conversation as pure as the Philosopher or Saint, which all dabblers in bawdry and nastiness would do well to consider.

4. A letter from a Gentleman to his friend, concerning the custom of giving and taking vails. 6d *Dodsley*.

Nothing is more common than for mankind, while they are murmuring at the taxes which are laid upon them for the common benefit of the state, to lay unreasonable taxes upon themselves, to corrupt the morals, and destroy the decorum of life.

The money given to servants is certainly a tax of this kind; it was at first a gratuity, it is now considered as a debt.

The giving vails is a practice so reproachful to society, and so absurd in itself, that it seems ridiculous to bring arguments against it.

What reason can there be why three shillings should be paid for every pack of cards that are used at a private table, when they are bought at the shop for eighteen-pence? Do the servants find wax candles or lemonade? If so, why does the master of a family submit to let his guests buy their entertainment of his servants, and find cards and candles for his spouses and table? If he does this in his turn, he disgraces his friend in return for his friend's having disgraced him; and this is the reciprocation that to the singular reproach of our country has taken place of that mutual hospitality which was once our characteristic and honour.

To prevent this practice seems, in-

deed, to be by no means unworthy of the legislature, for in a trading and commercial country, it is certainly injudicious in the highest degree, to suffer the revenue of livery servants to be more than a manufacturer can earn by a trade which he has served seven years to learn.

The author of this pamphlet proposes to render this evil, if it cannot be totally removed, more tolerable, by the following expedients:

First, Let the Gentleman or Lady of the house, instead of suffering their servants to receive their visitors money for their repast, fix the price off the ordinary, and let the price so fixed be hung up in the most conspicuous part of the dining parlour, or hall, as is done at *Buxton*, *Matlock*, and other places where the people pay for what they have, that so each guest may always know how much the reckoning will come to, without further trouble: and persons of small fortune will by this means be better able to judge how often they can afford to accept an invitation to dine with a friend. Then, as soon as dinner is over, let the good Lady of the house order a plate to be set in the middle of the table, into which let each stranger put half a crown for the butler, and a shilling or two, according to the price fixed, for each of the men in livery; which, in effect, is the very same thing, and will answer the very same end (*viz.* in helping to pay the servants wages) as if it was given at the door, whilst it would not be at all more inconsistent with decorum, and would be attended with much less trouble than the present practice of paying the servants one by one.

Secondly, If this scheme should be disapproved, a large box might be put up in the banquetting-room, of the nature of those we may have seen for Christmas-Boxes in coffee-houses, in which every person who comes to the house may put whatsoever he thinks proper, by which means, as it will not be seen what each contributes, a worthy friend in low circumstances may come off at a much cheaper rate than he possibly can, according to the present custom.—Besides, here would be a peculiar convenience resulting to the Lady of the house, who, by this means, when she came to unlock the box, would know exactly what her servants places were worth, and might the more easily keep the vail money in her

her own hands, and regulate the servants wages according to the benefactions of the guests.

If neither of these two proposals should be liked, the only one besides I can think of, is, that such ladies and gentlemen whose servants take vails, should compound with their visitors, especially with such as come to see them often (after the manner that many do who live near a turnpike-gate) and have an agreement drawn up, that such and such persons should allow them so much annually towards the payment of their servants wages, provided they may go to and from the house without being worried after dinner by the domestics; or, if they come to stay a few days or a week, without being obliged to leave more money for their lodgings, than they would pay if they were to hire a ready furnished house for the same time, in the politest part of the metropolis.

5. An estimate of the manners and principles of the modern *French*; by M. *Helvetius*. 2s. *Newberry*.

This appears to be a very trifling performance, a mere string of quaint phrases, and verifies one of the author's censures on his countrymen, that their writings contain nothing but epigram. It is said in the title page, to be written by *Monf. Helvetius*, author of the *Essay on spirit*; but this can scarce be reconciled with what is said of that performance afterwards, particularly in the following extract.—The author, in a very dull attempt at humour, proposes to cure the *French* of their trifling disposition, by tramping the skull, and blowing a grain of good sense into their brains through a quill.—“If any wit, says he, chuses
“to satisfy himself after this operation
“that he is really cured, let him open
“those books which heretofore he
“most admired; and, to his great
“surprize, he will find nothing in
“them but a heap of wretched sophistry. The experiment has been
“tried already upon a *petit maitre*,
“who looked upon the *treatise on spirit*
“as the first wonder of the world;
“and upon a bigot who adored *Ber-
“rayer's* works; and behold! they
“have already so thoroughly recovered their sight, that they can no longer discover any thing but *falsehood*
“and impiety in those performances.”
The following extracts may be considered as an epitome of the performance;

“We have reduced every thing to dictionaries, except our follies, because 'tis evident they would fill volumes, and we can no longer put up with any thing but pamphlets. The sweet-scented Abbe says his breviary in *Candide*; the soldier reads his code in the *Porter of the Carthusians*; the magistrate studies his *Cujas* in the *Sophia*; and the Monk his rule in the *Lady's Academy*.

A *Reason*, which stiles herself the daughter of Matter, is all our religion. A *Philosophy*, which looks upon herself as born to crawl upon all-fours, is all our greatness. A *Metromany*, which writes merely to see her works condemned to the flames, is all our wit. An *Impiety*, which is not afraid to blaspheme the very Godhead, is all the sublimity of our genius. It will soon be as honourable amongst us to have been a rabbit, as a sovereign or a conqueror.

We are perpetually hurrying from one extremity to another, with irresistible rapidity. Our self-love is downright impertinence; our frankness, indiscretion; our goodness, familiarity; our vivacity, giddiness; our language, humbug. Freethinkers or enthusiasts, petulant or scornful, we resemble those flying clouds, which admit no permanent serenity.”

The reader will perceive that in the translation nothing is *English* but the words, the idiom is *French*. The translator, however, to 44 pages of Estimate, has added 72 pages of notes, which are excrescences, of an excrescence, mere warts upon a wen.

6. The Rational *Rosciad*, in two parts; 1. on the stage in general; 2. on the principal performers. 2s 6d *Parker*.

It is strange that a man should attempt poetry who is unacquainted with grammar; it is more strange that he should presume to criticise sentiment, who knows not the meaning of words; for though a man without parts may not know that he is a fool, a man without knowledge must know that he is ignorant. This *Rational Rosciad*, in which the author very freely passes his judgment upon *Shakespear*, and *Johnson*, and *Dryden*, and *Congreve*, is totally destitute of poetry, and not only grossly defective in versification, but in grammar. The author, like a pert chambermaid, is perpetually using fine words, of which he mistakes the sense, his phrases are borrowed, and

and his sentiments, common place. It is pleasant to see such a writer affect to treat other writers with contempt, and in six verses consign all our present dramatic authors to oblivion.

"To speak of authors of the present days,
"Who write dull things, and boldly term
"them plays; [muse,
"Wou'd tire to death th'already breathless
"And the kind reader's patience quite abuse.
"Therefore with apathy I shall neglect,
"What neither merit censure nor respect."

He cannot wonder, sure, if this provokes contempt into indignation; folly is a misfortune, but insolence is a fault; and if he had been able to judge, of what without judgment he condemns, he would have known, that among our modern comedies, at least, are some of the best that were ever written in this country, and perhaps in any other.

This writer tells us, among other wonders, "that energy cannot explain applause;" that "a weight oppresses the muse that is inexpressibly too great;" that "stigmatizing great characters, will conciliate scandal to a pen; that Dryden had a perceptible judgment, and that wit, genius, and humour, separately strove to gain his heart, AND captivate his love, yet that he was weak AND impotent in his strength and greatness: that raptures, among other things, mounts Lee upon the pinnacle of fame: that Vanbrugh, charmed by an inexhaustible flow of humour: that jumbled characters seem to be the product of a birth: that painting and poetry shroud characters in the garb of nature: that the upper gallery at the play-house drinks pleasure out of a drunken sailor: that remains appears, and that motions and leers appears also: that Ross has an unforbidding stare; and that Woodward has faults which consist in a lassitude of care."

The following characters are extracted as a specimen of this work, though perhaps the reader scarcely thinks a specimen necessary.

Wignel, tho' bless'd with genius and with
To playing has no manner of pretence; [sense,
For in the shortest and most trivial scene,
His playing is quite despicably mean.

Wilford, all flame, vivacity and life,
Shines in a young coquet, or modish wife;
But often overdoes her part too much,
And causes strict propriety to blush.

Pitt, with a low vulgarity of leet,
Can never but in vulgar parts appear;
In parts replete with spirit and with fire,
She's void of what the delicate admire.
Gayly polite the sprightly, blooming green,
Can fill with grace a mediocre scene.

It would be unjust to omit the following description of the tradesman in the middle gallery.

In vain may real wit be spoke with grace,
He still retains his gravity of face;
But maxims prudent, and proverbial phrase,
Make him grin horrible, with ha! ha! gaze.
Twelve times twelve's a hundred and forty
Will set the middle gall'ry in a roar. [four,
Such is the rational ROSCIAD!

7. Imitations of the 18th epistle of the 1st. book, and of the 8th ode of the 4th book of Horace.

These translations are both addressed to Mr Francis Colman, and are correct, elegant, and spirited; the following specimens will justify the commendation.

To me, O Colman, if your heart be known,
That lib'ral heart, which virtue calls her own:
Where pious friendship her pure festal keeps;
And soft compassion ever wakes and weeps:
You ne'er will ape the flatterer's false address;
Or feign like him the passion you profess:
But while you own, and call yourself my friend,
You'll be the man, the patron you pretend.

As differs far the matron from the whore,
In face, in gesture, and will please us more:
Just so a friend, a faithful friend appears,
Compar'd with such as but amuse your ears.

The grave dislike the gay, the gay the grave;
The dull the social; and the base the brave;

The jovial crew that tipples time away,
That drink plain Port, or sip sublime Tokay,
Despise the man that flirts the tempting bowl,
When mirth and midnight mollify the soul,
Tho' you perhaps may swear, and swear again,
That deep debauches discompose your brain.
If pleas'd, and pleasing, fill'd with conscious
praise,

You'd pass in peace the remnant of your days;
Consult your books, see what the sages say,
(For who so skill'd in wisdom's walks as they)
Thence catch the ray that clears the clouded
breast,

And points the passage to the realms of rest,
So shall no base insatiate passion blind,
Or useless hopes and fears perplex the mind;

Specimen of the ODE.
Ah! what would daring deeds avail,
What flow'ry wreaths would virtue crown,
If sacred poetry should fail,
And silence wither fair renown.

Had Ammon's actions been consign'd
To dumb forgetfulness a prey.

What mark, what vestige should we find
Of all his glory, all his sway?

The muse forbids the good to die,
Through her they triumph over time;
She opens the portals of the sky,
And lifts them to the seats sublime.

Thus toilsome *Hercules*, at last
Reclines within the bright abodes,
Inhales *Ambrosia's* rich repast,
And quaffs pure nectar with the Gods:

Thus the twin stars triumphant shine,
And guide the vessel through the deep,
When the rude elements combine
To rouse old Chaos from his sleep:
And thus the ruddy vine-crown'd God,
To whom the purple grape belongs,
Diffuses all his fire abroad,
And sanctifies our genial songs.

8. A letter to the proprietors of *East-India* stock, from Mr *Henry Vansittart*, occasioned by a late anonymous pamphlet, and by the *East-India Observer*, No. VI. *Newberry*.

The author of this anonymous pamphlet, and the *Observer*, appears to be Mr *Scrafton*, an *East-India* director. Mr *Vansittart* has refuted all the assertions and insinuations contained in those pieces against him, with irrefragable strength of argument, and exemplary command of temper. The pamphlet is not an object of general curiosity, nor can any account of the present condition of the *East India* company's affairs be extracted from it. The following facts, however, deserve notice:

1. The very existence of the company did most certainly depend upon the engagements which the select committee of *Bengal* entered into with *Meer Cossim*, on the 27th of *Sept.* 1760.

2. In the year 1758, the company was under a necessity of borrowing large sums at interest to provide for their increased expences, and bills were drawn upon the court of directors to so great an amount, that their funds in *Europe* were not sufficient to pay them when they became due, so that if the directors had not prevailed upon the bill-holders to grant a farther time for the payment of their bills, the consequence, says Mr *Vansittart*, would have been what I need not name.

3. The sum of 1,330,000*l.* restitution money, obtained from *Meer Jaffier*, would have been inadequate to the expences incurred between *July* 1757, and *July* 1760, when Mr *Vansittart* went to *Bengal*, if it had been appropriated to defray them, instead of making good past losses.

4. As the stipulated restitution was exhausted even before it was paid, so the farther provision made for the increased expences of the company, viz. the tract of land granted to the company, yielding a revenue of

100,000*l.* per *Ann.* which Lord *Clive's* *Jaghire* reduced to 70,000*l.* and a lack of roupees a month were inadequate to those purposes: Before the capture of *Calcutta*, 250 soldiers composed the whole force of *Bengal*, without sea-poys, without artillery and camp equipage, without field allowances, without fortifications, and an innumerable train of incidental articles. When Col. *Clive* left *Bengal*, the number of men was increased as forty to one, and the other concurrent expences in a much greater proportion; a fortification fit to command an empire succeeded to the old factory at *Calcutta*, and an alliance was made with the Nabob of the provinces, by which the company became his protectors, and the sole defenders of the country, instead of being a factory of merchants, trading under his permission and good pleasure. To provide for this pompous increase of establishment, 70,000*l.* per *Ann.* and a lack of rupees a month when the troops were in the field, were by no means sufficient; and *Meer Jaffier* could by no means be induced to make farther grants.

5. To make provision for the company's expences, was the only motive of those measures which ended in *Meer Jaffier's* abdication, and the establishment of *Meer Cossim* in the Subahship in his stead.

6. In consequence of this measure, adequate provision for such expences was obtained; and when Mr *Vansittart* embarked for *England*, he left the company in quiet possession of lands to the value of about 700,000*l.* per *Ann.* and a subsidy from the Nabob of 750,000*l.* per *Ann.* to support the increased military charges, and *Meer Jaffier*, who was then re-established, was in every other respect master of his revenue and his government.

7. Since that time a monopoly has been established, by which the natives are totally excluded from trading in salt, a monopoly, says Mr *Vansittart*, the most cruel and oppressive, in which the present Nabob, the son of *Meer Jaffier*, now reduced to a cypher, has concurred, though it must inevitably terminate in the ruin of himself and all his subjects.

8. The gain of merchants under the company's protection, are on some articles 100 per cent. as appears by the claims of indemnity given in for the loss of goods sent to *Patna*, on which the expected profits was charged after that rate.

8. Mr

9. Mr *Vanfittart* refused a present of 50,000*l.* that was pressed upon him by *Meer Jaffier*, just before he left *Ben-gal*, because he knew that he had great demands to provide for, and for the truth of this he appeals to *Nuncomar*, *Jaffier's* minister, who, says he, being no friend of mine, will not give false evidence to screen me from censure.

9. The continuation of the life of *Marianne*; to which is added, the history of *Ernestina*; with letters, and other miscellaneous pieces. Translated from the *French* of *Madame Riccoboni*. *Becket*.

The first part of the life of *Marianne* was published some years ago, under the title of *La Paisanne Parvenu*, and was translated into *English* under the title of *The Virtuous Orphan*, by the author of *some Letters from Felicia to Charlotte*, who also concluded the story. The events related by the *English* translator are very different from those in this continuation, in which the story is not concluded.

10. A free appeal to the people of *Great Britain* on the conduct of the present administration, since the 30th of *July* 1766. 1*s.* *Almon*.

There never was a time, says *this appellant*, when so many corroborating circumstances might be adduced of the imminency of the destruction that hangs over these united kingdoms.

Indeed there is one circumstance which renders the fate of this country peculiarly singular, that it should be put in jeopardy by the same men, from doctrines leading to the two extremities which our constitution has to fear, democracy and tyranny. That those who once thought it their interest to halloo the people on to factious tumults, to appeal to them as to the chief arbiters of right and wrong, to teach them to complain, and, ere they're injured, set them to resist, should ever find it necessary or convenient to hold up the doctrine of prerogative, to harangue on state necessity, to talk of a power superior to, and superceding law, to christen this fictitious power with the ostensible epithet of legislative, as if the sudden occasion could make it intuitively legal; yet these doctrines are so branded in the front, that there is little danger of their meeting with civil reception amongst us, even were they backed by official authority, and counter-signed by the terrors of ministerial

proscription. It would be barbarous to upbraid a disappointed publick, or else one might insist on that general expectation, which was affected to be entertained of the beneficial effects too be derived on these kingdoms from Mr *Pitt's* accession to power. A stranger would have concluded from our prints and papers, for the idea scarcely extended beyond them, that our national debt would have been instantly cancelled, and that we should have at once become an opulent, flourishing, united, and happy nation. Matters are now come to an issue, and sufficient time has elapsed to ground a fair enquiry. He has preserved the constitution by asserting, in its full force, a state necessity: He has maintained the liberty of the subject, by pleading for the dispensing power: He has defended their property, by authorizing messages to be sent to a great, money'd company, intimating the impending power of parliament. Those who would be thought to speak *his* language, have not scrupled to charge them with a forfeiture of their charter, have spoken of their territorial possessions as disposeable by parliament, and have added, in no very equivocal terms, that a considerable fine can alone purchase the cession of its pretensions. He has shewn himself so true an economist for his —, that the civil list, which in *July* last was nine months in arrear, is now a compleat twelvemonth behind hand; and the public are indebted to him for the appointment of ambassadors extraordinary, aid de camps extraordinary, commander in chief extraordinary, and a variety of others, which, even in these piping times of peace, he thought indispensable for the safety of the whole. What is become of all those plans with which the good people were amused by the noble Lord, when he was out of power? Where is that redress for their grievances, that relief from their burdens, that provision for their security, which they were so frequently taught to expect, whenever he should come into that office? Where are the great resources, the strong stamina of revenue, which were so often talked of? How comes it, that those unsound parts of the constitution, against which such frequent anathemas were denounced still remain? Where is his attention to the poor? Are they to be allowed con-dign punishment and speedy justice? What

What is his lordship so keen for bloodshed, that his punishment must outrun his justice? Was he always such an enemy to popular tumult? Some will be apt to think (as indeed, in the present times, what is it that they will not think) that the seeds of our late domestic riots were sown last year, in the connivance and encouragement given to the outrages in *America*. They will be apt to draw comparisons between the starving, punished *Englishman*, and the tumultuous, favoured *American*; be led to enquire, by what code, what charter, what prerogative, the distinction is authorised, which allots to the one, wantoning in licentiousness, his own heart's desire; and which awards to the other, labouring under the pressure of that hard taskmaster, *want and poverty*, opprobrious names, and a disgraceful and speedy punishment. Whatever his opinions may be at present concerning the common people, they are subject to alteration; they have varied, they will probably vary again; and therefore, if these papers should chance to be perused six weeks hence, the reader will recollect, that they are not intended to foretell what will happen at so distant a period: this must be considered as a *Red Book*, corrected only to the 11th of this instant *January*; and when one considers what a retrospect it has, so far back as last *July*, full five centuries in politics, the variety of men dismissed, disgusted, intreated, insulted, applied to, refused, purchased, during that period, it reminds one of the forty thousand conferences which the prophet *Mahomet* is said to have had with the deity, and yet, that he found, at his return from them, that all the water was not run out from a pitcher which had just been thrown down at his quitting his apartment.

11. A Letter to G. G. Williams 1s 6d

The writer thinks his friend G. will be surprized at the receipt of a letter from him, after a long alienation of their connections. You may place it, says he, to the idleness of a holyday time, as I am no way interested to question you for your late publications, yet I cannot help thinking, that when a man is desirous of running down others, he should avoid reminding the world of his own misdeeds. Things of a heinous nature make a strong impression whilst they are passing, and are a long while burying in oblivion. It is not long since I read of a time

(Gent. Mag. FEB. 1767.)

when a headstrong minister for two years together, maintained a most unrelenting warfare, with the trade, and the laws of his country; inasmuch that mens hearts failed them, and no judge would venture to intimate his opinion on the clearest of points government, excepting one bold assertor of the liberties of mankind; until at length a change of ministry took place; and then those, who were *prudentially* mute before, became the forwardest in pronouncing how illegally the wretched ministry, so lately discarded, had acted. Their terrifying warrant was every where proclaimed to be no warrant at all, and the inflexible supporter of the infringement of the laws of the realm, who would not yield an inch to them, or the united voice of his countrymen, whilst armed with power, the moment he felt himself falling and deserted by the court although avowedly opposed but by a private man, yielded, gave way; nay, licked the very rod that corrected him; so natural is it for cowardice and tyranny to unite in the same breast. What a noble champion for liberty must such principles make! how popular with mankind! how happy in himself!

A quarto pamphlet on matters of calculation may do well enough, to prove that the writer is able to cast accounts, and may make a diligent and useful first clerk or deputy to a money board; but not to have a genius sufficient for directing the commerce of a great trading country, or to be capable of deciding upon the manifold interests of a mighty kingdom.

Indeed as men of unclear heads when they attempt to reason abstrusely, or enter into the nice distinctions about principles of government, usually get out of their depth before they have done; so I found this was the case with two scribblers, about dispensing powers, who have lately appeared as champions in your cause; one of these advances that '*salus populi suprema lex*' should be applied to 'justify the act, not to authorize the power,' and that the ministry should only have attempted 'to justify upon the circumstances.' Now (to speak like a lawyer) you can *justify* nothing but what is authorised by law, and whatever is so you may always justify. If what was done therefore could upon the circumstances be justified, the power ordering it must have had a

legal

legal authority, and consequently no act of indemnity be necessary; which I presume nevertheless was not precisely the meaning of the pamphleteer, provided he had a glimmering of what he undertook to write about. For, an intelligent writer would have said, that there was no lawful power existing, which could authorize an embargo or prohibition to export, whilst the act of *Charles the II*d was in force that declared every such prohibition to be null; and therefore the royal proclamation which did, notwithstanding that statute, prohibit exportation, was a violation of the positive law of the land, and consequently neither that, nor what was done under it, could be justified upon principles of law by any means whatever. He might then have stated, and if he could, have refuted the doctrine of a great and extraordinary man, namely that the king of this country has ever been invested with a prerogative during the intervals of parliament to lay embargoes in cases of famine or other *natural necessity, although in no other case whatever*; that such a power must exist at all times, in all governments, somewhere, it being essential to the preservation of a state; that in this constitution, when there is no parliament met, it must from necessity be lodged in the executive hand of the government, that is, in the king; that this power can never be misapplied, because no man can be deceived about facts like famine, pestilence or fire; that a jury will always be competent judges whether these natural necessities existed or not; and that the statute of *Charles II.* never had in contemplation the taking away a prerogative so essential to the general weal, which derives its force, and an irresistible one, from human nature itself, and is acknowledged by all the allowed writers upon the laws of nature and nations and the universal principles of government; for that this statute was aimed only at the prohibitions and licences, which used to be formerly granted from time to time on commercial views, as mere political regulations, to particular persons, ports and districts; and was enacted on purpose to establish, upon larger ideas of trade, a general right of exportation for the future, in every body, and every place, and at all times; but never was intended to touch or take away from the king, in such great natural emer-

gencies as dearth and famine, the prerogative of saving his people from starving, by the laying of a sudden embargo on the necessaries of life.

A This was the doctrine which your scribes should have overthrown; a doctrine which cannot be restrained, or bounded by any law, because if it could, it would cease to be *necessity*.

The attempt therefore to abuse any ministry for preventing a famine, in spite of a statute, is really much like the impeachment of *Gulliver* for extinguishing a fire in *Lilliput* palace, by doing what was contrary to law. When therefore I hear men calumniating ministers for suspending laws in order to do good to mankind, as if they had suspended them for the purpose of revenging personal quarrels in a manner not permitted by law; and recollect that those who labor to raise the outcry were the very actors of such enormities, it only aggravates the badness of their public characters, and makes one more easily give credit to the worst that ever was said of them.

But, now, let me say a word to your elaborate pamphlet upon the stamp act, (*See Vol. xxxvi, p. 590*) I do not mean to put down all that occurred to me in the perusal, but shall content myself with taking things as they stand upon your own representation. Enough is disclosed by the writer to furnish an answer to himself.

E Indubitably it is a principle of government that 'support is due in return for protection' (that is) in liberty and property. Now the *Americans*, as descended from *Britons*, have always fancied they were entitled to the same privileges, and amongst the rest to that of taxing themselves; in short, from considering themselves as unrepresented in the *British* parliament, and that the rights of taxation and representation are inseparable, they have regarded their own assemblies as established in its stead, and therefore as one of the corner stones of their constitution.

F Supposing it therefore the right of *England*, to levy a revenue upon *America* for the use of the state in general, why was it necessary, to levy it now, for the first time, in an unusual manner by force of an *English* statute? For, after people have long enjoyed any prerogative, especially that of granting their own money and giving a part of their estates, or (as we more emphatically express it) of making *free gifts*,

it is scarcely possible to withdraw it without murmur, nay without tearing it from them by force, and at the expence of a civil war, if they have the means of supporting one. Therefore, causelessly, one would imagine, no wise administration would attempt it.

I wish therefore with all my heart we had been contented with imposing these secondary taxes, and had left the raising of money to their own assemblies; being fully aware how improvident and infatuated a minister must be that would force on a measure of government unnecessarily, which must unavoidably lead to the discussion of points that should never be brought into question, and which if once disputed, must be attended with dangerous consequences at the least.

Besides, if a like thing had never been done whilst the colonies were young; was it prudent to set about it now, that they were numerous in people, accustomed to arms and extended in territory? Strange and unhappy politics surely!

But above all, it seems to have been imprudent, when we were exerting, for the first time, our right of laying an internal tax upon *America*, to accompany it with the deprivation of another privilege that is generally much valued, that of the trial by jury. It was, to recur to your own figure, using the *rein* too freely at the outset.

With respect to the tax itself. It is one of the last taxes that was thought of among us, and has been only by degrees in the course of the last 70 years extended to the several articles now loaded with it. But the late financier, so far from considering this, has at once imposed a stamp in *America* upon every thing that pays it in this country; nay, has carried it farther by laying it there upon clearances of ships outwards.

To crown the whole, the prosecutions and informations for the non-payment of this tax, were to be had in courts exceedingly distant, where no jury is used, where the judges are intitled to fees and poundage on conviction, and hold their offices during pleasure; the appeal for any grievance is to be made to a court of this sort; and none lies to the quarter sessions as in *England*: so that no redress is to be expected; or, if to be obtained, can be worth the expence of procuring.

What man then of any bowels or prudence, in so grave and momentous

a matter, would, like the stamp-author, call them (in opposing this cruel tyranny) "the wanton *Americans* forming a concerted plan of obstinate rebellion"; and by this strain of writing, endeavour to raise an animosity here against them, by contrasting them with a fanciful picture of "the poor *English* peasant, driven into a temporary insurrection by the whip of that severest master, want, and taught to expect condign punishment and speedy justice, from the rigour and vigilance of government:" although our present considerate and bold ministers have just ventured to lay an embargo, in spite of a statute to the contrary, for their relief, and have thereby exposed themselves to much calumny from the same quarter. I am sure none of this conduct bespeaks a wise politician, who is desirous of establishing a character with the men of sense and observation in this country.

It makes my blood run cold, when I see the pamphleteer endeavouring to put us upon drawing the sword against the *Americans*, for the sake of enforcing the stamp act, and to depreciate an amiable and gallant officer, now high in the civil department for tameness and want of spirit in not doing it, though he knows that the general was among the foremost who disapproved the measure originally, declared he would take the first opportunity of endeavouring its repeal, and has since actually bore an eminent part in that salutary step. In fact, all the succeeding ministry, the merchants in general, and the bulk of the kingdom, including even a majority of the ill-fated stamp-author's friends, were convinced at last of the imprudence, hardship, and injustice of the act, and therefore wished for the return of the session of parliament to set about the getting rid of it.

When it was resolved therefore, by nine parts in ten of our ministers and legislators, to give up the tax and to repeal the act; how strange, how mad would it have been to do what this obstinate author, says we ought to have done? for, would any nation imbrue its hands in the blood of a colony, unnecessarily and for no purpose, but that of compelling obedience to a statute, which every body held to be impolitic, and the new ministry wished to annul and bury in oblivion?

Before I conclude, I must take notice

tice of one passage more. The inconsiderate writer to the stamp act says, "It would be unjust to reproach the ministry with the effeminate, uncertain and even ungrammatical expressions in which they clothe the sentiments which they attribute to their sovereign, because it is probable they used on this occasion the best expressions in their power." Now, if I recollect right, some worthy ministers not long ago expelled from parliament, prosecuted and outlawed Mr *Wilkes* for saying in print that the ministry had made his Majesty assert a falsity. If this were the punishment inflicted by that ministry, the stamp author should not tell the world that the succeeding ministry had made his majesty express himself effeminately, uncertainly, and ungrammatically, seeing the excuse of its being purely intended as an insult upon the minister and not upon his sovereign, has been held insufficient, and it is pretty difficult to determine which of the two is the most contemptuous libel.

12. An Address from *John Zephaniab Holwell, Esq;* to *Luke Scrafton, Esq;*

This address is occasioned by the same pamphlet and paper, which are answered by Mr *Vansittart*; but it is not written with the same force, perspicuity, and temper. The principal charge brought against Mr *Holwell* by Mr *Scrafton*, is, "that, throughout the whole of his government, we may trace the design of a revolution, upon a bare examination of what he thought fit to publish."

Whether the examination of what Mr *Holwell* has published, will discover traces of a designed revolution, is a question which the public may determine, without any regard to the contest between Mr *Holwell* and Mr *Scrafton* about it. Mr *Holwell* says he had no such design; and although by a letter of Col. *Calliaud* to him, it appears, that the Colonel thought he had such a design, and had expressed it in the very letter he was answering; yet Mr *Holwell* says, that the Colonel mistook his meaning. The principal proof that he alledges, in support of this assertion, is the purport of a reply to the Colonel's letter, after he found that the Colonel would not concur in the revolution he supposed Mr *Holwell* to intend. How far this is conclusive, the public must determine.

Calliaud very justly observes, that the cruelties exercised by *Jossier* upon

his own subjects, in the administration of his government, did by no means fall under our cognizance; and that though he had used the company ill, it was probable, that whoever should be set up in his stead, would use them worse; he will, says *Calliaud*, be equally knavish, and less weak; he will, therefore, not intend us better, and he will be less checked in the execution of his intention by our influence. That Mr. *Holwell*, if he had proposed to foment the Colonel's intention to procure a revolution, should not avow it in answer to this letter, is very natural. That such was his intention, is confessed to be the Colonel's opinion; those who would judge for themselves, should examine the tracts in question. *

This very Col. *Calliaud*, who refused to concur in a revolution with Mr *Holwell*, did almost immediately afterwards, effect one in concert with Mr *Vansittart*; and Mr *Vansittart's* pamphlet is a full justification of the measure, against all that has yet appeared to the contrary.

13. *The Perplexities*, a Comedy, as it is performed at *Covent Garden*.

This is, as the editor ingenuously confesses, little more than an old play written by Sir *Samuel Tuke*, and called the *Adventures of Five Hours*, taken out of measure and rhyme, and put into prose dialogue.

The story is admirable, the incidents numerous, the turns unexpected, the time short, the whole concatenation within the bounds of dramatic probability, and the catastrophe natural and compleat.

As a novel in dialogue, therefore, it is perhaps without equal: but as the scene lies in *Spain*, and the persons are *Spaniards*, it is to an *English* audience rather a creature of imagination, than a picture of life. It exhibits no character, nor are the events characteristic; they might have happened to ten thousand persons, as well as to those of the drama; they do not depend upon peculiarities of disposition, consequently do not exhibit living manners with characteristic differences. One source of the comic, therefore, is wanting, and it is not supplied from any other, there is nothing either in the persons or incidents, that can excite laughter, ex-

* See *Calliaud's* letter, with Mr *Holwell's*, to which it was an answer, and Mr *Holwell's* reply, vol. xxxiv. p. 131, 132.

cept the cowardice and impertinence of one *Gusman*, a valet.

There is, however, besides much business, much sentiment in this piece; and though the language has a stiffness that renders it unnatural as familiar dialogue, yet it is pure and significant. What its effect is upon the stage, those who have seen it may judge; but in the closet, it cannot fail of joining profit and pleasure.

14. *Every Body's Business is No-Body's Business; or Private Abuses, Public Grievances.* Exemplified in the pride, insolence, and exorbitant wages of our women-servants, footmen, &c. With divers other hints.

By *A. M. Esq;*

My family, says *A. M.* is composed of myself and sister, a man and a maid; & being without the last, a young wench came to hire herself. The man was gone out, and my sister above stairs, so I opened the door myself, and this person presented herself, dressed more like a visitor than a servant maid: She asked for my sister. Pray, madam, said I, be pleased to walk into the parlour, she shall wait on you presently. After some apology, I left her alone for a minute or two, while I (stupid wretch!) ran up to my sister, and told her there was a gentlewoman below come to visit her. Dear brother, said she, don't leave her alone, go down and entertain her while I dress myself. Accordingly, down I went, and talked of indifferent affairs; mean while my sister dressed herself all over again, not being willing to be seen in an undress. At last she came down dressed as genteelly as her visitor.

My sister understanding what she was, began to enquire, what wages she expected? She asked eight pounds a year. The next question was, What work she could do to deserve such wages? To which she answered, that she could clean a house, and dress a common family dinner. But cannot you wash, replied my sister, or get up linen? She answered in the negative; and said, she would undertake neither; nor would she go into any family that did not put out their linen to wash, and hire a chair-woman to scour. She desired to see the house, and after having carefully surveyed it, said the work was too hard for her, nor could she undertake it. This put my sister beyond all patience, and me into the greatest admiration. Young woman, said she, you have made a mistake;

I want a house-maid, and you are a chamber-maid. No, madam, replied she, I am not needle woman enough for that. Said I, have you a fortune, or estate, that you dress at that rate? No, sir, said she; but I hope I may wear what I work for, without offence. What you work for! interrupted my sister, why you don't seem willing to undertake any work: you will not wash or scour; you cannot dress a dinner for company; you are no needle-woman; and our little house, of two rooms on a floor, is too much for you. Madam, replied she, pertly, I know my business, and don't fear a service: there are more places than parish churches: if you wash at home, you should have a laundry-maid; if you give entertainments, you must have a cook maid; if you have any needle-work, you should have a chamber-maid; and such a house as this is enough for a house-maid in all conscience.

I was pleased at the wit, and astonished at the impudence of the girl, and dismissed her, with thanks for her instructions; assuring her, that when I kept four maids, she should be house-maid, if she pleased.

14. *IL LATTE.* An Elegy. *Dodley.*

This is an elegant and pathetic address to our ladies of fashion, persuading them to suckle their own children, a duty now too much neglected, at the expence of health, and sometimes life, to themselves and their offspring. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

Say why, illustrious daughters of the great,
Lives not the nursing at your tender breast?
By you protected in his frail estate?

By you attended, and by you caress'd?

To foreign hands, alas! can you resign
The parent's task, the mother's pleasing care?
To foreign hands the smiling babe consign?
While nature starts, and *Hymen* sheds a tear.

When 'mid the polish'd circle ye rejoice,
Or roving join fantastic pleasure's train,
Unheard perchance the nursing lifts his voice,
His tears unnotic'd, and unsooth'd his pain.

Ah! what avails the coral crown'd with gold?
In heedless infancy the title vain?
The colours gay the purpled scarf unfold?
The splendid nursery, and th' attendant train?

Far better hadst thou first beheld the light,
Beneath the rafter of some roof obscure;
There in a mother's eye to read delight,
And in her cradling arm repose secure.—

Nor wonder, shou'd *Hygeia*, blissful queen!
Her wonted salutary gifts recall,
While haggard pain applies his dagger keen,
And o'er the cradle death untolds his pall.

The

The POET'S PLEASURES.

THE grove high waving, and the sunny hill,
The flowery mead, and softly murmuring stream;
The poet's breast with secret pleasure fill,
And bid his soaring soul aspire to fame;
When *Hesperus* gilds the placid brow of eve,
And gently leads the starry train along,
Her rays serene, inspiring influence give,
And from his heart call forth the lofty song.
These vivid objects, by ignoble souls,
Of vulgar mold with cold neglect are seen,
O'er them in vain, night's soft-ey'd rogent rolls,
In vain to them she opes the noblest scene.
Not so, the favour'd bard, whose glowing breast
Th' enthusiastic kindling impulse fires,
Of softer stamp, with finer feelings blest,
Each object strikes him, warms him, and inspires.
When the loud north wind veils the frowning skies
In clouds, and the fair face of day excludes,
Amid the heart-depressing scene he joys,
And frigid winter's rigorous power eludes;
But when the young, the warbling spring appears
Jocund and boon, with vernal honours crown'd,
When odoriferous spoils *Favonius* bears
On balmy wing, and flowers adorn the ground,
Her vivifying influence awakes
Each soft sensation of th' attender'd soul,
The raptur'd mind a willing prisoner takes,
And mildly bids the gentler passions roll.
Oft lonely wandering in the mid-wood shades
Fair fancy's fields mild opening to his view,
Well-pleas'd amidst her fairy bowers he treads
Joyful her scenes ideal to renew;
Or listens to immortal *Milton's* rage,
Or rural *Thomson's* moralizing lyre,
Hears witty *Young* with stubborn vice engage,
Or pour in strain sublime his holy fire.
Or with a taste superior, proud to rise,
On wing seraphic to yon blest abode,
Anticipate the promise of the skies,
And walk in thought, th' irremovable road;
'Till the bright morn of day celestial dawns,
And sounds symphonious charm his listening ear
While earth's gay scenes, her visionary lawns,
And cloud topt tow'rs dissolve and disappear.
Let me thus live, ye powers, with genius fir'd
O may its influence animate my rage,
May all my soul by virtue be inspir'd,
And with her precepts brighten *Fancy's* page.
Shipston upon Stour, B. F.

THEOCRITUS. IDYLL. XVIII.

By FRANCIS FAWKES, M. A.

Being a Specimen of a new Translation of that Author's works, now ready for Publication.

WHEN Sparta's monarch, Menelaus, led
The beauteous *Helen* to his bridal bed,
Twelve noble virgins, blooming, young and fair,
With hyacinthine wreaths adorn'd their hair,
And, pleas'd the vocal benison to shower,
To the soft cittern danc'd before the bower;
As bounding light in circling steps they move,
Their feet beat time, and every heart beat love:

This was the nuptial song—' why, happy groom,
Steal you thus early to the genial room?
Has sleep or wine your manly limbs oppress'd,
That thus, thus soon you seek the bed of rest?
If drowsy slumbers lull you to a drone,
Go take refreshing sleep, but sleep alone;
Leave *Helen* with her maiden mates, to play
At harmless pastimes till the dawn of day:
This night we claim, then yield her yours for life,
From morn to night, from year to year, your wife.
Hail happy prince! whom *Venus* wafted o'er,
With prosperous omens, to the *Spartan* shore;
To bless her bed, from all the princely crowd,
Fair *Helen* chose you—*Cupid* sneez'd aloud.
Of all our demigods 'tis you aspire,
Alone, to call Saturnian *Jove* your sire:
Jove's daughter now your warm embraces meets,
The pride of *Greece*, between two lily sheets.
Sure will the offspring, from that soft caress,
The mother's charms in miniature express.
Thrice eighty virgins of the *Spartan* race,
Her equals we in years, but not in face,
Our limbs diffusing with ambrosial oil,
Were wont on smooth *Eurota's* banks to toil
In manly sports; and though each nymph was fair,
None could with her in beauty's charms compare.
When winter thus in night no longer lours,
And spring is usher'd by the blooming hours,
The rising morning, with her radiant eyes,
Salutes the world, and brightens all the skies.
So shines fair *Helen*, by the graces drest,
In face, shape, size, superior to the rest:
As corn the fields, as pines the garden grace,
As steeds of *Thebessy* the chariot-race;
So *Helen's* beauties bright encomiums claim,
And beam forth honour on the *Spartan* name.
What nymph can rival *Helen* at the loom,
And make fair art, like living nature bloom?
The blended tints, in sweet proportion join'd,
Express the soft ideas of her mind.
What nymph, like her, of all the tuneful quire,
Can raise the voice, or animate the lyre?
Whether of *Pallas*, great in arms, she sings,
Or *Dian* bathing in the silver springs.
A thousand little loves in ambush lie,
And shoot their arrows from her beaming eye.
O lovely *Helen*, whom all hearts adore,
A matron now you rise, a maid no more!
Yet ere another sun shall gild the morn,
We'll gather flow'rs, your temples to adorn,
Ambrosial flowers, as o'er the meads we stray,
And frequent sigh that *Helen* is away;
Mindful of *Helen* still, as unwean'd lambs
Rove round the pastures, bleating for their dams;
Fair flowers of love we'll cull, that sweetly breathe,
And on yon spreading plane suspend the wreath,
But first from silver shells shall unguents flow,
Bedew the spreading plane, and all the flowers
below:
And on the rind we'll write, that all may see,
"Here pay your honours, I am *Helen's* tree."
Joy to the bride, and to the bridegroom joy,
And may *Latona* bless you with a boy!
May *Venus* furnish both with equal love!
And lasting riches be the gift of *Jove*!
May these descend, and by possession grow,
From sire to son, augmenting as they flow!
Now sweetly slumber, mutual love inspire,
And gratify the fulness of desire:

Rise

Rise with the blushing morning, nor forget
The due of *Venus*, and discharge the debt:
And, ere the day's loud herald has begun
To speak his early prologue to the sun,
Again we'll greet your joys with cheerful voice,
O *Hymen, Hymen*, at this match rejoice!

PROLOGUE to the PERPLEXITIES: A Comedy.

As it is now performing at Covent Garden.

Mr BEARD enters hastily.

I Speak a Prologue!—What strange whim, I wonder,

Could lead the author into such a blunder?—
I ask'd the man as much—but he (poor devil!)
Fancied a manager might make you civil.

“Garrick (says he) can, with a prologue tame
“The critic's rage—Why can't you do the same?”
Because (quoth I) the case is diff'rent quite;
Garrick, you know, can prologues speak, and write;

If like that Roscius I could write and speech it,
I might command applause, and not beseech it,
But, sure, for one who, all his live-long days,
Has dealt in crochets, minims, and sol-fa's,
A singer, to stand forth in wit's defence,
And plead 'gainst sound the solemn cause of sense;

Persuade an audience that a play has merit,
Without a single air to give it spirit;
'Tis so much out of character—so wrong—
No prologue, Sir, for me—unless in song.

The same (quoth I) you poets reap,
And all your gains, are owing,
To sounds that even measure keep,
And stanzas smoothly flowing;
But me the lyre would better suit
Than verses of *Apollo*;

The fiddle, hautboy, horn, or flute,
I'm always us'd to follow.

“Sir (says he) you'll mar
“My verse and meaning too”—

Sir must I turn fool,
To humour such as you?

I'll sing it if you please—

“Sing! cries he, in a huff,

“Of you and your sol-fa's

“The town has had enough”—

Oh! then I bound'd and swore—

Was I much to blame?

Had you been in my place,

Why you'd have done the same.

If for old-fashion'd tunes he's not too nice,
I'd give him fifty of 'em in a trice,
With words more fitted to his purpose here,
Than all the rhymes he'd jingle in a year.
He challeng'd me to shew a single sample
Of what I bragg'd—I did—as for example!

The scene is prepar'd, the critics are met,
The judges all rang'd—a terrible show!
E're trials begin the prologue's a debt.

A debt on demand—so take what we owe.

And this is way, Mr Author,

To trick a plain muse up with art,
In modish fal-lals you must clothe her,
And warm a cold critic's hard heart.

With a Fal-lal-lal, &c.

Wherefore I thus entreat, with due submission,
Between the Bard and me you'd make decision,

The whole now on your arbitration we rest,
And prologues henceforward shall surely be
drest,

In what mode soever your taste shall like best.
Which none of us dare deny.

For, howe'er cruel critics and wildings may
sneer,

That at times I, alas! somewhat dunny appear,
If to you, my best friends, I e'er turn my
deaf ear,

May you your indulgence deny.

Then for his sake and mine, (for we're both
in a fright,) [delight,

Till a treat of more *goût* shall your palates
Let a poor humble comedy please you to-night;

Which surely you will not deny.

EPILOGUE

Spoken by Mrs MATTOCKS.

AY!—ay!—they're at it—in a dainty tew;
“Have you the Epilogue?”—“not I—”
have you?

(Miss Macklin and Miss Wilford there I mean)

“I!—I don't know that any has been seen.”

“Lud! Where's the author? I'm in such a
“fright!” [night.”

“The author, child?—not ventur'd here to—

“What shall we do, my dear?”—“I cannot
guess”—

To palliate this ridiculous distress.

Will you permit me to apologize

For this hard tax on new form'd comedies?

In short these epilogues are grown so trite,

So few the subjects left, whereon to write,

So few the authors with this knack endu'd,

Perhaps my nonsense may be quite as good.

I've been in front—and, if with leave I may,

I'll give my inferences from this play.

* The beauteous *Marg'ret* of the Rival-house,

To low'r the grandeur of despotic spouse,

Has taught the ladies, in true comic vein,

Rules to maintain, and use, their pow'r o'er me

My hints (altho' in homelier stile than those)

To you, ye *Lords of Nature*, I'll disclose.

Would you, *big potentates*, throughout your

lives,

Preserve obedient sisters, daughters, wives,

Avoid *Henriquez's* faults—be never proud,

Distrustful, jealous, arrogant, or loud;

Where'er we go, whate'er we do, or say,

Make it your rule—to give us our own way;

Neither attempt to lead us, nor restrain,

But let us have the length of all the rein;

In shopping, auctions, jauntings, or quadrille,

Leave us to spend, and loose whate'er we will;

Let all our fav'rite foibles take their course,

(For every breather has some hobby horse;)

With whatsoever whims or freaks you meet.

Still let your words and looks alike be sweet—

Lord! when thus left to our own tempers free,

The sweetest creatures in the world are we!—

Hence this important maxim is defin'd,

Ye wise ones, keep it ever in your mind—

We women never frown, if never teaz'd,

And, always humour'd,—we are always pleas'd.

* See Mr GARRICK's Epilogue to the Earl of Warwick.

*The YEAR 1767.**Essay the second. FEBRUARY.*

MUSE, again in verse renew,
 February comes in view;
 Comes in view with all its train,
 Frost and snow, and hail and rain;
 Fog and mist, and piercing wind,
 Which, at times, with force combin'd,
 With united strength appear,
 Wounding rude the infant year.

Muse declare, with truth proclaim,
 Whence it takes its present name;
 From the *Romans* this we trace,
 Who this month were wont to grace
 With solemn expiations due,
 Purging crimes of ev'ry hue;
 And (if truth in history lies)
 Offer'd now their sacrifice,
 Long by sacred custom led,
 For the num'rous mighty dead,
 Honouring thus each silent shade.
 While ev'ry friendly rite was paid.

Briefly now the days proclaim
 In this month consign'd to fame,
 Or to saints or sinners due,
 Point 'em forth in order true:
 Holy *Mary* leads the train,
 Purg'd from ev'ry earthly stain;
 Christians, lay all vice aside,
 And with her be purify'd.

Now, ye youths, your voices join,
 Welcome in *St Valentine*,
 See the birds, on ev'ry spray,
 Warbling, hail the jocund day;
 And with rising joy elate,
 Chusing each a lovely mate:
 Let us, too, our art combine,
 To obtain a *Valentine*;
 Bless'd with ev'ry charm to please,
 Solid sense, and sprightly ease;
 Then for pleasure or for life,
 Gentle mistress, or a wife;
 Needn't doubt of being blest,
 When with charms like these possess'd.

But see *Matthias* now appear,
 Tells the end approaching near,
 Shortest month in all the year;
 No further then prolong the strain
 Till *March* assumes his blust'ring reign.

C. V.

An EXCISEMAN'S Permit. By EXONIENSIS.

PERMIT *Marg'ret Prim'y*,
 Of the parish of *Chilmsley*,
 In the county of *Devon*,
 To receive in casks seven,
 Some good *British* brandy,
 Which, by measures not scanty,
 You'll find to be twenty-three
 Gallons in quantity:
 'Tis part of the stock
 Of an honest old cock,
 (If he be what he seemeth)
 Whose name is *Sam Wym-th*.

Care is taken, th' amount
 Of its duties to charge,
 As my book and account
 Will exhibit at large.

Hereto witness the flourish
 Drawn by my own hand,
 (Which all your whole parish
 No doubt understand)

This 9th of *September*,
 (Forty three comes of course)
 But it is (you'll remember)
 But one day in force;
 And the chimes give me warning
 'Tis now ten in the morning.

VERSES on *PETER SHAW*,
 an excellent Baker at Bristol.

— Bonus pistor, bonus civis. *PLIN.*

THAT *Shaw's* a public blessing may be said
 He buys good corn, and sells us genuine
 bread;

But *Pharaoh's* white-bread baker was a cheat,
 Who first mix'd *alom* with *adult* rate wheat.

Shaw, like great *Scipio*, from the world retires;
 But lo! his man * the noble art acquires;
 So *Brome* †, who long had clean'd his master's
 shoes,

Turn'd bard and wit, & wedded *Johnson's* muses

* *Thomas Urch*, at Bristol.

† *Richard Brome*, servant to *Ben. Johnson*, published several humorous comedies after his master's death.

On the *CIRCUS* at *BATH*,
 By a Person of Quality.

YOUR half-round Circus by mere chance
 was right,
 Your rounded Circus is a bee-hive quite;
 All grace is vanish'd, all proportion lost,
 Space has confin'd you, and good fortune crost;
 Plac'd on a hill, to a fine prospect bare,
 At three sharp crannies enters all your air;
 Henceforth build crescents, blamelessly be dull
 But never build again a moon at full.

Every Body ready but one. *A Fragment.*

The lovely fair, in beauty's pride,
 "Sate like a blooming Eastern bride,"
 Anticipating days and nights,
 Productive each of new delights.
 The wedding dinner was prepar'd,
 The guests were bid, the favours shar'd,
 The hour canonical was nigh,
 And Parson *Tack-em* too was by.
 Let's to the ceremony go;
 Is ev'ry body ready? No.
 We only want the happy Groom—
 A card arrives—"He keeps his room."

On bearing the *Rt Hon. Charles Townshend*,
 Wednesday, Feb. 18, at *St S—'s C—l*.

CAROLE, declamas *Cicerone disertius ipse*
Atque est in Stephani par tibi nemo Dom

Virginia, **A** Bill has passed the assembly Nov. 7, for erecting a statue to his Majesty, as an acknowledgment for repealing the stamp-act, and also an obelisk to commemorate those worthy patriots who distinguished themselves in bringing about that happy event.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11. A Dutchman concerned in the murder of the crew of the sloop Polly, was taken and condemned to the rack at St Eustatia,

New York, Dec. 18. A number of ships coming to England to land wheat, advanced the price to a dollar a bushel, on which one farmer brought to market 1000 bushels in one day.—[The poor will gain little by bringing wheat from America at the price here mentioned, as the merchant, when his expences are paid, cannot sell American wheat at a less price than English wheat has hitherto been, on an average, sold for. It may, however, prevent its rise, and preserve us from famine.]

New-England, Dec. 15. His Excellency Governor Bernard was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly, after having agreed to make restitution to the sufferers by the late riots; he was pleased, however, to refer the consideration of their vote for dismissing their agent in England to a long day.

New-York, Dec. 24. His Excellency Gov. Moore gave his assent to 20 acts passed this session, among which is an act for making restitution to the several persons therein named, for their losses sustained in the late commotions.

South-Carolina, Nov. 1. This province has, during the last season, been sickly. In February we had frosts which killed the orange-trees, March and July one continued series of rain, which ruined the fruits, destroyed the wheat, and drowned vast herds of cattle, terminating in fevers and fluxes, by which many have died.

New York, Nov. 18. In consequence of Gov. Moore's report to the Lords of trade, on the passing an act for providing barracks, fuel, &c. for his Majesty's troops quarter'd in New-York, his Excellency received a letter from the E. of Shelburne, his Majesty's secretary of state for the southern department, which he thought proper to lay before the assembly; an extract of which follows.

"Whitehall, Aug. 9. 1766. I have his Majesty's commands to acquaint you of the satisfaction he feels in the happiness of his subjects, arising from the tender care and consideration of his parliament: But I am ordered to signify to you at the same time, That as it is the indispensable duty of his subjects in America to obey the acts of the legislature of Great-Britain, the king both expects and requires a due and cheerful obedience to the same; and it cannot be doubted that his Majesty's province of

(Gent. Mag. FEB. 1767.)

New-York, after the lenity of Great-Britain so recently extended to America, will not fail duly to carry into execution the act of parliament passed last sessions for quartering his Majesty's troops, in the full extent and meaning of the act, without referring to the usage of other parts of his Majesty's dominions, where the legislature has thought fit to prescribe different regulations; and which cannot be altered any more than in North-America, except upon a respectful and well grounded representation of the hardship or inconvenience."

After some days deliberation, an address to his Excellency was approved by the assembly, and presented, in which are these remarkable paragraphs:

"We hope it will be considered that we are chosen to make such a provision for the support of his Majesty's government in this colony, as is most suitable to the circumstances of the people we represent; and that we should be guilty of a breach of that most sacred trust, if we should load them with burthens they are incapable of supporting.

"We beg leave further to represent to your Excellency, that by the act of parliament it appears to be the intention of the legislature to provide for the quartering soldiers, only on a march; but according to the construction put on it here, it is required that all the forces which shall at any time enter this colony, shall be quartered during the whole year, in a very unusual and expensive manner: That by marching several regiments into this colony, this expence would become ruinous and insupportable: And therefore we cannot, consistent with our duty to our constituents, put it in the power of any person (whatsoever confidence we may have of his prudence and integrity) to lay such a burthen on them."

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

"It is with no small concern that I find the sentiments of this house differing so much from mine, in regard to the subject matter of the address now presented to me; which shall, by the first opportunity, be transmitted to the secretary of state, in order to be laid before his Majesty."

A like representation with the above was made by Gov. Penn, to the assembly of Philadelphia, who returned as follows:

"We have taken into our consideration your message of the 10th inst. and are heartily disposed to make provision for the quartering and providing the troops, which his Excellency Gen. Gage has informed your honour will soon be sent into this province; and we shall accordingly frame a bill to be sent up to your honour to establish a bill for that purpose."

Historical Chronicle, Feb. 1767.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

A Considerable shock of an earthquake was felt at *New-Hampshire*, in *North America*, about 48 minutes after six in the evening, attended with a rumbling noise, though the evening was serene and clear.

On the 22d and 23d of *October* last, a violent hurricane did considerable damage in the harbour of *Pensacola*. The *Spanish* flota from *Vera Cruz*, for the *Havannah* and *Old Spain*, consisting of five large register ships, richly-laden, were driven ashore in the Bay of *St Bernard* W.S.W. of *Pensacola*; but it should seem that all of them got off again without much damage, the *London-Gazette* having notified their arrival at the *Havannah*. See the 29th.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

The cold was so excessive as to freeze the *Rhine*, near *Coblentz*, a circumstance which the annals of that city record as a memorable event, when in the year 1670 the waters of that river were frozen from the 11th to the 17th of *January*, and the artificers exercised their several employments upon it, as they now do.

SATURDAY 17.

At *Copenhagen* the cold is as intense as it was in 1740. The *Sound* is frozen over, and the communication open with *Sweden* on the ice.

At *Berlin* the cold is more severe than it was in the year 1740.

Many persons, both rich and poor, have perished with the cold in *Russia*, and many more have been devoured by wolves from the forests.

What is more astonishing, in *Italy* the cold has been so severe as to drive the poor from their habitations in the country, to seek relief in the cities, several of whom are said to have perished on the roads.

MONDAY 19.

At half after nine in the morning an earthquake was felt at *Lipsadt*, the direction of which was from west to east, and the shock was so violent that the windows were broke, the doors burst open, and the ice of the *Lippe* broken by it in several places. Many people were terrified, and ran into the open places; but as the shock lasted only a few seconds, none of the buildings were thrown down.

A most remarkable trial came on at *Dublin*, grounded on a suggestion made by *Geo. Rochfort*, Esq; of the identity of *Nicholas Hume*, Earl of *Ely*; when, after a full hearing, the jurors gave their verdict in favour of the Earl, to the satisfaction of the court.

WEDNESDAY 21.

Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at *Parma* in *Italy*, one at half past 8 in the morning; the other, at 3 quarters after nine. At *Pisa* some chimneys were thrown

down by the violence of these shocks, and the people thought the end of the world was come.

THURSDAY 22.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at *Hanover*, but no other damage ensued but that of throwing the inhabitants into consternation.

FRIDAY 23.

Three successive shocks of an earthquake were felt at *Genoa*, perhaps, the same as before, the dates in *Italy* being somewhat confused.

SATURDAY 24.

One *Patrick Redmond* having been condemned, at *Corke* in *Ireland*, to be hanged for a street robbery, he was accordingly executed, and hung upwards of 28 minutes, when the mob carried off the body to a place appointed, where he was, after five or six hours, actually recovered by a surgeon, and who made the incision in his wind-pipe called *tracheotomy*, which produced the desired effect. The poor fellow has since been received his pardon, and a genteel collection has been made for him.

MONDAY 26.

In consequence of the thaw, which began on *Saturday* at *Newcastle*, the ice broke this day upon the *Tyne* with a prodigious crack, and a fresh tide coming down, carried it to sea with very little damage.

THURSDAY 29.

An express arrived from *Corunna*, at *Madrid*, with advice of the arrival of the *Spanish* flota, at the *Havannah*, excepting two ships that were dismasted, and put back to *La Vera Cruz*. *London Gazette*.

SATURDAY 31.

Dr Ascougb read, for the first time, in the new wing at *St Bartholomew's* hospital, a lecture upon physic, to the pupils, &c. of the said hospital.

At a court of common council, *Mr Paterson's* plan for improving the city was approved of; and a petition which was then agreed upon by the court for carrying the said plan into execution, was ordered to be immediately presented to parliament by the sheriffs. (See p. 45.)

A man was lately committed to *Newgate* charged with ravishing his neighbour's wife near *Bunhill-Row*. It appeared, on examination before the justice, that he had made the husband drunk, and left him at a bagnio, when he took the key of his house door out of his pocket, and got admittance to the woman's bed.

A poor old man and his wife, who lived near *Christ-Church*, *Surry*, and used to sell greens about the streets till the late severe frost, were obliged to live upon their small capital till it was exhausted, and were then forced to sell their bed, &c. for support, which lasted but a little time; after which being missing some days, the neighbours, who

who respected them for their former industry, went to enquire after their health; when they found the old woman stretched out upon the floor, just expired for want of common necessities, and her husband almost dead, who was carried to the workhouse without hope of recovery.—He has since, however, got better, and a collection has been made for him.

A clergyman in *Normandy*, in order to promote agriculture in his parish, has made a public declaration from the pulpit, that so far from exacting more tythe from those who shall improve their farms, he will lessen the tythes in proportion to the advancement they shall appear to have made in new improvements.

A very curious little ship of 64 guns, completely rigged, and but four inches long, executed by an officer in the navy, was introduced to his R. H. the Duke of York, with which his Royal Highness was so well pleased from its singular minuteness, the structure and elegance in which it is highly finished, as to recommend it to his Majesty; and his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept of it, esteeming it worthy of being placed in his royal cabinet of curiosities. The materials of which it is composed are gold, silver, steel, brass, copper, ebony, ivory, hair, &c. the hull, masts, yards, booms, &c. being ivory, the guns, anchors, blocks, dead eyes, &c. silver, the 64 guns weighing but 50 grains; the colours, viz. royal standard, admiralty and union flags, the jack and ensign, are also ivory. It is executed on a scale of forty feet to one inch.

A farmer near *Innerdale* going after some sheep that were missing during the snow, took with him a bottle of rum and a small glass; when he found them, some seemed just dying with the cold, to every one of which he gave a little of the rum, mixed with water, which instantly revived them. To those that appeared least affected, he gave none. What is remarkable, he got all that had taken the rum, safe home, but some of the rest died by the way.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

A cause came on before the court of King's Bench, wherein Serjeant *Burland* was plaintiff, and the corporation of *Wells* defendants, respecting the legality of removing the former from the office of recorder, which he had enjoyed with great reputation for many years; when a peremptory mandamus was ordered to be made out for restoring the said Serjeant *Burland* to his former office.

An inquest was held on the bodies of two of Mr *Tombs*'s daughters, of *Cotes*, near *Cirencester*, one of the age of 24, the other of 8 years, who, on the day before, were, together with a maid-servant, aged 22, poisoned by taking, for a cutaneous eruption, a dose of arsenick, which was sold to

Mrs *Tombs* for cream of tartar, by an ignorant quack, some months ago. They were, soon after taking it, seized with all the dire symptoms which usually attend the internal use of that cursed drug; and after enduring inexpressible torture for near 8 hours, they all three miserably expired. Their other daughter, was to have taken the same medicine, but she desired to postpone it till the next day, that she might go to church; and thus she escaped the fate of her sisters.—This is inserted as a caution not to purchase drugs of ignorant quacks, who, in many instances where is a resemblance, don't know how to distinguish one drug from another.

A most remarkable accident and escape happened to a labourer at *Cuper* in *Fife*, in *Scotland*, where a bucket having fallen into a well, about 30 feet deep, the labourer was sent down to bring it up, but unfortunately the steining fell in upon him, and inclosed him at the bottom, without any hope of release. Some workmen were however employed to clear the rubbish, who continued their labour till dark, and next morning resumed it. About noon one of them thought he heard a voice, on which the hands were doubled, and all worked with redoubled vigour for several hours, when, to their great astonishment, they found the man alive, without a bone broken, after being 39 hours in that situation.

TUESDAY 3.

Lord *Mansfield*, and the rest of the judges met, and chose their circuits for the *Lent* assizes, viz.

Northern circuit: Lord *Mansfield*, Mr Justice *Batburst*.

Norfolk: L. C. J. *Wilmot*, Mr Baron *Adams*.

Midland: L. C. B. *Parker*, Mr Jus. *Aston*.

Home: Mr Jus. *Clive*, Mr Baron *Smythe*.

Oxford: Mr Bar. *Perrot*, Mr Justice *Tates*.

Western: Mr Jus. *Gould*, Mr Jus. *Hewitt*.

His Majesty's orders, containing some new regulations for the army in *Ireland*, were received in that kingdom. By these regulations each troop of dragoons is to have trumpets; cross-belts for all the private men; no officer to wear gold or silver lace on his cloaths; nor to sell out if he did not purchase; nor then, but to an officer on half pay.

WEDNESDAY 4.

A Gentleman passing through *Chancery-Lane*, observed a man lying on the ground, who had just fallen out of a window, and near expiring. Upon enquiry at the house before which he lay, it appeared that persons were kept there who had enlisted into the *East-India* company's service; and the master of the house being carried before the sitting alderman, brought several of the recruits with him, who deposed that the man threw himself out of the window.

This

This is one of the houses called *lock up-houses*. See more hereafter.

A man who lodged in *Earl-street, Seven-Dials*, went home in expectation of having his dinner ready, but found his wife on the bed intoxicated with liquor, on which he placed a train of gunpowder, with the diabolical resolution to blow her up, but in setting fire to the same he was so terribly burnt that he was carried to the hospital with little hopes of recovery. The woman escaped unhurt.

SATURDAY 7.

A man who had been out in the country to watch a house, in returning home, attempted to discharge his gun in the air, but it not going off, he put it over his arm to examine the touch-hole, when it went off, and shot another man who was passing on the opposite side of the way; on hearing the man cry out, the poor fellow ran to his master, told him what had happened, and offered to surrender himself; but the master advised him to be secret till the man recovered or died; since which the poor man is dead in the hospital.

A large house adjoining to the gateway of the *Saracen's-head inn*, on *Snow hill*, suddenly fell to the ground, together with that part of the house of *Messrs. Hayes and Warwick* which went over the gateway. The house was only occupied by the family of *Mr. Dodd*, who exhibits the *Lecture on Hearts at Exeter 'Change* (see p. 58,) on the first floor, and that of *Mr. Jarvis*, a Case-maker, in the three pair of stairs room forward. *Mr. Dodd's* family happily escaped unhurt; but *Mrs. Jarvis*, and one of her children, perished in the ruins.

MONDAY 9.

The floods are every where out; but the most melancholy effects of these inundations are almost always felt in the fen countries, where a breach in the banks generally lays whole districts under water; by a breach in *Deeping-Bank*, several thousand acres are now under water; and by the north-bank of the river *Glen* giving way, the north fens are overflowed, by which the inhabitants of the villages between *Peterborough* and *Lincoln*, are reduced to the most deplorable circumstances; their cattle carried away, and their houses laid three or four feet under water; many other places have shared the same fate; and, in short, their consternation and distress is such as none can conceive, but those who have been in the like situations.

In many parts of *Scotland*, the inundations, on the breaking up of the snow, did incredible damage; at *Lochmaben*, the waters of *Annan* came down with such rapidity, as to take houses, cattle, corn, and every thing along with them.

In *Ireland*, the *Liffey* did the same; and in *Wales*, no man living ever saw such

floods.—It is amazing, with what solemnity the *Thames* and *Severn* rise and fall on these occasions, flowing with an enlarged current and a quicker motion, but neither with so much rapidity as to surprize cattle, nor with so much increased depth, as to overflow houses: the floods on these two rivers, instead of a calamity, are, generally speaking, a common benefit, enriching the pastures on their banks, and fertilizing the countries thro' which they pass.

A schooner and three open boats, taken by his Majesty's armed cutters in the Channel, and condemned for smuggling, were burnt at *Torbay*.

TUESDAY 10.

Fourteen transports from *Durham, Newcastle*, and *Morpeth*, were put on board the *Jenny*, Capt. *Blagdon*, bound for *Virginia*; at which time ten young artificers shipped themselves for *America*. One of the indentured servants, we hear, who formerly belonged to *Newcastle*, has insisted into 46 different regiments, been whipped out of 19, sentenced to be shot six times, but reprieved, confined in 73 different goals, appeared under the character of *Quack Doctor* in seven kingdoms, and now is only in the 32d year of his age.

THURSDAY 12.

The Privy Council sat very late, at the breaking up of which, an express was immediately dispatched to *Gibraltar*, as it is said, with orders to fix a boom and chain across the entrance of that harbour, in order to secure it from any sudden attempt of the *Spaniards*, who are suspected of having a design upon that place.

FRIDAY 13.

Five of the most resolute prisoners in *Salisbury goal* (among whom were *White* and *Wheeler*, two of the rioters) attempted to break out, threatening to murder the keeper, and set the prison on fire. They tore up several of the planks of the floor, and threw brick-bats with great violence at their opposers, and continued their noise the whole night, and were so bold and daring the next morning, that the keeper was obliged to apply to the commanding officer for a party of soldiers to assist in laying them in irons, or murder, in all probability, would have ensued.

SATURDAY 14.

Edward Hickson, alias *Higgens*, a pretended Squire, was apprehended and committed to *Gloster goal*, on suspicion of returning from transportation. He lived in that neighbourhood, kept a pack of hounds, and 3 of the finest hunters, that have been seen in that part of the country; but is suspected of defrauding *Mr. Hardesty* of *York*, of a considerable sum, by a forged bill of exchange, and of other capital offences.

Was committed to *Chester Castle* the servant maid of *Mr. Torkington* of *Overton Green*, charged

charged with poisoning two of his children, by mixing arsenick in some gruel; and endangering the life of Mrs *Torkington*; and also one *Elizabeth Hawkins* of *Stockport*, fortune-teller, for being an accessory in the said murders.

A jeweller took some girls, and their waiting-maid, in a hackney-coach to a coffee-house at *Chelsea*; when they came out to return home, the coachman was gone to a public-house; but it then raining, the waiter let the company into the coach, and called out for the driver, who not hearing immediately, the horses moved on, and one of them being blind, turned towards the *Thames*, into which they dragged the coach, and the water being very high, it was with the utmost difficulty that the lives of the ladies and maid were saved; but the gentleman being stunned by a blow on his temple, was drowned.

SUNDAY 15.

Two ladies (sisters to the gentleman who was lately drowned at *Chelsea* in a coach) coming to town from *Bath*, were robbed on *Hounslow-Heath* by a single highwayman.—What is remarkable, the ladies met the robber about noon the same day upon *Ludgate Hill*, who appeared much confounded; but the ladies let him pass, being so much affected that they had not power to call for assistance to take him.

MONDAY 16.

Thomas Davers, (supposed to be nearly related to the late Admiral *Davers*) who built, at a vast expence, a little fort on the river *Thames*, near *Blackwall*, known by the name of *Davers's folly*, after passing thro' a series of misfortunes, chiefly owing to an unhappy turn of mind, put an end to his miserable life: some few hours before his death, he was seen to write the following card: "Descended from an ancient and honourable family, I have, for fifteen years past, suffered more indigence than ever gentleman before submitted to: neglected by my acquaintance, traduced by my enemies, and insulted by the vulgar, I am so reduced, worn down, and tired, that I have nothing left but that lasting repose, the joint and dernier inheritance of all.

Of laudanum an ample dose,
Must all my present ills compose:
But the best laudanum of all
I want (not resolution) but a ball.

N. B. Advertise this. T. D.

Came on before Dr *Hay*, Dean of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, at *Doctors-Commons*, a remarkable cause between a Gentleman of fortune and a young Lady to whom he was some time since married in a private house, or room, in *Scotland*. The question before the court, and upon which the cause turned, was this, Whether the marriage in *Scotland* (as the young lady was then under age) was binding on the Gen-

tleman, or not? when, after many learned arguments by the Civilians on both sides, the judge was clearly of opinion that the marriage was good in law, and pronounced accordingly, That marriages celebrated in *Scotland* do not come within the act of parliament in 1754, to prevent clandestine marriages,—It is remarkable this is the first cause of this nature tried since the act took place, and it is said it is to be re-heard before the Court of Delegates, (see Vol. xxxvi. p. 617.)

William Collinson for forging a draught on Sir *Joseph Hankey*, and *Timothy Iredale* for robbing Gen. *Elliot*, were executed at *Tyburn* pursuant to their sentence. (See p. 44.)

TUESDAY 17.

A young gentleman of fortune, charged with bigamy, in intermarrying with a lady, his first wife being living, was taken into custody in *Southwark*, and gave bail in a large recognizance to take his trial at the next assize to be holden at *Kingston*, for *Surry*.

Sir *James Eisdale* was sworn in Alderman of *Cripplegate* ward.

WEDNESDAY 18.

A gold medal was presented to Mr *Dossie*, by the Society, for his eminent services in communicating the processes of making pot-ash and barilla in *America*, by which these articles are now become established articles of commerce in that country. He has also given in writing, an ingenious and useful account of pot-ash, with instructions for judging of its comparative value, and discovering the sophistications of it, in order that the same may be printed.

The sessions began at the *Old-Bailey*, when *William Paterson*, for horsetealing, was capitally convicted.

THURSDAY 19.

Articles of the peace were exhibited at *Hicks's-Hall*, by a noble Lord, against a woman, for threatening to stab his Lordship, and set fire to his house; when the Court order'd her to find security, or be committed. She found security.

A person, dress'd like a gentleman, went to a register-office, and hired a young man for his servant, giving him a direction to come to his lodgings in *Westminster* the same evening; but the office-keeper having a suspicion of the person, attended the young fellow to the place, and found it to be a lock-up house for recruits; and that the pretended gentleman was no other than a crimp.

Two felons were capitally convicted at the *Old Bailey*, viz. *Benjamin Hudson* for robbing a poor woman on the highway of a penny; and *Joseph Guy*, for a like offence, though a larger booty.

FRIDAY 20.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the three convicts already mentioned received sentence of death.

Was

Was held at *Bow church* the anniversary meeting of the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, at which were present his Grace the Lord Abp of *York*, the bishops of *Chester*, *Worcester*, *Chichester*, *Landaff*, *Bristol*, and *Oxford*, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and many of the clergy. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of *Landaff*, from *Romans x. 14*.

FRIDAY 21.

This day his Majesty went to the house of Peers, with the usual state, and gave the royal assent to—the bill to punish mutiny and desertion.—The bill to continue, for a further limited time, the free importation of wheat, and wheat meal, from any part of *Europe*, and to discontinue the duties payable on the importation of barley-meal and pulse.—The bill to discontinue the duties on the importation of tallow, hog's-lard, and greafe.—The bill to dissolve the marriage of *John Stott*, Esq; from *Ann* his wife, to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes.—The bill to build a new bridge over the *Thames*, from *Swynford* in *Oxfordshire*, to the opposite shore.—And also to several road, inclosure, and naturalization bills.

TUESDAY 24.

At a committee met at *St Bride's vestry*, an inhabitant declared, that he saw their grave-digger last *Michaelmas* day, about the dead or night, with four bearers, bring down by the side of the *Fleet-market*, a shell or coffin covered with a black cloth; that he and his man followed; and presently coming to the burying-ground door, the leader gave two knocks, on which a woman within side asked, who was there? One knock more was repeated; on which the door was opened, and the contents left in the passage. On this information, they sent for the grave-digger, who denied the fact. On examining one of the bearers, who brought the corpse, he declared, that he and the rest went up into a garret, or cockloft, in a lock-up house in *Butcher-row*, where the tiling & cieling were open, where they found a man lying on the boards naked, only an old blanket flung over him; that he himself laid hold of him, to lift him into the shell, and that some part of his flesh stuck to the board, so that part thereof was left behind; and that they brought him from the above house about half an hour after ten, which corroborated the declaration of the gentleman who acquainted the church-wardens with these proceedings. This affair, it is hoped, will be enquired into, to clear the innocent, and quiet the minds of the public.

Another paper says, that a discovery has been made to the gentlemen of *St Bride's vestry*, in *Fleet street*, of two recruits having been privately brought from a lock-up houses late at night, and interred in their

burying-ground on the side of the *Fleet-market*; and that one of the men had marks of violence on his body. A strict enquiry is now making into this mysterious affair.

John Shakespeare, Esq; was sworn in Alderman of *Aldgate* ward, in the room of *William Cracraft*, Esq;

WEDNESDAY 25.

A woman bought an old chair at a broker's, and upon ripping the top off, to have it new covered, found concealed in one corner, 21 guineas, all *Q. Anne's* coin, and a bank note, value 200*l*. both tied up in a canvas bag; she gave for the chair 18*d*. She has a large family to maintain.

THURSDAY 26.

The right hon. Lord *Baltimore* was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

An officer of the Customs made a seizure of near four hundred pounds worth of fine *Flanders* lace, artfully concealed in the hollow of a ship's buoy on board a *French* trader lying off *Iron-gate*.

FRIDAY 27.

Was held at the *Old-Bailey*, the session of Admiralty, when three prisoners were tried, two of whom were capitally convicted.

John Wynne, otherwise *Power*, late a mariner on board the merchant-ship *Polly*, Capt. *Cox*, bound from *Bristol* to the coast of *Guiney*, on the slave trade, of which ship, in the absence of the Captain, who was on shore at *Cape Appolonia*, he by force took upon him the command, shooting the chief mate thro' the head, and wounding a sailor; at the same time obliging the company to swear allegiance to him; after which, proceeding to the river *Bassan*, most barbarously murdered a free negro, who was hostage on board for two slaves, on a surmise that he intended to raise a revolt; first whipping him, and cutting him with a hanger; after which one *Fitzgerald*, another ringleader, used him in the same manner, till few signs of life were left; when, to compleat the tragedy, one other fellow, named *Putt*, or *Pott*, cut off his head with an axe, and threw him overboard. He is to be executed on *Monday* next.

SATURDAY 28.

By a letter from the chief mate of the *Plassy E. India* trading ship, to his brother, there is a confirmation of the treacherous character of the *Chinese* very strikingly set forth; for the *Plassy* having sold a quantity of opium to a *Chinese* junk of great burthen in the *Malaccas*, the letter-writer was decoyed on board, in order to receive the money for it: and being entertained in the most courteous manner, till he was off his guard, he was all at once surprized by a gun from the *Plassy*, and rose in haste to see what was the matter, but was instantly seized by six men, from whom he luckily

ily disengaged himself, by cutting down the most resolute of them, gaining the quarter deck, tho' not without being desperately wounded, and then jumping into his own boat, at which the junk fired, with no other effect, however, but that of frightening his people, some of whom jumped overboard. When he reach'd the *Plassey*, he found that she, too, had been in the possession of the *Chinese*, and had freed herself by a most desperate and bloody effort, in which the Captain lost his life, and most of the *Europeans* on board were wounded. In this lamentable situation, the *Plassey* was obliged to set sail, without the money for the goods sold.

It appears from the report lately delivered to the Court of Common Council of London, by the committee appointed in 1765, to enquire into the right of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, to the hospitals of *St Bartholomew*, *Christ*, *St Thomas*, *Bridewell*, and *Betlehem*; and whether the right has, in any instance, been given up, or taken away!

"That by three authentic instruments, (*see vol. xxxvi. p. 62*) the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, are the Grantees of the hospitals and their revenues, and have the sole power of governing them.

"That the right has never been given up or taken away, except during the troubles, and while the judgment upon the information in *quo warranto* remained in force.

"That the present Governors act only by authority referable to, and derived from the right of the city. But

"That though the Common Council, as representing the City, might have exercised the right of government at first; yet the Lord Mayor and Aldermen very soon took upon themselves the sole management of those charities.

"That the word Commonalty seems, in some records, to signify not the Court of Common Council, but the Citizens at large.

"That in the 4th year of *Philip* and *Mary*, some orders, which had been before made, were revived by the Court of Aldermen; which orders seem to be the true constitution of the hospitals. There were to be 66 Governors at least, 14 Aldermen, and 52 grave Commoners, Citizens and Freemen, four of whom were to be scribes: They were to be elected, at a General Court, on *St Matthew's* day, and to continue in office two years; and the election was to be ratified or reformed by the next Court of Aldermen. These orders were attended to, till 1615: But after the troubles, though the Aldermen asserted their right of government, and declared that no Un-freeman should be chosen a Governor, yet nothing farther was done, except that they kept up the form of the

beadles giving up their staves on *St Matthew's* day, and preserved a respectable footing as individuals, by confining the Presidency to Aldermen, and constituting all the Aldermen, Governors without election."

List of DEATHS for the Year 1766-7.

Nov. 24. Madame the marchioness de Vilarno, born princess of Montmorenci, at her seat near Cambray, in France, leaving a fortune of 100,000*l.* sterl. which she has disposed of as follows: 10,000*l.* to the convent of Carmelites; 10,000*l.* for masses for her soul; 10,000*l.* to the charity of the foundlings, and the poor of her parish; and 20,000*l.* to her distant relations and the nearest in her service; the other 50,000*l.* to her great niece Caroline Countess of Gressberg, now resident in England.

Anthony Ignatius Count de Mercy d'Argenteau, Chamberlain to the Q. of Hungary, Field marshal of her armies, and commandant general in Esclavonia.

Mary Symmonds, aged 105, at Corfe Castle.

Mr Thades Hynes, aged 105, at Cork.

Rt Rev. Dr Rt Johnson, Bp of Cloyne Brien O'Brien, Esq; aged 109 in Ireland.

Dec. 24. Dr Grainger, physician at Antigua, Dutchess of Saxe Meinungen aged 83.

Mrs Vanbrugh, aged 97, sister of the celebrated Sir John Vanbrugh.

Jan. 4. Cardinal Simonetti, at Rome aged 58.

9. Rev Mr Trevilian, R of Northill, Cornw.

20. Col. Jn Scot, of Comiston in Scotland.

M. de Silhouette, minister of state and formerly comptroller-general of the French finances, at his castle of Bry-sur-Marne, near Paris, aged 57 years.

21. William Bowes Esq; at York.

22. John Wood, in Yorkshire, aged 102.

23. Hen. Rousby, Esq; of Cramp, Yorksh.

26. Lady of Wm Green, Esq; of Findon, and daughter of Sir Tho. More Molyneux, Bt.

Mrs Mary Bedingsfield, aged 96, at Folkestone in Kent.

29. Edw. Cooke, of the band of pensioners.

George Walker lieut. at taking Havannah.

30. Cha. Otway, Esq; at Remden in Kent.

He married Lady Bridget Fielding, daugh. to the E. of Denbigh, by whom he has left one son, and two daughters.

Wm le Grand, Esq; treasurer to the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.

Ch. Hewlyn, adj. to the Monmouth militia.

Mrs Margaret Floyer, aged 80, daughter of Anthony Floyer, maj. of militia when the D. of Monmouth landed near his house. She had been totally deaf sixty years, and her acquaintance used to converse with her by their fingers.

31. Jn Thomlinson, member for Steyning.

John Roebuck, Esq; deputy lieut. for the west-riding of Yorkshire

Rev. Charles Norris, V. of Brabourn, R. of Goodnestone, and minister of Nackington, near Canterbury.

Rev. Mr Silas Drayton, V of Posing, Kent.

Feb 1. Mellish Robinson, Gent.

John Hughes, Esq; at Cheltenham.

Duke Frederick William of Holstein.

Mary Bielby, aged 107, at New Malton.
2. Rt Hon. the Countess of Harborough.
Capt. Edmund Smyth of the Trinity-House
John Marshall the noted dwarf, aged 25,
his stature about 4 feet 4 inches.

Rev. Mr Samuel Johnston, V. of St. Mary
at-Beverley in Yorkshire.

3. Card. Veronese, Bp of Padua. aged 82.
Rev Mr Graham, Assistant Master at Eton.

4. Rev. Mr Knightley, aged 80. at New-
port, Essex,

John Banks Horsely, Esq; at Farringdon.

5. Mr Parslow, belonging to the Custom-h.

John Richardson, aged 101, at Newcastle.

Bishop of St Maloes at that place.

Tho. Dunbar, Esq; lieut. gov. of Gibraltar,

Capt. Wm Lessly, of the R. Navy at Antig.

Wm Shaw, Esq; uncle to Sir John Shaw,
Bart. of Eltham, Kent.

Mr Sanby of the Custom-House.

Wm Baron O'Kelly, gen. of foot at Vienna

6. Mr Sheffield, attorney in Ironmonger-
lane, who defended the late prosecution of
the city against the dissenters; having lived
to see the cause determined against him.

The Dutches of Fronsac, daughter-in-law
to Marshal Richlieu, and niece to the Coun-
tess of Guerchy.

7. Edward Howard, neph. to D. of Norfolk.

Jn Young Solicitor of Stamps in Scotland.

8. Rt Hon the Countess of Suffolk.

Wife of Dr Ballard, V. of Old Windsor.

9. George Hawkins, eldest son to Cesar
Hawkins, Serjeant Surgeon to his majesty.

Capt. James Palliser, of East Greenwich.

Mr Pickering, merchant in Norton Falgate.

10 Sir Robert Long, Bart. and Knight of
the Shire for Wilts.

Mrs Eliz. Fennell, agd 100, Chick-lane.

John Horsley, a captain in the Royal Navy.

Miss Saran Chamberlayne, daughter of
Staines Chamberlayne, Esq;

11. Capt. William Tealdale at Newcastle.

12. Wm Bowden, Esq; in Upper Brook-str.

George Whitaker Esq; at Worcester.

13. Mrs Foster, whose father was lost on
the rocks of Scilly, with Sir Cloudsley Shovel

Rev. Mr B. Stone, R. of St Clement's Ox-
ford, V. of Hannington, Wilts. C. of Chisle-
hampton with Stadham, Oxfordsh.; Chap. of
All Soul's College; and one of the Prs of the
Chancellor's Court in that University.

Miss Stracy, eldest daught. of record. Stracy.

14. Joseph Wakelin, Esq; in Swallow str.

Lady of the late Sir John Strickland, Bart.

Wm Owen, Esq; at Porkington. Shropsh.

16. Dav. Davis, Esq; late Q. M. of horse-gu.

17. Robert Southgate, Esq; at Carshalton.

Mr Wm Mace, Professor of Civil Law in
Gresham-college.

Hon Mrs Fortescue, in the 80th year of her
age, mother to Ld Fortescue of Castlehill Devon

Mrs Godfrey, relict of the late Dep. Treas.
to the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Mrs Sarah Proffen, aged 102, Oxford-road,
worth 10,000l. by pawn-broking.

18. Wm Sloane, Esq; Bloomsbury-square.

Edw. Birch, Esq; at Kensington.

19. John Louis Loubier, Esq; at Clapham.

William Gibson Esq; in Berkley-square.

20. Henry Middleton, Esq; at Edgware.

Capt. Edward Smyth, Red-lion-square.

Mrs Pimm, widow, agd 100, in Chancery-l.

21. Mr Turner, Fellow of New col. Oxon.

22. James Gould, Esq; of Widdmore-hill.

23. Mrs Latham, heiress to the late Henry
Furness, Esq;

24. Mrs Carwardine, aged 86, at Hendon.

25. Mr James Morris, of Russel-street Co-
vent-garden, who married one of the daugh-
ters of the late John Rich, Esq;

Tho. Whitaker, Esq; at Sevenoaks, Kent.

Military PROMOTIONS for the Year 1767.

Tenth reg. drag. Cornet, Geo. Harrington
to be lieut. — lieut. Rob. Brickenden, P.

Ditto, Wm John Arabin, gent. Cornet, —
George Haring, P.

Ditto, quarter master, Thomas Lewis, ad-
jutant, — Robert Brickenden, P.

11th reg. drag. Cornet Cha. Green, (half-
pay,) Cornet, — Richard Cooke, Ex-

1st reg. foot guards, Rich. Haynard Jones,
gent. ensign, — Lord Robert Kerr, Pr.

1st reg. foot, 2d battal. lieut. Jn Ferguson,
(half pay,) lieut. — of eng. Benzell, Sup.

12th reg. foot, John Taylor Lamb, (clerk)
to be chaplain, — — Key, dec.

13th reg. foot, lieut. Rob. Smith, half-pay,
lieut. — lieut. Rudge Horne, Ex.

His R. H. the D. of Gloucester's reg. Rob.
Erskine, gent. ensign, — ensign R Burrowes, P.

22d reg. foot, lieut. George Barnard (half-
pay,) lieut. — lieut. Cha. Watson, Ex.

43d reg. foot, Christ. Goulton, gent. en-
sign, — ensign Charles Russel, P.

68th reg. foot, lieut. Humph. Hopper, capt.
lieut. — capt. lieut. Ruben Jn Green, dec.

Ditto, lieut. Henry Kirby, (half-pay) lieut.
— Humphry Hopper, P.

War Office, Feb. 24. It is his majesty's plea-
sure, that all officers, whether taken from the
half-pay or otherwise, who have been appoint-
ed to any regiments on the British establish-
ment, but on stations out of Great Britain,
and whose commissions are dated on or before
the first day of October, 1766, shall set out,
within one month from the date hereof, to
join the corps to which they belong, except
they have already obtained the king's leave
of absence, or unless they shall now obtain
it through the application of their colonels;
which application is not to be made except
on very cogent reasons. And all officers be-
longing to the above mentioned regiments
who have now leave of absence from their re-
spective super or officers commanding where
the regiment is stationed, (if no particular
time is specified for such leave) are to apply
through their colonels, that the time may be
ascertained by the king, and before the ex-
piration of the time so limited, they are to
join their corps. It being his majesty's firm
resolution to supercede any officer who shall
disobey these his orders.

All future leaves of absence are to be exact-
ly regulated according to his majesty's orders,
bearing date the 11th day of February, 1767.

By his Majesty's command,

BARRINGTON.





THE
MOGULS EMPIRE
divided
into its principal
GOVERNMENTS.

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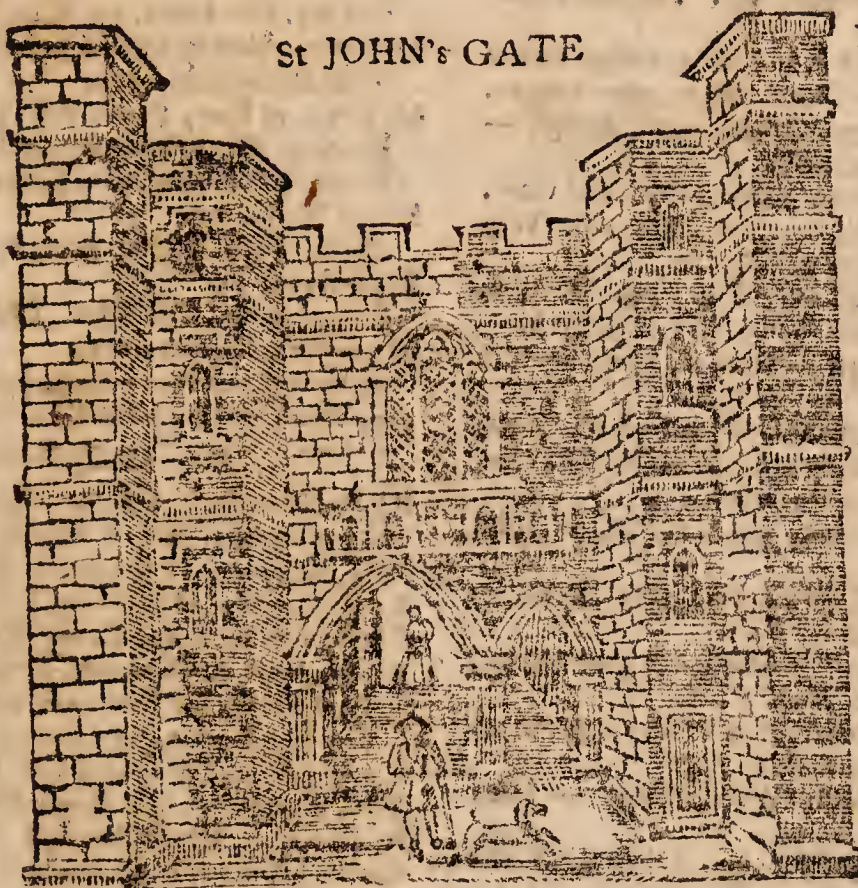
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY at St JOHN's GATE.

98 Military Promotions from the Lond. Gaz.—Bankrupts &c.

War Office, February 28, 1767.

1st reg. of foot guards, lieut. West Hyde — capt. of a comp. — lieut. col. Thomas Dickens, who retires P.

Coldstream reg of foot guards, ensign Lewis Geo. Dive lieut. — Cha Morgan, who resigns.

Ditto. John Fitzwilliam, gent. ensign — Lewis George Dive, Pr.

3d reg. foot guards, capt. lieut. and lieut. col. Ch. Beaucherk, capt. — lieut. col. Wm Williams Campbell, who retires.

Ditto eldest lieut. and lieut. col. William Faucitt, capt. lieut. — Charles Beaucherk.

Ditto eldest ensign Rob. Scot, lieut. — Wm F ucitt.

Ditto — Hay, gent. ensign, — Rob. Scott.

4th reg. foot, ensign John West, lieut. — lieut. John Buckland, Dec.

Ditto Edw. Gould, gent. ensign, — John West, Pr.

7th reg. foot, Geo. Ewing, gent. lieut. — lieut. Andrew Crotty, P.

32d reg of foot, — Robinson gent ensign, — Ensign Mi ford, Rem.

54th reg foot, lieut. John Henry capt. lieut. — capt. James Campbell, P.

Ditto ensign Wm Wood, lieut. — John Henry, Pr.

36h reg foot, ensign — Mitford, of the 32d reg of foot, ensign, — Wm Swinburne Pr.

42d reg foot, lieut. John Graham, half pay, lieut. — George Rigge, Ex.

52d reg. foot, eldest lieut. Alex. Rose capt. lieut. — capt. Lewis Charles Newland Godfrey, who retires.

Ditto eldest ensign St George Moleworth — lieut — Alex. Role, Pr.

Ditto Robert Marishall, gent. — ensign — St George Moleworth. Pr.

53d reg. foot, Adam Nixon, gent — ensign, — Rich. Haffard, who retires by purchase.

57th reg. foot Thomas Lumley, (clerk) to chaplain, — John Toosey, Dec.

March 7. 1st reg. of foot guards, Hon. ensign Hen. Monckton, — lieut. — lieut. and capt. West Hyde, P.

Ditto Rich. Crewe, gent. — ensign — Henry Monckton, P.

62d reg. of foot, lieut. Henry Harnage — capt. — capt. Arthur St George, P.

66th reg. of foot, lieut. David Gardyne — capt. — capt John Gillan, P.

Ditto eldest ensign Wm Hanson — lieut. — David Gardyne, P.

Ditto John Fryer, gent. — ensign, — Wm Hanson, P.

68th reg. of foot, capt. Robert Bellenden, half pay, — capt. — capt. Geo. le Hunt, Ex.

March 24. Lieut. gen. John Marquis of Lorne — commander in chief of his majesty's

forces, castles, forts, and barracks in North Britain. — lieut. gen. Lord Geo. Beaucherk.

3d reg. foot guards, lieut Tho. Twissleton — capt. — col. Robert Campbell, P.

Ditto eldest ensign John Turner — lieut. — lieut. Geo. Lord Forbes P.

3d reg. foot guards, — Conyers gent. — ensign — John Turner, P.

2d reg. foot, lieut John Murray, half pay, lieut. — Wm Glascott Ex.

8th ditto, lieut. Arent Schuyler de Peiffer, — quarter master, — Parke, Ref.

30th ditto, lieut. — Riley. (late of the 72d reg.) — Lieut. — Wm, Nicholson, dec.

32d ditto, eldest ensign Henry Holker — lieut. Wm Porterfield, dec.

66th reg. of foot, lieut. Philip Haste — capt. lieut. — Humphrey Hopper, dec.

Ditto, eldest ensign — Sutherland — lieut. Philip Haste, pr.

Ditto, Wm. Potts, gent. to be ensign, — Sutherland, pr.

Ditto, lieut. Ch. Wm. Esle, adjutant, — Humphrey Hopper, dec.

70th reg. of foot, lieut. Ja. Gorrell, half-pay, lieut. — Richard Wilkinson, exch.

B—K T—S.

Rich. Knowlton, jun. of Romsay infra, inh. Geo. Absolam, Isle of Wight, timb. merch.

Wm. Browne, of Crediton, Devon, currier.

R. Chatterley, of Hawley, Staffordsh. potseller

Goddard Hagen and David Wolpman, merch.

W. Bagwill, of Totness, Devon, shopkeeper.

J. Richardson, of Laurence-lane, warehouseman

James Henderson, of London, merchant.

Charles Rider, of Cheapside, London, mercer.

Tho. Terrie, of Old Bond-street, stationer.

R. Peers, of School-house-l. R atcliff, cooper.

Simon Morean, of Basinghall-street, merch.

Mat. Enfor, of Vere-street, hardwareman.

Jonathan Tillson, of Warwick, dealer.

Thomas Dobson, of Durham, mariner.

Bartlett Hodgetts, of Liverpoole. woollendr.

Jo. Hall, of Little George-st. dealer in wine.

Faulkner Bristow, of Suffex, merchant.

J. Smither, of Foot's-Cray, Kent, paper-mak.

J. Marshall, of Crayford, Kent, linen-draper.

C. Brown, of Bastord, Nottinghamsh. hosier.

J. Barrow, of Northwich, Cheshire, merch.

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 24, to March 24.

Buried

Christened

Males 881 } 1726

Females 835 } 1348

Under 2 Years old 566

Between 2 and 5 116

5 and 10 — 46

10 and 20 — 62

20 and 30 — 109

30 and 40 — 181

40 and 50 — 198

50 and 60 — 164

60 and 70 — 126

70 and 80 — 92

80 and 90 — 49

90 and 100 — 5

100 and 101 — 0

101 and 103 — 1

1716

Within the walls 194

Without the walls 748

Mid. and Surry 1413

City & Sub. West. 705

3057

Weekly, March 3. 700

10. 798

17. 802

24 757

3057

Price of Stocks,

on March 28 1767.

Bank Stock, shut

E. India ditto, 246

S. Sea ditto, 101 3/4

Ditto Old An. shut

3 per Ct reduc. shut

3 ditto consol. 89 1/2

ditto India,

3 1/2 Bank 1756, shut

3 1/2 ditto 1758 93 1/2

4 per Ct. 1762, 102 1/2

4 per Ct 1763, 100 1/2

India B 16 s. a 15 s. pr.

Exch. Bills —

Navy —

Long Ann. 27 1/2

Navy 4 per Ct. 99 1/2

Lottery Tick.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A R C H 1767.

An Historical Account of the late Acquisitions of the East India Company in Bengal, &c.



HE late acquisitions of the *East India* company in *Bengal*, and the adjoining territories, are now become objects of serious consideration, both to the pub-

lic and the proprietors; we shall therefore endeavour, after our accustomed manner, to lay before our readers, a clear, but comprehensive account of the extent, riches, trade, manufactures, revenues, and natural productions of those newly acquired territories, illustrated with a map, by which the importance of the whole may be the more distinctly understood.

The *Peninsula*, formed by the great bay of *Bengal*, and the Eastern ocean, (as represented in the map,) is nominally under the sovereignty of the great Mogul; but is more immediately governed by Subahs, Nabobs, Kings, Rajahs, Polygars, and other inferior governors, who are tributaries, some to their Nabobs; others to their Subahs; and these last to the Great Mogul. The least of these subordinate tributaries are, however, invested with sovereign authority within their respective governments; they can make war and peace with their neighbours; have the power of life and death over their subjects; and can raise forces and exact contributions without being called to account by any other people but those they plunder; provided they regularly pay the stipulated sums to their respective masters.

A very considerable part of that immense territory extending from the dotted line in the map, and comprehending the five Sercars and the Carnatic; as far as Cape *Comorin* (in length 151 degrees or near a thousand English miles, and in breadth, in its

utmost extent much more) including the diamond mines of *Golconda*, is comprehended in the grant by which the *East India* company may claim a right of reducing to its obedience the numerous little states, into which this vast tract of country is divided; but, as it has already been hinted, the imperial court takes no part in the opposition that may be formed either singly or by the Combination of those dependent princes against the company's sovereignty; the company must therefore be at the expence of a military force to keep in awe those who are already subdued, and to reduce those to obedience, who may still contend for independency. But the most valuable part of the company's new acquisitions are the rich provinces of *Bengal* and *Bahar*, situated on both sides the *Ganges*, which for riches and trade in times of peace, have been thought to surpass any other provinces of like extent in the known world; and whose dependence on the company is already firmly established.

It may perhaps be saying too much, if by following Mr *Holwell*, we rate the revenues of those two provinces only at near 14 millions yearly; but certain it is, that were peace fully established throughout this vast country, and a plan established on just and equitable principles, by which it might circulate and extend itself in a regular course, as formerly, to the remotest parts of the vast *Asiatic* and *European* continents, to say nothing of the trade to *America*, the advantages from such a commerce alone, could not be estimated at a less considerable sum than that just mentioned.

To give the reader some idea of the people and the sovereigns of whom the great Soubahdaries are compos'd, we shall follow Mr *Holwell*, who was himself the company's governor in *Bengal*, and resided in that country more than 20 years, in his account of

the family of Raja *Gopaul Sing*, who possesses a district of about 160 miles within the Soubahdary of *Bengal*. Though this petty sovereign may presume on independence more than many others, from the singular situation of his country among the mountains, yet nothing seems more easy than by gentle means to enforce obedience from him; for though he opposed an unjust invasion of his country by *Sujah Kbann* a few years ago, and by opening the sluices of the rivers that flow with rapidity from the high lands, he overwhelmed the whole army of his enemy, and struck terror by that action throughout the empire of *Indostan*, yet so mild is this prince's government, and so naturally pacific are the people over whom he presides, that they may be truly said to be the only representatives of the purity, piety, regularity, and simplicity of the antient *Indostan* nation, whose true characteristic was that of lovers of peace and haters of blood. Among this happy people, says *Mr Holwell*, the property, as well as the life and liberty of every individual remain inviolate; murders, robberies, or domestic violences are never heard of; the traveller, either with or without merchandize, money, or effects, on his entering this district, becomes the immediate care of government, and is conducted from stage to stage by officers appointed for that purpose, who are accountable for his safe conduct, and who are to provide every accommodation, suitable to his rank, not only without gratuity, but without expence. If, indeed, he solicits and receives permission to trade; he pays the accustomed duties, and if he stays in the country any time, he ceases to enjoy the privilege of a traveller. *Mr Holwell* adds, that were a bag of money to be dropt in this district, it were no less secure than in the owner's custody; he who found it would hang it on the next tree, and give notice of what had happened to the nearest magistrate, who would immediately cause proclamation to be made by beat of drum throughout the country, till the true owner was found. And so naturally honest are the *Gentoo* people, that the same simplicity of manners might easily be restored among them, and fraud and knavery again give place to arts and industry were pains taken to remove their fears; and an easy admini-

nistration appointed, by which they might be properly protected. Their religion is undoubtedly better suited to cultivate the arts of peace and commerce, than to promote or maintain the ravages of war; for the *Gentoo*s spill no blood but to expiate blood, and the cruel sacrifices of women to the manes of their deceased husbands, with which they are reproached, is rather suffered as a voluntary duty, than exacted as a religious obligation.

The cities and towns throughout these fertile provinces are not more celebrated for the beauty of their situation, than for the ingenuity and excellent workmanship of the inhabitants. In times of peace, manufactures of every kind that respect necessary or ornamental apparel, or furniture, flourish among them to a degree that almost exceeds belief. From these countries, the *Asiatic* and *European* markets are not only supplied with various species of cotton and silk merchandize, but with cotton thread and raw silk in great abundance; and the markets of *Bussora*, *Mocha*, *Judda*, *Pegu*, *Acheen*, *Malacca*, and, in short, all *Persia*, with rich commodities, for which the merchants find a quick consumption and an advantageous traffick.

The great market of *Bugwan Gola* on the *Ganges*, is supplied with all the productions of the earth in greater profusion than any market on the globe besides. The customs for grain and other eatables are ranked in the high class of revenues, of which no estimate can be made, and for which the government accepts of no equivalent.

It would exceed the limits of our plan to enter upon the revenues of the diamond mines of *Golconda*. What has been said, will enable the reader to form a general idea of the prodigious value of these new acquisitions; which if not defeated by the humours or passions of designing and interested men, or neglected and disregarded by the wantonness or inattention of contending factions, may open to this nation such a mine of wealth, as not only in a few years to enable administration to pay off the national debt, to take off the land tax, and ease the poor of the burthensome taxes so grievously complained off; but to add to the dividends upon the company's stock such a proportion of the increased revenue

venue, as will astonish *Europe*, and exceed the most sanguine expectations.

But whether either of the following proposals to government; those made by the present directors, or those made by Mr *Sullivan*, will produce these immense advantages, must be submitted to future decision.

On this occasion, however, we may be permitted to repeat what has been already said from Mr *Holwell's* historical account of *Bengall* [(See Vol xxxv. p. 413)] "that the two provinces of *Bengall* and *Bahar* only, will fully "yield a revenue of 13,750,000*l.*" and of this he ventures to stake his veracity. He adds; if they yield this under a despotic and tyrannic government, what may be expected from their improvement under a mild and *British* one?

THE DIRECTORS PROPOSALS.

"For renewing the company's charter for fifty years from this time, and several other advantages in trade, They offer to give the government 500,000*l.* payable this year, they being enabled by the legislature to borrow the like sum. And

They also propose, after paying out of the eastern revenue all their civil and military expences in *Asia*, both in peace and war, after having an allowance of five per cent. on the amount of sales, to defray their *European* expences; and after deducting the dividend of ten per cent. now payable to the proprietors; to give the government one moiety of all future additional profits of their trade and revenue.

MR SULLIVAN'S PROPOSALS.

For renewing the charter for the same period, and the other advantages in trade which the directors have requested., he recommends augmenting the capital from 3,200,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* by a subscription of 800,000*l.* for which the subscribers of every 100*l.* is to pay 25*l.* whereby the company raises the sum of 2000000*l.* and the subscribers are to have 14 per cent. dividend per ann. on the said additional 800,000*l.* stock; which amounting to 112,000*l.* is something better than five one half per cent. per ann. on the 2,000,000*l.* they are to pay for the said 800,000*l.* stock, besides the prospect of selling the stock at a higher rate than 25*l.* per cent. if this plan is adopted. The present proprietors are to have the refusal of this subscription.

Of the 2,000,000*l.* thus to be raised,

he proposes to give the government, by installments, in the course of this year, 800,000*l.* and with the remainder to pay off the company's debts, which it will accomplish.

He then proposes that the dividend on the old, as well as the new capital, shall be 14 per Cent. per Ann. which amounts to 560,000*l.* and to be taken out of the *Asiatic* revenue, together with all present and future expences of the company in *Asia*.

After these deductions from the *Asiatic* revenue, he recommends it to the proprietors to give the remainder from the 1st of *January* 1768, to the public, at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* per rupee, for every rupee the said remainder may amount to, and shall be paid into their comptairs in *Asia* (which by the latest accounts will not be less than a million of pounds sterling per Annum to government) where it is to be invested in merchandize for the benefit of the company, who are to pay the government the 2*s.* 1*d.* per rupee, in six months after an account and demand thereof.

Besides all these advantages to the proprietors, the whole profits of the trade, which being now 560,000*l.* per annum, or rather 14 per cent. on a capital of four millions, is to be added to the above dividend of 14 per cent. from the *Asiatick* revenue."

It is said the directors plan was deemed inadmissible, and that the late chairman's was sanctified with the approbation of the late great commoner, &c. before it appeared at the general court.

MR URBAN,

THE letter in your Magazine for *January* last, on the subject of spiders, signed A. Y. is the occasion of my troubling you with this. The writer discovers too much satisfaction in exposing, as he imagines, your correspondent in female disguise, whose observation I must beg leave to confirm, though so positively contradicted, That a female spider doth produce a large, if not an amazing number of eggs, having once out of curiosity confined one in a phial, stopt so close that no other spider could have admittance. I did not distinguish it to be a female, but it proved to have been impregnated before its confinement, and in a few days laid its eggs, or rather stuck them in a round cluster to one side of the bottle, about half way

way up, to the amount of about 30, in size and colour nearly resembling those of a silk-worm. When done laying, she immediately set to work, and inclosed them in a fine-spun yet thick and close covering, of a palish straw-colour, far more delicate than the silk-worm's cell. It possibly may be the practice to remove them in these nests or coverings, from place to place, on the approach of danger, or for convenience; which, perhaps, might be the case when *A. Y.* made his supposed discovery; for the little cluster I have just mentioned, was, when compleated, as he observes, about the size of a small garden-pea; but it remained in that state untouched, and seemingly unnoticed by the old Spider till the Eggs were hatched, and the young ones had made their way out of their confinement, perfectly formed, tho' but just the size, and nearly of the colour of the eggs. It seems absurd to imagine that any creature lays an egg as big as its whole body; however, I am clear in every circumstance above related, having nicely observed the whole proceeding, as also that the old spider, while in the bottle, put off or cast her skin entire, as some snakes are said to do, which I do not remember has been hitherto remarked by any who have mentioned this curious insect.

I am yours, &c. Y. Z.

Mr URBAN,

THE principal objects of culture in America, between thirty and forty degrees of northern latitudes, should be vines, almonds, raisins, currants, olives, and particularly for the immediate supply of wines in all the *English* dominions, immense sums being now yearly remitted to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, &c. for these commodities: These therefore are such important articles, as to merit the most zealous attention of all patriotic men, also of the government and legislature at any expence, by large pecuniary advances for that purpose, which will save and produce millions to the nation in a few years, now remitted to enrich some enemies, and to impoverish many subjects.

The annual remittances abroad for wines alone, are, perhaps, greater than for any other commodity in all the branches of commerce, and solely imported for domestic consumption and luxury, and to no one national ad-

vantage, but to many publick and private injuries.

The culture of vines in our colonies, where they grow spontaneously in many parts, will be productive of more numerous, important benefits than are generally imagined by unthinking men. An enumeration may, therefore, be necessary for the public.

The importation of foreign wines and brandies will be greatly diminished, and almost annihilated.

The destructive habit of drinking pernicious distilled liquors will be much abated.

The consumption of immense quantities of grain by distillery would be prevented; by which means bread might be cheaper, and more corn exported.

Foreigners will be more induced to settle in our dominions, by having wines more genuine, cheap, and plentiful of our own growth.

The health of the subjects will be preserved, and their lives prolonged, by the purity of these wines; whereas numbers are now liable to diseases, and are even killed by those foreign liquors, so generally, grossly, and perniciously adulterated in this island, particularly in *London*.

Great quantities of our *American* wines, brandies, almonds, raisins, currants, and olives, will be exported, not only to supply the *English* in all parts of the globe, but also the inhabitants of many other nations, especially in the north.

Population will be increased, and cultivation extended.

All these interesting advantages may be apparently acquired soon, even in five or ten years, if our national administrators take reasonable and active measures, immediately, this year, in the following manner:

No grants of any lands within such latitudes should be made, but upon conditions, specified in the grants, that the grantees shall be enjoined to cultivate yearly such a number of acres for those purposes, as in vineyards, &c.

Large sums, as ten or twenty thousand pounds, or more, might be advanced by the government to honest intelligent grantees, to enable them to such a cultivation, by procuring many able hands, as good *vignerons*, &c. at any expence, who may be had, by orders to our ministers at foreign courts from *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c.

Portugal, Hungary, Greece, Zant, Madeira, Canaries, Minorca, &c. with proper encouragements, as good wages, pensions, and emoluments, which would soon be amply and doubly repaid by many national benefits.

Plants of vines of all sorts, countries, climates, and soils, should be purchased, and sent to be planted in America.

No pains or expences ought to be spared to succeed immediately and extensively, in such important objects. Real humanity and good policy recommend the most industrious attentions to them. Powerful motives!

Individuals, however opulent, spirited, or intelligent, and encouraged by the premiums of the patriotic society of arts, &c. cannot bring such important articles to an extensive degree of success or perfection, but in a long series of years, perhaps, not in this century, except the government promotes it by such liberal means, and laudable assistance. HYDROPOTE.

S-I R,

THE Dutch, if the information M. Roteler, their ambassador, gave to the Marquis of Rockingham be true, have nearly 50,000,000*l.* in our funds. The annual interest of this sum cannot be much less than 2,000,000*l.*

Our East India company, supposing they fit out no more than twenty ships yearly, and that each ship, upon an average, exports forty thousand pounds in coined money and bullion, must necessarily carry out of this kingdom 800,000*l.* annually. Nor is this estimate exaggerated, as plainly appears by the exports of that company last year, which amounted in gold to forty-three thousand one hundred and ninety six pounds sterling, and in silver, to seven hundred eighty five thousand two hundred and three pounds.

These two exorbitant drains of cash, investigated through their various operations, will be found to be the efficient causes of that exorbitant price which every species of provisions bears at present, and which, if not remedied, may, in time, produce a general insurrection of the people.

In a crisis, complicated like this, where it would be as impolitic to sponge off 2,000,000*l.* of interest money now annually paid to the Dutch, without substituting some equivalent, as it would be impious to starve the subjects of this realm any longer; some middle measure, I should think, may be in-

vented, which not only might save our credit with the Dutch, but greatly tend in its consequences to lower the price of provisions to their natural and lawful standard.

It is proposed then that the crown, with the farther sanction of the British parliament, do cede and guarantee to the Dutch East-India company, and their successors, for ever, all forts, territorial districts, revenues, commercial emoluments and jurisdiction, of what nature and kind soever, quite from the Straights of Babel Mandel and the Red-Sea eastward, to the Islands of Solomon; and the meridian line passing through these islands, shall, on its eastern side, be the boundary or ending of the East Indies, and, on its western side, the boundary or beginning of the West Indies, quite from the Arctic to the Antarctic poles of the same meridian; to the westward of which line no subject of the States-General, and to the eastward of which no subject of Great Britain shall pass, without the mutual consent or special licence of each of these two high contracting powers.

That in consideration of this cession, the States-General shall transfer all right to the principal sums that their subjects now have in any of the British funds for ever. And their subjects may be re-imburfed in what manner their H. M. think fit, out of the East-India cessions. I am, &c. Y. Z.

Mr URBAN,

I MAKE no doubt but the seeming novelty of that species of humour that appeared in the papers some time ago, of reading the columns into one another, (*See Vol. xxxvi. p. 587.*) was the chief inducement to your inserting that exceptionable piece in your Magazine; it will, however, be pleasing to many of your readers to find from whence the thought was borrowed, though reversed and applied to a more frivolous purpose.

In the public library of the College at Edinburgh, is a letter in French, said to be in the hand writing of the famous Cardinal Richieu, in which an artifice of the same kind is made use of in giving a true character to the French ambassador at Rome, of a worthless ecclesiastic, who had been long teizing the Cardinal for a recommendation to his Excellency; the copy of which I have here inclosed, together with an English translation, for the entertainment of your readers; and am,

Sir, yours, &c. M. L.

Le Sieur Campy Savoyard de nation Religieux de l'Ordre de Saint Benoist, est celui qui Vous doit donner de mes nouvelles par le moyen de ceste Lettre. C'est un des plus discrettes, des plus sages, et moins vicieuses Personnes qui soit en encore venue en ma cognoissance en ce Monde; il m'a fort prié de Vous escrire en sa faveur, et de lui donner pour Vous une lettre de creance, jointe à quelque efficace Recommendation; ce que j'ai accordé a son merite, sans qu'il m'a donné aucune Importunité: Mais, sachez, Mr, que vous en devez faire grande estat, et Je serois marri que Vous fussiez paresseux à l'obliger, estant peut-estre trompu faute de lui bien cogneistre, ce qui m'affligeroit extremement. comme beaucoup d'honnestes gents qui l'estiment fort, et qui sont de mes meilleurs Amis. C'est, Monsieur, la principale Raison pour quoi je desire Vous advertir que Vous estes, plus qu'aucun, oblige de prendre soigneusement garde de lui rendre tout l'honneur possible, et de ne rien dire en sa presence qui lui puisse estre desagreceable en aucune façon; Car je ne l'ame pas moins que moismême, et ne pense pas qu'il y ait un plus assure moyen d'estre pris pour un meschant homme parmi le monde, que de lui faire de deplaisir. Je sçais bien que lorsque Vous cognoistrez sa vertue, et que Vous t'aurez un peu pratiqué, Vous l'amerez autant que moy, et que vous me remercerez de c'est advis. La cognoissance que j'ai de vostre Civilité m'empesche de Vous en escrire plus au long, ou d'en dire d'avantage. Demeurant, Monsieur, Votre Affectionné,

A Paris ce 23 Novembre 1638 Richelieu.

IN ENGLISH thus:

Master Campy, a Savoyard by birth, Frier of the order of St Benedict, is the Man who will present to you the notifications communicated by me in this letter. He is one of the most discreet, the wisest, and the least vicious Persons that I ever knew, among all that I have conversed with; he has long & earnestly solicited me to write to you in his favour, and to give him a Character to you, together with a Letter of Credence; which I have accordingly granted to his merit, rather, indeed, than to his importunity; for believe me, Sir, he deserves infinitely your esteem, and I would be sorry that you should be wanting in serving him thro' being mistaken in not knowing him well, I should be afflicted if you were so, as some worthy gentlemen have been on that score, but now esteem him, and those among the best of my friends. Wherefore, and from no other motive, I think it my duty to advertise you, that you are most particularly obliged to take especial care of this Man, to shew him all the respect imaginable, nor venture to say any thing before him that may either offend or displease him, in any sort: For I may, and do truly say, I love him as myself, and assure you, there cannot be a more convincing argument of a mean and unworthy person in the whole world, than to be base enough to injure him: I well know that as soon as ever you are made sensible of his virtues, and shall become acquainted with him, you will love him as well as I do, and will thank me for this my advice. The assurance I entertain of your Civility obliges me to desist from urging this matter to you further, or saying any more upon the subject. I am, Sir, Your Affectionate Friend,

Paris 23 November 1638. Richelieu.

Mr URBAN,

HAVING lately been reading Mr Price's *Dissertations*, particularly that *On Providence**, I was so surprised, and indeed shocked at some of his assertions, and they seemed so inconsistent with all my ideas of the divine mercy and goodness, whether deduced from reason, or from scripture; that I could not forbear putting down my thoughts on the subject, not only on account of its importance, as above all things it highly behoves men to have just and true notions of the Deity, but also because such is my opinion of Mr Price's integrity, as well as abilities; that I am persuaded whatever he asserts, he asserts upon full conviction, and therefore I am fearful lest his authority, if unopposed by stronger, by scriptural proofs, should have more weight and influence than can be due to any human authority, how great soever.

The passage that strikes me, I would hope, though sorry I am to hope it, rather takes its rise from the writer's constitutional melancholy, than from rational argumentation. In the one case, a most deserving individual must probably be very unhappy, but in the other, I should be apt to fear that my own judgment was biased by constitutional cheerfulness, and then *the generality*, and even those who are ranked among the *better sort of men*, would be irretrievably miserable. For the passage is as follows.—“When I consider the general carelessness which seems to prevail with respect to religious virtue; the inexcusable defects of many who are ranked among the *better sort of men*; the scope of the christian doctrine, and several intimations of scripture; I am indeed forced to entertain melancholy reflections. Every benevolent mind will, however, endeavour to think on this subject as favourably as possible. There is enough in the fact, as it must appear to the largest charity, to render it in the highest degree alarming, and to awaken in us the deepest concern for ourselves and our fellow-men. Millions of reasonable beings, naturally immortal, and capable of infinite improve-

ment, bereaved of all their hopes, cut off from every blessing of existence, cast away for ever from God and bliss, and sunk in irrecoverable destruction!” He adds, “What can be imagined more shocking?” What indeed? And may we not then naturally infer, that such a sentence will scarce be pronounced by *the God of all comfort*, on the generality of his creatures, or, in other words, that he will not plunge millions of reasonable beings in *irrecoverable destruction* for those frailties and imperfections, those neglects and omissions, to which he knows they are and must be liable? Gross wickedness, it must be observed, is here out of the question, as I confine myself, with the author, to *the better sort of men*, whom, however, he seems to think *inexcusably deficient*, and therefore in an *alarming*, a desperate state. But if such notions generally prevailed, what would be the consequence but that the best men would in this life be the most miserable; as such, being always the most diffident, would never think themselves secure of pardon and acceptance; while the weak and the wicked would be hardened in their wickedness, and unbelief, and would deny themselves no present enjoyment, however sinful, despairing of arriving at that perfection which would recommend them to the favour of rigid justice, and being assured that *the better sort*, if *deficient*, are *inexcusable*. But, surely, when the studious and contemplative look out from their own dark closets, and see all the vegetable world cloathed in the robes of cheerfulness, and all the animal creation vying with each other in merriment and pastime, they cannot but by analogy conclude, that this earth, though not a paradise, was not designed for a desert, and that, of all its inhabitants, Man, the principal, was not alone intended for a life of gloom and melancholy.

After the above-cited passage, which the author allows to be *most shocking*, he proceeds thus:—“But though such a fact cannot but greatly affect an attentive mind, it furnishes with no just reasons for censuring Providence. God, notwithstanding, appears to be good, *infinitely good*. No conclusion to the contrary could be drawn, were there ever so great a disproportion between the number of those who shall be saved, and those who will be lost. One may even

* Lately published, with three others; viz. *On Prayer. On the reasons for expecting that virtuous men shall meet after death in a state of happiness. On the importance of Christianity, the nature of historical evidence, and miracles.*

“ even venture to assert, that it would
 “ have been worth while to have crea-
 “ ted this world for the sake of only
 “ one person to be saved out of it,
 “ and fitted for *everlasting* happiness.”

Surely, as the *Critical Reviewers* say, “ This is a strange assertion.” How it could be consistent with God’s moral attributes to make, or suffer millions to be miserable, merely for the sake of making *one* happy, is to me inconceivable, and surely Providence is much less exposed to censure, and the cause of Christianity is much better served, by encouraging in God’s pious and sincere though weak and imperfect worshippers, that well grounded hope and confidence which Reason warrants, and Scripture no where disallows, instead of perplexing and disquieting them with doubts, distrusts, and gloomy apprehensions, founded at best on mere surmises, which, if I may so say, would, if true, transform the father of mercies into a king of terrors.

I am, Sir, &c. CANTUARIENSIS.

A PRAYER for a Family under Inoculation.
 From Dr DODWELL’S Sick-Man’s
 Companion, just published.

Blessed Lord, who in judgment hast subjected our bodies to many acute diseases, and in mercy has afforded as many salutary remedies against them, by both to awaken in us a dependence on thee : We earnestly desire to improve in this our bounden duty towards thee, and to consider every human help as an instrument under thy divine direction. In this sincere belief and persuasion, we presume to implore thy blessing on the means which we are now using for the preservation of this family from the usual perils attending one of the worst diseases to which our nature is liable. We have administered the best assistance which a sense of duty, and a desire of *their* welfare could suggest, with a sincere trust in thy providence, and hope in thy mercy, and do devoutly sue unto thee for an happy event of this undertaking. Deliver *them*, we beseech thee, from all real danger in *their* passage through it ; and if it seem good unto thee, preserve *them* from the appearance, and us from the apprehension of it. Prepare us for this mercy, by an entire resignation to thy will. Guard us both against presumption and distrust ; and grant that *they* and we may live to rejoice together in our success, and to praise thy holy name for this, with thy many o-

ther blessings towards us. Above all, give us a due sense of the use of life, that our other views, in our endeavours of preserving it, may be subordinate to that which ought to be the great end of it. Whilst, therefore, we recommend to thy particular protection in *their* bodily estate, *those* whose health and welfare do at this time engage our more immediate care and thoughts, we beg likewise for the same favourable mercy to *their* souls ; that *they* may serve thee with *their* future strength, may grow in grace, as *they* advance in years, and may hereafter, by the faithful discharge of *their* duty, become both useful to *themselves*, and to the world. These mercies we presume to ask only for the sake, and through the merits of thy Son our Saviour JESUS CHRIST. Amen.

Of the Regalls, or Rigols, a musical Instrument formerly used in the King’s Chapel.

THERE is an officer at this day in the King’s chapel at St James’s, who is called *Tuner of the Regalls*, and the person is Mr Bernard Gates, with a stipend of 56 l. Now there are few people that know any thing of the nature of this instrument, though it was once in public use, and the salary for regulating it is still continued : It may therefore be worth while to bestow a few words upon it.

’Tis written at present *regalls*, but in books it is commonly *rigols*, and this I take to be the truer orthography. As to the instrument itself, *Grassineau* makes a kind of *faggotino* of it, describing it thus, ‘ A kind of musical instrument, consisting of several sticks bound together, only separated by beads. It makes a tolerable harmony, being well struck with a ball, at the end of a stick.’ Other authors, with more reason, represent it as a clarichord, or clavichord. Thus *Skinner*, *Rigols, vox quæ mihi in solo Dict. Angl. occurrit, exp. instrumentum musicum, quod alio nomine clavichordium, a clavichord dicitur.*—And it must be acknowledged that this agrees best with the service to be performed by it in the King’s chapel, where it was employed in the place of the organ ; as likewise with the post it occasioned, which was that of *tuning* it, or keeping it in order ; see also the passage cited below from *Spelman*. The etymology comes next to be considered, and here *Skinner* says, ‘ *Author somniando, ut solet, sua viter*

* *suaviter deducit a Fr. G. Regaillar-
dir, exhilarari: sane si talis vox sit, quod
nullus credo, mallet deducere a Fr. G.
se Rigoler, deridere, irridere, lascivire,
hoc a Lat. Ridiculus, ridiculari, vel
quod magis placet, a Lat. Lyricula.*—

As before he said he found the word
no where but in the *English Dictionary*,
though it occurs in many authors,
whom I need not name, so here he
professes absolutely to disbelieve there
is any such word. However, his ety-
mology from *Lyricula* is not greatly a-
miss, since *rigols* may naturally enough
be corrupted or shortened from *Lyri-
cula*. Nevertheless, I do not take it to
be the truth, but that the word rather
comes from the *Italian Rigabello*, being
a corruption of that; for hear Sir H.
Spelman, 'In *Æde Sancti Raphaelis Ve-
netiis, instrumenti musici cujusdam for-
ma extat, ei nomen rigabello: Cujus in
ecclesiis usus fuerit ante organa illa pneu-
matica quæ hodie usurpantur. Riga-
bello successit aliud quod Tursello dictum
est, cujus Venetias usum induxit homo
Germanus.*' Sanfovinus, Lib. 6. De-
script. Venetiarum.—The sense of
which is, 'That in the church of St
Raphael at Venice, the figure of a
certain musical instrument, called a
rigabello, was to be seen: It was wont
to be used in churches, before or-
gans came into vogue. Another in-
strument, called *tursello*, succeeded
the *rigabello*, the use of which was in-
troduced at Venice by a German *.'

This passage not only discovers the
etymology of the word, namely that it
is a corruption or contraction of *riga-
bello* †, but likewise shews how we
came by the instrument, viz. that it
came to us from *Italy* in those times
when this island had a constant inter-
course with that country, and in a
manner borrowed every thing from
thence relative to the practice and ser-
vice of the church. The *French*, I
apprehend, had their word *regale*,
which signifies the same thing, from
the same original, and the same coun-
try. And if any one, after all, should
chuse to spell the word *regalls*, and to
fetch it immediately from the *French
regale*, I shall have no great objection;
however, I am for the other etymology
myself. Yours, &c. T. Row.

P. S. In the Magazine for June, p.
260, for *Warwick-Lees Nunnery*, read,
Kirk-Lees-Nunnery; and in the note,
for p. 81, 82. read 75.

* *Spelen*, Gloss. v. *Rigabello*. See also *Du
Tefne* in voce. † *Rigabello*, *Rigabel*, *Rigol*.

QUERIES for the Year 1767.

That being the *Sæculum Ædificatorium*.

QUERY WHY public builders, du-

I. Why ring the time they are
employed in a large undertaking,
should not, in reason, pay a very con-
siderable contingent towards the repa-
ration of all streets in towns through
which their innumerable waggons pass
from morning till night, laden with
stone, timber, building materials of all
sorts; not to mention the removal of
rubbish, foundation earth, &c. &c.
B Why should this *onus* fall on the quiet,
inactive inhabitant? In most cities
(*London* excepted) the waggons and
carts are *narrow wheeled*, and 20 such
vehicles a day, for 8 months, during
the building season, and going over
the pavement, and pitching of a city
near half a mile, may damage the
streets to the amount of 200*l.* a year.
C The builders may alledge, that the
turnpike toll is sufficient. Agreed. I
say so too, if their waggons only go
once or twice a day.

[This precaution in truth will not
much affect master builders, but it will
ease the neighbourhood. Builders
may ask MORE money for their houses
from purchasers and tenants; and
what can be learned from *fact*, is, that
most people, (like the late Count *de
Brühl*) will be obliged, if you give them
an opportunity of spending more money]

E II. As *England* at present labours un-
der an OIKOΔOMANIA, or building-
madness, Whether there might not be
chosen in every parish of a building-
city, an officer, somewhat resembling
the ancient *Ædiles*, merely to prevent
wanton and insolent incumbrances
from the builders upon the neighbour-
hood? Such officer, for many cogent
reasons, should not be a *corporation-
man*, but rather a *disinterested country
gentleman*, residing in the city or town
above considered.

G [In *Laud's Oxford Statutes* (a system
of private regulations, the best drawn
up I ever perused) there are officers of
the same nature appointed, called
masters of the villages, and *masters of the
streets*, who give notice of every nu-
sance and incumbrance, such as heaps
of dirt, rubbish, cinders, garden stuff,
&c. to the landlord or tenant of the
house, before whose door they lie; after
notice given, the penalty, as I think,
is 6*s.* 8*d.* a day, *toties quoties*, till the
offence be removed.]

H III. If builders leave heaps of rub-
bish, dirt, stones, and other incum-
bran-

branches in the public streets (especially if in narrow streets) not for one day, but for *weeks, fortnights, and perhaps months*. How are they to be prosecuted in the shortest and cheapest manner, by neighbours aggrieved with the aforesaid nufances?

IV. Whether every house to be built for the future in opulent cities and trading towns, where other houses do or may adjoin to it, should not be secured with party walls?—This is humbly represented to the great; *nequid detrimenti respublica capiat ex incendiis*.

V. Whether airies, cellars, vaults, &c. scooped out, and left, perhaps, a year unfinished, are not indictable, provided they are unprotected with rails, strong fences, &c. This care is taken in turnpike roads, when a gravel-pit is dug near the way side; and why not in streets and alleys, unless it can be proved that a leg or neck are not broken so easily in a city as in the country. *Quod est demonstrandum*.

CAUTIONS to Purchasers or Renters of new built Houses.

1. **N**ational madness is usually, as we hope, a transitory madness; therefore in purchasing or renting an house, as above circumstanced, engage yourself with as much caution, and as little hope, as when you embark in a lottery. *I lay out just as much as you can spare, without any inconvenience to yourself*, and remember that fashions in England seldom last long.

2. Know the price of workmanship so well as not to be over-reach'd in that article. If this is above your capacity, give an honest builder, who lives 50 or 100 miles from you, 10, 15, or 20*l.* for his inspection and estimate; such seeming generosity will well repay you. At the same time let him examine the foundations, the thickness of the walls, the materials with which they are built, &c. &c. (besides other little matters, to the amount of 20 or 30 articles.)

3. If you rent an house, always bargain with the builder (of course giving more) to pay ground-rent, taxes of every sort, parish rates, &c. otherwise you will never know how you stand.

4. Never settle in an house of this kind till every article agreed for is finished for your reception, otherwise you may seek your remedy in the clouds.

5. Out of London, take principal

care that the beams of an adjoining house never shoot into yours; which will often happen where one master-builder builds a whole row of houses..

Mr URBAN, *Bristol, March 15.*
A HAVING read some very good-natured verses in your last Magazine, upon the excellence and wholesomeness of *Shaw's* (now *Urch's*) *Bristol-bread*, and chancing to have some business in that city, the first moment after my coming to town, I dispatch'd the drawer of the inn to Mr *Urch*, for a twelve-penny loaf; that sort which is made of red wheat, lammas, egg-shell, and cone-wheat, unmixed with alom, and untempered with milk. All this I do not precisely know, but guess at by my palate. Such and so good bread I never tasted. The poet, contrary to poetical custom, has not said half enough.

Since my being here, I am told, that his late Majesty King *William*, sent too a village 25 miles from hence, called *Studley*, for all the carrots, turnips, and potatoes that came to his table. **D** Sure I am, that were he now living, a bread-waggon would pass twice a week from *Bristol*, or Mr *Urch* would soon establish himself amongst the great: For there is *one thing* in this world which money cannot purchase in most places, namely a loaf of wholesome palatable bread. Bread, that will ever **E** mend upon your hands till the 4th day; perfectly well baked, and yet always moist; as white (bating a shade of tincture from the bran) as genuine wheaten flour should be; detestive, but not stiptical; firm, but not chaffy; and promoting digestion rather than **F** impeding it.

We ought to be cautious in our bread above all things, for though people seldom eat bread enough at one time to have any perceptible effect, yet consider, O reader, that we generally eat it 8 or 900 times a year; and, consequently, if the *staff* of our aliment be insincere, the *reed* at last may splinter, and run through one's hand.

For the sake of infants, who cannot chuse for themselves, I only wish that their pap, bread-pudding, &c. may be made with this or such like bread, and **H** not with bread where there is the least suspicion of alom being mixed therewith. This advice came from the famous Dr *Lieberkin*, of *Berlin*, as an observation he made during his stay in *England*.

Yours, &c.

MESVA LONDINENSIS.

M. CRANTZ'S Account of Greenland.

(Continued from p. 66.)

IT has been already observed, that before the missionaries arrived in Greenland, the natives had no trace of religion, or religious ceremonies among them. The sea-faring people, indeed, who had accidentally wintered in that country, observing their custom of standing every morning as soon as they rose, with their faces towards the sun, in deep meditation, and seeing likewise (on some eminences) cinders upon elevated stones, and little heaps of bones near these supposed altars, had represented the *Greenlanders* as the grossest idolaters, worshipping the sun, and sacrificing to the devil; but these notions took their rise from not understanding their language, and not knowing their customs. The *Greenlanders* continue the practice to this day of looking towards the sun every morning, to observe the weather; and those supposed altars and sacrifices were nothing but the remains of their forsaken summer-dwellings, which they every year change, & erect a-new.

It must not, however, as M. Crantz well observes, be concluded from this deficiency of external worship, that they had no internal notions of a supernatural governing power, of whose secret decrees they live in continual dread; there is no nation yet discovered, though ever so wild and savage, over whom the dread of *invisible agency* has not an apparent influence. Among these simple *Greenlanders* it is discoverable in almost every action of their lives; they have their *angekoks*, or forcerers, by whose enchantments, or knavish craft, they are held in the greatest awe; these are consulted in all cases of danger, sickness, famine, or enterprize; these the simple *Greenlanders* think can cure diseases, or bring them on; can enchant or dissolve the spell of an enchanted arrow; can call blessings down from heaven, or mischiefs up from hell; bring spectres in, or drive them out of their dwellings; and many feats besides: And these have had the address to baffle the utmost efforts of the missionaries, and turn all they said into ridicule. Mr *Egede*, the first *Danish* missionary, complains, in the account he has given of his mission, that when an *Angekock* was present, and practising his incantations, no act of devotion, though ever so serious, could attract the attention of the hearers, and if he still

went on, he was only mock'd and mimicked, nay, even reproached for lying, because the *Angekock*, who had been in Heaven, had seen no traces of God's son there, nor had found the firmament so out of repair as to be in danger of a dissolution. He adds, that when the weather was bad, and they could not go a-fishing, they imputed it to their sin is disregarding the *Angekock*, and listening to him, that this evil had been brought upon them.

A "If, therefore, said they, you would have us believe, you must first procure us fine weather, make prosperous our fishing, and cure our sick." If Mr *Egede* desired them to pray, their answer was, *We do pray, but it signifies nothing*; if he told them they should supplicate God for spiritual gifts, and for the life everlasting, they replied, 'They wanted the comforts of this life, healthy bodies, and plenty of seals; and this their *Angekoks* would give them if he could not.' If he talked to them of a future judgment, and the eternal punishment of hell-fire; they told him, 'It was all a bug-bear, their *Angekoks* knew hell better; and if it was so hot, there was water enough in the sea to quench it.' If he endeavoured to convince them of the imposition of their *Angekoks*, and that they knew nothing of Heaven or Hell, they would retort upon him, and ask, 'If he knew more of the matter than they did, why did he not shew it them?'

Several years afterwards, when Mr *Egede*, wearied out with the little progress he could make in propagating the Gospel among them, left them; and four years after the mission of the *Brethren* had taken place, the missionaries found them still in the same humour; They would now and then come and enquire after news; but if they talked to them about spiritual things, they told them, 'They had enough of that already from abler instructors; that they had better conform to their ways than seek to pervert them to ways that were worse.' And when they found they could make no impression upon the *Brethren* by fair argument, they would try to tire them out by mockery; & mimicking their reading, singing and praying, with all sorts of drollery, drumming, and howling, they would ask them in derision, *If that was not edifying?* They reproached them likewise with their poverty; and when the *Brethren* meekly replied, 'That

‘ That they came not for eating and drinking, but for the soul’s sake of those that reviled them, and to teach them the will of God, they retorted with a taunting jeer, *Illivse Ajo-karforamar-pisigut!* Fine fellows indeed to be our teachers, who are ignorant creatures, and have more need to learn yourselves! And in such contempt did the *Greenlanders* hold the *Moravians*, that the very boys insulted their persons, pelted them with stones out of sport, climbed upon their shoulders, threw about their things, and set their boat a-drift that the tide might carry it out to sea. These missionaries were, in truth, but mean mechanics, whom the *Greenlanders* had sagacity enough to discover by their manner; for it must be acknowledged, that however they might think fit to dissent from the doctrine of the old missionary *Egede*, they ever preserved a dutiful respect for his person; his learning, piety and gravity commanding reverence, though his arguments in favour of Christianity could not overcome their prejudices.

It does not appear, however, that these unpromising beginnings discouraged the zealous *Moravian* missionaries from persevering in the pious work they had undertaken; for notwithstanding the severest trials, both of body and mind; notwithstanding that upon their first appearance, the whole country round them was almost depopulated by the small-pox, a disease unknown to the *Greenlanders* before that fatal period, and which carried them off in incredible numbers, and with such excruciating pains that many stabbed themselves, and some plunged themselves into the sea, to put an end to their torments; yet the missionaries bore, with a truly pious resignation, all the evils that surrounded them, relying upon God’s good pleasure to put a glorious end to their sufferings, by a suitable impression upon the hearts of the heathen, to dispose them to receive the comfortable light of the Gospel, and the grace that through their means, and the merits of the ever blessed *Jesus*, was now offered them. And their hope was not in vain in the Lord; many of the *Greenlanders* have now been converted, and not a few taught to read and to write, in order to convey the word to those who yet remain unregenerate. Such is the tenor of *Crantz’s* account of the *Moravian* mission.

[An epitome of the natural history of *Greenland*, from this valuable work, shall conclude our account of it in our next.]

A Mr URBAN,

A Very curious man, a physician in *Maryland*, hath sent me a recipe for a rich pleasant wine.

“ Take new cyder from the press, mix with it so much honey, untill it will buoy up an egg. Boil it gently, for a quarter of an hour, but not in an iron pot. Take off the scum as fast as it rises; let it cool; then barrel it in a vessel not quite full; and in *March* following bottle it off. It will be ripe in a month or six weeks afterwards. Then you will find a rich vinous liquor as strong as *Madeira* wine, and very pleasant. Honey may be a fine ingredient to assist and to render palatable new crabbed, hard, austere cyder.” I am, Sir, &c. P. C.

Mr URBAN,

D THE many excellencies of your Magazine above any of the other works of that kind, especially the original papers it contains, will always make it preferred before them, and instead of being the book of a day, will at all times afford matter of real entertainment to the curious and inquisitive. Permit me, Sir, to hint at one thing, which I doubt not, in this trading city, would afford pleasure and convey instruction to many of your readers. I mean a natural history of all the commodities imported by us from foreign nations. To explain myself more fully, I continually meet with articles of commerce, which, as such, I know very well; but further about them than that they are skins, plants, seeds, &c. I know not. I read in the *Bills of Entry* the names of *Mink*, *Musquesh*, *Martin-skins*, &c. of *Adiantum album*, *Adiantum nigrum*, *Cortex Winteranus*, &c. &c. and if I don’t deal in them, they are to me mere names. The same is the case with *East Indian* manufactures; I read of *Bandanoes*, *Romals*, *Byrampauls*, &c. but whether they are silks or stuffs, the manufacture of this or that province, I know not. What I would propose then is, that every month you would publish a list of the commodities imported from, and exported to, the several places we deal with. At the same time, requesting of your readers the natural

natural history of the various articles. I enclose you a list of commodities imported from and exported to several places from *Michaelmas* 1765 to *Michaelmas* 1766, as a specimen having for amusement taken such lists for every place mentioned in the bills of

Entry for that time; that is, of the species of goods, not of the quantity, to a copy of which you are extremely wellcome, if you think the hint worth attending to. I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

* * * *We are greatly obliged to this Correspondent, and request his Address.*

A LIST of the PLACES for and from which Entries were made from SEPTEMBER 1765, to SEPTEMBER 1766; with a List of Commodities imported from, and exported to those Places.

Antigua	Gibraltar	Providence N.	Apothecary	Grocery	Perfumery
Archangel	Genoa	Quebec	ware	Glass	Pork
Altona	Germany	Rhode Island	Arrack	Grindstones	Prints
Andre St	Groningen	Russia	Anchovies	Gloves	Plate, wrought
Africa	Galipoly	Riga	Beer	Gunpowder	Raisins
Ancona	Guinea	Rotterdam	Brass, wrought	Glass, Flint	Rugs
Alicant	Gambia	Rouen	Beans	Glass ware	Stationary
America	Groynae	Revel	Bays	Hose	Slabs, marble
Augustine St	Greenland	Stockholm	Breechespieces	Hoops	Sail cloth
Amsterdam	Hudsons Bay	Sound	Bricks	Haberdashery	Sugar refined
Alderney	Hamburgh	Spain	Bread	Hatts	Sadlery
Barbadoes	Holland	Sebastian St	Beef	Harnes	Sails
Baltick	Helena St	Streights	Band strings	Hair cloth	Stuffs
Barcelona	Honduras	Stettin	Books	Holland	Silk mixt
Bermudas	Haverdegrace	Seville	Bellows, smiths	Hams	Silk, sewing
Belfast	Hallifax	Senegal	Blew	Horses	Silk wrought
Bilboa	Havannah	Smyrna	Brandy	India prohibit-	Spices
Boulogne	Hornfleur	Saloe	Bacon	ed goods	Starch
Bourdeaux	Jamaica	Stolpe	Blankets	Iron wrought	Strainers
Bremen	Jersey	Tortola	Callicoes	Iron cast	Soap
Bruges	Ireland	Trieste	Canvas	Instruments,	Snuff
Cadiz	Italy	Turkey	Cambricks	musical and	Ship chandlery
Calais	John St	Teneriffe	Cabinet ware	mathematical	Seeds
Caen	Koningsberg	Virginia	Copper	Incle	Staves
Carthagen	Limerick	Venice	Cotton	Indigo	Sagoe
Canaries	Londonderry	Valentia	Cordage	Jointers, coop-	Shoes
Carolina	Lisbon	Vigo	Coaches	ers	Shot
Colerain	Labrador	Villa Franca	Cheese	Jewellery	Stuff mixed
Cork	Man, Isle of	Viane	Confectionary	Linnen	Toys
Copenhagen	Montserrat	Vincent St	China	Linnen printed	Tin
Corunna	Musqueto Sh.	West Indies	Colours pain-	Linnen German	Turnery
Canada	Maryland	Waterford	ters	Linnen, British	Trees
Campviere	Madeira	Wyberg	Caps	Linnen, Irish	Tea
Calcutta	Midleburgh	Western Islands	Crooked Lane	Linnen, Russia	Ticks
Colberg	Mahon	Zante	ware	Lace, gold	Tiles
Christophers St	Minorca	Zerichsee	Candles, tallow	Lead	Trunks
Croix St	Malaga	Zeland	Corks	Lead milled	Tongues
Dominica	Montreal	ANTIGUA,	Coals	Lead sheet	Tobacco
Dublin	Mobile	one of the Leew.	Chaises	Leather wro't	Tallow
Dantzick	Marsille	Islands.	Clothremnants	Lawns	Tools, carpen-
Dunkirk	Messina	W. Long.	Coffee	Lime	ters
Diepe	Majorca	Lat.	Capers	Mules	Telescopes
Denia	Nevis	The Imports	Cloths, short	Millinary	Thread, gold
Dort	New York	from, were	Cards, playing	Mattresses	Vinegar
Dielfyl	New England	Bees wax	Cotton British	Mustard	Velvets Man-
Elfineur	Norway	Cocoa	Counterpanes	Mustard seed	chester
East Indies	Narva	Cotton	Cloth, Spanish	Oats	Upholdery
Embsen	Naples	Ebony	Clock-work	Oatmeal	Vermillion
Flanders	Newry	Fustick	Diaper	Oil, painters	Wheatmeal
Farro	Nice	Lignia Vitæ	Dimity	Oil, sallad	Wine
France	Newfoundland	Matts	Duck, Russia	Oil, linseed	Whips
Friezeland	Nova Scotia	Mahogany	Drugs	Oil, train	ARCHANGEL
Flinburg	Onega	Planks	Damask	Oil, neats foot	Situated on the
Falconera	Ostend	Rum	Drillings	Olives	river Dwina,
Granades	Oporto	Sugar	Earthen ware	Printing press	in the White
Georgia	Penfacola	Tortoiseshell	Floor cloths	Pease	Sea, Russia.
Guernsey	Philadelphia	Wine	Flannel	Pepper	Long. 57 20
Galway	Petersburgh	The Exports to	Fustians	Pewter	Lat. 64 26
Gottenburg	Portugal	Apparel	Furniturehouse	Pickles	Imported from

Bristles, hogs	Imported from	Allejars	Cloves	Millinary	Sugar
Calabar skins	Cambricks	Arrack	Cyder	Molasses	Sail cloths
Castorum	Fustick	Bugle	Cotton, British	Musters	Slops
Down	Human hair	Byrampauls	Chelloes	Maßs	Shags
Diaper	Incle	Beer	Cloth&demylong	Neganepants	Snuff
Flax	Incle wrought	Brandy	Drugs	Niesances	Silk wrought
Hemp	LinnenGerman	Beef	Earthen ware	Oranges	Safaracundis
Iron	Rags	Brass wrought	Furniture	Ordinance iron	Sheets, old
Linseed	Linnen yarn	Bays	Gunpowder	Oil	Serges
Linnen	Exported to	Butter	Gun flints	Oil, sallad	Spirits, British
Matts	Iron wrought	Blankets	Glasses looking	Oatmeal	corn
Neats tongues	Stuffs	Bandannoes	Glass ware	Pork	Spices
Seeds	Serges	Battery	Ginghams	Pewter	Stuffs, Guinea
Tarr	ST ANDRE in	Brawles	Gallaway horses	Planes	Salampores
Tallow	Spain	Burdets	Herbelungs	Pots, cast iron	Silk mixed
Tallow candles	Long. Lat.	Beans	Hatts	Painters colours	Slates
Exported to	Imported from	Bejutapants	Haberdashery	Pease	Say
Brass, wrought	Iron	Beads	Hose	Pickles	Shoes
Books	Wool	Brandy British	Hams	Pipes	Tallow
Beer	Exported to	Chealles	Hops	Perpets	Tallow, Irish
Cloths short	Bays	Calicoes	Handkerchiefs	Beads, chystal	Trunks
Cloth remnants	Hose	Cotton	silks	Bricks	Tobacco
Iron wrought	Iron wrought	Copper	Iron	Blocks	Turpentine
Indigo	Leather	Carpe's	Iron wrought	Rhabarb	Tin
Kerseys	LinnenGerman	Cordage	India goods pro-	Romals	Turnery
Logwood	Stuffs	Chintz	hibited	Rice	Taffeties
Lead	Spanish cloths	Cushteas	Linnen	Rugs	Upholdery
Pewter	Wheat	Cabinet	Linnen, British	Rum	Velvets, cotton
Rum	A F R I C A,	Cotton, Man-	Linnen German	Reganepants	Wine
Stuffs	Imported from	chester	Linnen, Irish	Sugar refined	Wheatmeal
Tin	Bees wax	Coin, silver	Linnen, printed	Ship chandlery	Water Hungary
A L T O N A,	Elephants teeth	Cloths, long	Lead	Stuffs	Worked pieces
A Hans Town	Exported to	Caps	Leather wrought	Shot	Chuchleas
in Lower Sax-	Apparel	Candles, tallow	Long cloths	Spirits, British	Coral
ony on the Ri-	Arrangoes	Crooked Lane-	Lawns	Stoffs mixed	Cambricks
ver Wefer.	Apothecaryware	ware	Metal prepared	Stationary	Cloths short

Method to put a stop to the Running of Goods from homeward-bound East India Ships,

TO strike at the root of a principal branch of smuggling, by turning a very great sum into the current of fair trade, it is proposed, that each common sailor be allowed some stated value of non-prohibited goods, to be taken up in their chests as soon as the ship is moored, and to be examined at the Keys by the proper officers of the crown and company, and to be discharged with a certificate of the contents, duty free.

That they make oath that the goods sent up in their several names, are *bona fide* their own proper goods, and entered for their proper use.

That the officers belonging to each ship (from the captain to the cook) have their goods brought up as they rise to hand in the ship's delivery, and lodged in a warehouse appointed for that purpose; this private trade to be lotted, and sold some short time after the ship is cleared (inward) reserving to every proprietor the privi-

ledge of bidding upon his own goods.

That a duty be laid on these goods at the sale, of twenty per cent of their produce to the crown, and twenty per cent. to the *India* company, which will amount to 80,000*l.* a year to each.

The seafaring people would be much better off this way, than by running their ventures; I am certain were some method of this kind put in practice, they would not attempt to run any; for they do not sell on board, to the smugglers and duffers for more than half what their goods would fetch at a legal sale. Now, in this way, when they have paid the crown duty, and company's impost, they will have sixty per cent. remaining; which is ten per cent. more profit than running their goods.

Add to this, the great sums those people pay in bribes and gratuities to those who are sworn not to connive at their illicit practices, and it will readily be believed, that if they could, in a reasonable time, procure their little ventures a *legal passport* they would most gladly pay the accustomed duties.

W. D.

S I R,
THAT the present dearth of the necessaries of life, and the distresses of the poor, are occasioned wholly by the scarcity of the several articles in housekeeping, is a proposition, which would be equally ridiculous in these times, to dispute or to prove; and as absurd to disown, that the scarcity is in great measure owing to a long series of unfavourable seasons, and a too liberal exportation allowed (under these circumstances) of cattle, cheese, and of corn in 1765.

It is become the policy of our times, without regard to our own wants, to ship off any thing a foreigner shall please to buy of us; we breed horses innumerable, and transport them to *France* and *Germany*, enhancing the price at home to an enormous degree, and to the decrease of the breed of our neat cattle. We supply the *Americans* with sheep, and I am told the *French* likewise, to a very considerable amount. Cheese, that most nourishing, useful, and even necessary article to the poor, bears double its former price; and unless the exportation of it be laid under some discouragements, will never be cheap again. This, I believe, is universally allowed by every disinterested person who lives in the dairy counties, and who cannot but observe with what avidity it is bought up by the merchants, and sent to the *West Indies* and elsewhere. This is a new, and increasing branch of merchandize, and but of late become extensive, as a method has lately been discovered of packing it secure from damage in the hottest climates. I could wish, with submission, that every hundred weight of cheese exported beyond the seas, was to be charged at least with a duty of 5s; or rather, that a total prohibition was to take place for some years, not only of the export of this article, but of live cattle of every species, until it shall please God to restore to us plentiful seasons.

The labouring poor must be supported; if the price of the necessaries of life continues high for any time, the price of labour must and will advance, as must also of course the commodities manufactured; the fatal consequences of which to *England*, whose greatest resources are from its foreign trade, are obvious.

I design not to exaggerate, when I say of my own knowledge, that the present condition of the poor in the
 (GENT. MAG. MARCH 1767.)

country is most deplorably wretched. Meat, cheese, milk, and their usual support, wheaten bread, are above their pocket; many are sorely afflicted with agues, and other distempers, occasioned I suppose by poverty of living; unusual numbers have died this winter, and what adds to the distress of the surviving is, that even the most industrious among them have not full and constant employment, owing to the decay of trade. And what prospect have we of its revival, while more than one half of the inhabitants of the land is in extream poverty and rags, and a great proportion of the rest, obliged either to exercise the most penurious economy, or imprudently involve themselves in debts and embarrassments no way advantageous to trade.

I am sensible we have lately obtained some salutary measures of government; but have they yet had the intended effect? Has not the price of corn continued to advance? Is it not evident that the stock in the kingdom is very short? Is there the least likelihood of its becoming even moderately cheap? Suppose this next summer's crop should fail as did the last! is it not prudent to provide against the worst? The seasons throughout *Europe* and *America*, have been observed for some years to have been irregular, and many parts of *Europe* are now in greater want of bread than even we ourselves.

In the year 1757 the distillers were prohibited the use of every sort of grain, which, with the promising appearance of the succeeding crop, produced the intended effect, by lowering the price of barley, and of course other kinds of grain: It were to be wished the same measure could now be pursued. Is the starch and powder maker restrained from the use of wheat? Good policy certainly suggests that every means that can be devised to promote plenty, should be enforced at a season like the present, when so many circumstances concur to distress not only the poor, but even the middling ranks of people.

I hope it will never be said, our great men consider plenty as an evil to be cautiously avoided; I believe few gentlemen, if any, have advanced their annual rents, on an average, above 10 per cent. and whoever will deign to inspect his household economy for the two last years, 1765 and 1766, will find his expences to exceed their usual amount at least, 30 per cent. to say

114 *Practicable Methods for lessening the Price of Provisions.*

nothing of the poor's rate. I write here from experience.

Like my neighbours I have advanced my estate six or seven *per cent.* per annum, but what am I a gainer? My annual house-keeping and stable expences, the two last years, are enhanced above 40 *per cent.* my family is the same, I keep the same company, servants, horses, and live in every respect in the same frugal way as formerly; and I am confident the disproportion can be no less in town than in country life, if enquired into.

Arguments innumerable present themselves to prove the propriety and urgency of the case, but I have already exceeded the usual length of a letter, and therefore commend the cause to abler heads, and benevolent hearts. *I am, Sir, &c.*

The methods pointed out by the Gentlemen of Gloucestershire, for lowering the prices of all sorts of Provisions.

IN the representation for restoring plenty, and preventing either a real or artificial scarcity for the future, transmitted to the members of the county of Gloucester, by the contributors to the charity set on foot at Stroud for the relief of the manufacturers there, it is observed, that tho' corn has been at certain periods as dear as at present, and even much dearer, yet other provisions being reasonably cheap, the affliction was not so grievous; they therefore humbly submit whether parliamentary attention should be wholly confined to bread alone, or whether it should not extend to the consideration of the price of other articles of necessary food.

In regard to the present system of laws relating to the bounty upon corn, some considerable improvements may be made by granting an higher bounty upon the exportation of corn, when the market is cheap; by stopping or withdrawing all bounty whatsoever when wheat is at 5s. per bushel; and by admitting an importation of foreign corn, duty free, when the price rises above 5s. the bushel.

These regulations, with a prohibition of the distilleries whenever the bounty upon exportation is made to cease, will be, a sufficient guard against the extremes, either of excessive cheapness or dearness, which are equally injurious to the industry of our people, and to trade and manufactures in all their branches.

As to the procuring a plentiful supply of butter, cheese, and butchers meat, this can never be done effectually, till live stock shall be permitted to be imported from foreign countries, duty free; because the kingdom of *Great Britain* in general is now become too rich, the lands too much inclosed and improved, the prices of milk, butter, cheese, veal, lamb, &c. too high, for the raising of young swine, lambs, or calves, in any sufficient quantity; a constant supply, at a moderate price, must therefore be had from the continent, where the ways of living are much more mean and penurious, where grounds are mostly open and unimproved, where estates are set at very low rents, and where young cattle may be reared on large wastes and extensive forests; not to mention, that the importation of every such live young animal, is the importation of a raw material in its crudest state, which is to grow up and fatten in our own pastures, and for our own benefit; and whose skin, wool, hair, &c. when the animal shall be slaughtered, will be manufactured by the inhabitants of *Great Britain*, to the advantage of the landed and trading interest, and also to the increase of shipping and navigation.

Add to this, that a substitute may be found in times of scarcity, from the article of rice, which is the produce of our own colonies, and whose consumption we can absolutely controul; for as it pays a very high tax if used in *Britain*, and a very small one if sent abroad, the parliament hath nothing else to do, but to reverse the rule; or rather, if the legislature would be pleased to lay a moderate equal duty upon it, whether consumed at home or sent abroad, then this regulation would produce a larger sum to the revenue, at the same time that it would afford a kind refuge to our poor to fly to when pursued by a real or artificial famine.

Some Observations on the present Attempts to make Alterations in the Assessments of the Land Tax,

THE Old Rule of Taxation, laid down in the 23d of HEN. VIII. ch. 5. sec. 3. is—"According to the quantity of the lands—by the number of Acres and Perches, after the rate of every person's Portion, Tenure, or Profit." This is a short, comprehensive, and equitable Rule—suited to all cases.

cases and all owners. Whereas the rule that some persons are endeavouring to introduce, to tax according to the *several rents* the several occupiers pay, or are *supposed* to pay, is evidently *imperfect* and *unequal*.—It cannot be applied, where the owners are themselves the occupiers; nor where the same farm lies in different parishes. And it would be *unequal*, because *copyhold* lands, at the *will of the lord*, would be assessed as *high as freehold*—contrary to *equity*, and to this very statute; which enacts, that personal estates shall pay according to the *true value*; and *manors, lands, tenements, &c.* by an equal rate. But it must be an *equal pound rate*—which cannot be interpreted *Pound Rent* without making the Act contradict itself in one *short sentence*.

The words are—*By an equal Pound rate upon all manors, lands, tenements, &c.*—Now, if *Pound Rate* means *Pound Rent*, the Legislature has laid down a rule for the taxation of *all manors, lands, &c.* which can be applied only to *some*; in the first article, *manors*, it cannot be applied at all—as Gentlemen seldom or never let their manors to tenants:—And to suppose a *Pound-rate*, in which *copyhold* lands, *Fine arbitrary* (worth perhaps no more than 16 years purchase) are taxed as *high as freehold* (worth above 30) to be an *equal Pound-rate*, is a *contradiction*.

The meaning of a *pound rate* is, that nothing is to be assessed *under a pound*.—Thus *fee-farm rents*, and other *annual rents*, payable out of *manors, &c.* are to be taxed, in case they amount to *twenty shillings per ann.* and other *annuities, pensions, &c.* are to pay —for every *twenty shillings*.

In parishes where both *lands and houses* are assessed, the *houses* ought not to be charged so high as the *lands*—being evidently of much *less value*; and the *profit* to the *owner*, perhaps, but as 12 to 20. An additional argument, that an assessment according to the *several rents* cannot be, in *all cases*, an *equal assessment*.

Journal of a Modern Man of Taste, for a Month, from the ADVENTURES of an AUTHOR, just published. 2 Vols 12mo.

Sept. **I**N the country, by all means, to avoid the *canaille*, about the closing of *Vauxhall*.

Sept. 3, Compelled to come to town, no longer able to endure the rustic

solitude of a farm-house, without a creature to speak to—because I would have the world believe I was with an elegant party in *Northamptonshire*, where the wits of the age were to discuss the merits of all the new pieces that are to appear next season.

Sept. 6. Go down to *Tunbridge* to kill a few days.—Lady *L*— looks languishing;—I lose fifty to put her in spirits, and am not without hopes of getting home upon her, when my Lord goes into *Cornwall*.

Sept. 7, Return to *London* to recruit my finances.—Unintendedly drop in at the play, meet with Miss *T*—, go with her to *Goadby's*—present her with a hundred pound note—have not money enough in the morning to clear the house, Mrs *G*— courteously takes my note for seven guineas.

Sept. 8, Am compelled to send to old *L*— the usurer, to borrow thirty for a month, for which he very honestly takes my bond for fifty. A violent head-ach, send for doctor —, feels my pulse, pronounces me feverish, and advises me to abstain from *Champaign*.

Sept. 9. My old school fellow *M*— calls upon me—he enters into a moral disquisition upon polite follies—draws my picture with such striking traits, that I am sure he means me—Cannot help laughing at myself, and despising my ridiculous pursuit of fame and gallantry.

Sept. 10, Better spirits.—My steward brings a draught for six hundred. I look tolerably well—and *Lagabue* has hit off my hair very becoming: I shall commit some slaughter to-day, and so I'll e'en go to court.—Not one fine woman there, except the duchess of —, and lady *Charlotte* —.

Sept. 11, Dine with doctor *T*—, and Sir *Thomas L*.—A deistical dispute, wherein I shine—knock up the doctor, and drive Sir *Thomas L*— to his *ne plus ultra*, by insisting on his fixing the locality of hell.

G N. B. Sir *Thomas* knows very little of geography, caught him in the gulph of *Mexico*, and persuaded him of the existence of the *Atlantic islands*.

Sept. 12, Being a fine morning, in the Park till three—Some new faces—meet *Jack Atall*: we pass the women in review—he insists that lady *V*— is now constant to my lord; I reply in the words of *Rochejoubert*, that *there are few women who are not at last tired of their trade*; and he winds up the argu-

argument, by saying, he believes she makes a virtue of necessity.

Sept. 13, Very low-spirited—look very ill—*Labaguette*, in telling a bawdy story, forgets the irons, and burns one of my capital curls—I am ready to swoon—but recover. Am obliged to keep at home for a fortnight, and at length submit, to my infinite mortification, to wear a *demi perruque*.

Chasm

for melancholy, vapours, and reflexion. Read three pages of *Locke*, without understanding him.—Write an ode to Lady L——, which the printer of the *Public Advertiser* refuses to insert, as being personal and deficient in measure—*was there ever such insolence!*

Sept. 28, Upon the point of turning off *Labaguette*—but he opportunely introduces a milliner's prentice to me that no one has touched—but himself—and in the afternoon has, with the assistance of *Manon*, the rhetoric to persuade me to put on the *demi-perruque*.

Sept. 29, Sunday—and ashamed to go to lady ———'s card party on account of my head—*Manon* sings me some little French airs, and I begin to think her lively.

Sept. 30, Like to have made a dreadful mistake at the new play, and applauded it, if Mr *Allwit*, who was in the same box, and is the *dernier resort* of criticism, had not prevented me, by timely pronouncing it *damned stuff*. Was there ever such a lucky escape!

Oct. 1, In high spirits upon my good fortune last night—give *Manon* ten pounds to buy her a sack, and purchase a French suit of *Labaguette* for the birth-day.

Oct. 2. Wait upon Lady L——, and find *Tristram Shandy* upon her toilet—She desires me to explain the stars. I excuse myself, by telling her I have not read it, and ask her what she thinks of *Locke*?—She blushes—is confused—and is surprised I should put so indecent a question to her.

Journal of a Day, being a Specimen of the Life of a Tradesman's daughter.

GOT up at eleven, rather fatigued with last night's entertainment; breakfasted about twelve, when Mr *Crochet*, the music master, came to give me a lesson on the harpsichord; desired him to call to-morrow, being indisposed; (by the way, this was the third time he had called without teaching her); dressed myself by three to dine

with my papa and mama; at half past four retired to my room to rest myself a little; at a quarter before five began to dress for the play; made a shift to get into the front boxes by half past six; from thence set off for Mrs *Dra-per's* rout; lost about five guineas at quadrille; and I believe it might be three at whist; came home at three in the morning, not a little chagrined at my loss.

A *Series of Letters, discovering the Scheme projected by France, in 1759. for an intended invasion upon England with flat-bottom'd boats; and various conferences and original papers touching that Formidable Design. Pointing at the secret and true motives, which precipitated the negociations, and conclusion of the last Peace. To which are prefixed, the Secret Adventures of the Young Pretender; and the conduct of the French Court respecting him during his stay in Great Britain, and after his return to Paris. Also the Chief Cause that brought on the late Banishment of the Jesuits from the French dominions; a secret as yet concealed from the Jesuits themselves: With the real Examination of Father Hamilton, taken at Fountainbleau, October 1756, who was employed to assassinate the Young Pretender. Together with the Particular Case of the Author, in a Memorial to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. By Oliver Mac Allester, Esq; Two Vols. Quarto.*

THE title of these Letters is calculated to excite curiosity; but whether the facts contained in them are interesting enough to gratify that curiosity, can only be determined by those who read them.

F The great objects from which Mr *Mac Allester* labours to derive his merit, are, his discovery of the projected scheme of France in 1759 for invading England; and his penetrating the secret motives which brought on the banishment of the Jesuits from the French dominions; his account of both we shall endeavour briefly to relate.

G In 1755, Mr *Mac Allester's* private affairs calling him to *Dunkirk*, he stayed there some time, and then returned to London; but not having finished his business at *Dunkirk*, he had just embarked on board a ship in the *Thames* on a second voyage to that city, when he was arrested by a warrant from the Right Hon *Henry Fox*, Esq; then secretary of State, and confined in a messenger's

senger's house, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence with the enemies of his country. From this accusation, however, which was brought against him by one who, he says, he had materially served, after a very strict examination, he had the address to clear himself, and after a month's confinement he obtained his discharge, and pursued his voyage.

During his stay at *Dunkirk*, among a variety of other acquaintance of some rank, though chiefly of the rebel sort, he contracted an inviolable friendship with a Mr *Lewis*, an English gentleman, who had lived for some time in the neighbourhood of *Dunkirk* to retrieve his fortune, and who was a most sincere friend and agreeable companion; he had likewise frequent opportunities of conferring with Capt. *Dumont*, who was a principal naval officer in all the Pretender's expeditions, and was well acquainted with all *Sulivan's* adventures, who was that Prince's principal secretary of state. These particulars, it is necessary to premise, as we shall have occasion to mention these gentlemen more than once in the sequel.

Walking one evening by the side of the canal leading to the basin of *Dunkirk*, his new friend Mr *Lewis* expressed a very earnest desire to see *Paris*, and pressed Mr *Mac Allester* to accompany him. As the matter was at that time indifferent, and the desire of gratifying his friend was ever his ruling passion, Mr *Mac Allester* consented; and both began from that moment to prepare for their journey to *Paris*, with a view only to pass a few months in that capital, and then to return to *Dunkirk*.

About the latter end of July 1757, they arrived at *Paris*, and took up their residence at the *hotel d'Entrague*, where Mr *Mac Allester* had slept only one night before he received an invitation from Marshal *Thomond*, to whom he was very well known, to come to his house*.

Now it was that Mr *Mac Allester* first applied himself to learn the French language, for though he had been two years at *Dunkirk*, he was notwithstand-

* Mr *Mac Allester* explains the manner by which the Marshal knew of his arrival, which he says, was by means of a physician whom he had formerly known at *London*, who accidentally passing by as he was lighting from the coach, apprized the Marshal of what he had seen.

ing so totally ignorant of French, as to be obliged to his friend Mr *Lewis* to interpret to him the discourse which the gentleman held with the Swiss who came to enquire for him by Marshal *Thomond's* desire at his new lodgings. But what is worthy of remark on this occasion, is, the facility with which Mr *Mac Allester* made himself master of the language, when he set himself in earnest to learn it; for in March 1758, we find him in close conversation with M. *Buhot*, inspector of the French police, from whom he had received a billet without any previous knowledge of his person, or any acquaintance with his character, or any recommendation that Mr *Mac Allester* has thought fit to declare, to come to him in order to have a secret imparted to him, with which no other man in France was proper to be entrusted*.

This secret, however, was not imparted immediately; for though Mr *Mac Allester* had several private conferences with the King's principal ministers, he was still kept in suspense till after he had been sent to *Rochelle*, and was again returned to *Paris*. †

It were foreign to our intention to amuse the reader with this mysterious journey of Mr *Mac Allester's* to *Rochelle*, where he amused himself between two and three months at the French king's expence, for no other reason than, as it should seem, to make trial of his Finesse before he was employed in more serious service; we shall therefore proceed, though a little abruptly, to the main business, and the manner he was introduced to perform it, which in truth, has an air of novelty that cannot fail of interesting the reader.

On the 18th of November 1758, Mr *Mac Allester* received a billet from M. *Buhot*, inviting him to take a little tour of pleasure into the country, and, as he might be absent a few days, to bring

* You are the only man in France to whom the business would be confided, and it is for the King himself you are entrusted, are *Buhot's* words to Mr *Mac Allester*, when he afterwards gave him a paper of instructions to examine a man in the prison or hospital of *Bicêtre*, on which the whole mystery depends.

† Mr *Mac Allester* was sent to *Rochelle* on the 7th of April, just seven days after his first interview with M. *Buhot*, and returned about the middle of July, when we find him very importunate with the French ministry for the reward of his services, though by his relation it does not appear that he had performed any, and he acknowledges he received money to defray his expences.

a couple of shirts and a night cap with him. Mr *Mac Allester* did so; and the coach being ready, they set out in the afternoon; and after driving about two miles out of town, through a bye way he had never passed before, the coach stopt at the entrance of a most noble building, which had the air of an old stately palace, the front of which was very grand, clean, and handsome. Casting his eyes about, and not seeing one living creature in the great court, nor at the windows, he instantly concluded that it must be a convent; and upon passing the porter's lodge, being desired to leave his sword, he was confirmed in this idea. When they arrived at the foot of the great stairs, *Bubot* put a paper in his hand, which he desired him not to read till his leisure; 'it will tell you, says *Bubot*, what to say to the person you are to speak to in case you shall go where he is. You must not tell your name, but say it is the same you will hear me mention, if it should happen that any person should ask to know it.'

Upon entering a large apartment, a gentleman instantly appeared whose name was *Honette*, to whom *Bubot* presented a paper, on the perusal of which, 'This, Sir, says *Honette*, I suppose is the *Philip Grandville* mentioned in the paper. *Bubot* answered, yes. He then rang a bell, and a lusty rough looking man came in; to whom *Honette* said, Take this gentleman with you and shew him the place. Passing along the piazzas, they came to a pair of iron gates, where the man took out of his pockets two large keys, unlocked the gates, and as soon as both had entered locked them again. Centinels under arms with their bayonets fixed were the first objects that presented themselves; and next to them, a number of meagre wretches all in the uniform of the house; *i. e.* a coarse brown jacket, large brown trousers, coarse stockings of the same colour, an high cap of the sugar loaf form, and wooden shoes; startled at these appearances, he ventured to ask his guide, into what place he was brought? who replied, the hospital and prison of *Bicêtre*, where we have generally from 5 to 6000 of both sexes, with eighty men and officers under arms, besides the servants of the house, who are all alike confined to certain rules, and none can go out without permission from the *Captaine a la force*, or keeper of the prison, to whose orders the military

are all subservient. Upon asking who those men were so oddly dressed, he was told, they were prisoners; that the best gentlemen in *France* were so cloathed in that house; that as soon as committed, they were stripped of cloaths, money, linnen, and every kind of ornament; that they were deprived likewise of every offensive instrument, even to a knife, fork, needle, or pin; he added, that their money was not absolutely taken from them, but kept to buy them necessaries, the prison allowance being barely sufficient to preserve life. Having passed some time in these enquiries with his guide, and night approaching, he was asked by his guide what he would have for supper, but having no stomach to eat, he replied, nothing. And asked in his turn, when he was to depart. He was then told, he stood committed by the name of *Philip Grandville*, and was not to go out without an order. A thousand horrors presented themselves at once; he was impatient to read the paper put into his hands by *Bubot*; and anxious to know where he was to lie, he desired permission to retire to his room. This being reported to the keeper, he very politely conducted him to a room in which were a candle and a good fire burning, a table, two chairs, and a tolerable good bed. On taking leave, the keeper turned the key upon him, and left him for the remainder of the night to his own meditations. The first thing he did, was to read the paper; which was titled,

Instructions for Mr Mac Allester,

"The person to be observed, speaks often of the Jesuits, and particularly of Father *Fleuriau*, who, he says, has done him many good offices; it will be necessary ingeniously to know where he lives, and in what convent he is."

In acting with circumspection, as the case shall require, it will be proper to have the greatest attention to the names, countries, and places of abode of the persons he shall say he has any connection with.

On ruminating on these instructions, he recollected all that had passed from his first interview with *Bubot* to the then present moment relative to the *grand secret*, which he was told, it was of moment to him to preserve, lest he should be murdered by persons he little suspected; he from thence concluded, that the business he was to enter upon was a branch of *Damien's* affair.

that

that the persons so dangerous were the Jesuits, that the risk he was to run was the same with the King's; but that it was attended with an additional danger, from the ministers by whom he was employed, who being once possess'd of the secret through his means, might think the silencing him for ever, the most effectual way to secure the concealment of it.

These terrible apprehensions apart, Mr *Mac Allester* had no *real* reason to complain of his accommodations; all imaginable attention was paid to him by the goalers and military officers, and he met with many civilities to render his situation tolerable. He was shewn the miserable condition of other prisoners in that house, and told of an adjoining prison called *Galbanon* ten times more dreadful than that or the Bastile, where the unhappy sufferers were either privately murdered, or suffered to languish out their lives in cells or dungeons, the very sight of which, was horrible to human nature, and where one man miraculously survived till he was covered with hair like an old monster; and till his body was emaciated, and his features so altered and distorted, that all appearance of humanity had left him, and he could only be known for a man by his pitiable groans, and piercing lamentations.

The third night after his confinement, as he was sitting by the fire in his room, reading, some people knocked at the door, and he was instantly surprized with the appearance of a tall man about six feet high, dress'd in the formidable habit of the house, who abruptly entered, and boldly asked, what countryman he was? Mr *Mac Allester* somewhat disconcerted, answered him roughly, and chid the goaler for introducing to him so daring a fellow; the goaler, reply'd, that he would do for him soon, and opening an inner room door, drove him like a dog to his kennel into a dark dungeon, where there was no fire, turned the key upon him, and left him to find his wretched bed in a most deplorable condition.

This unhappy man had been desperately bruised in making his escape a few days before, from a place of confinement in the same house. To alleviate his misery, he began to sing *Latin* anthems with a loud and a clear voice, which he continued a long time; and in the morning renewed the same practice.

About eight in the morning, however, the *Captain a la force* came up to visit him, when he implored the assistance of a surgeon, and humbly intreated Mr *Mac Allester* to intercede for him, to have his wounds dressed at his fire. Mr *Mac Allester*, who had now been acquainted with his story, and that this was the man he was to examine, complied with his request, to which the goaler consented seemingly with some reluctance.

The surgeons being come, began to dress his wounds; his arm, side, and other parts were torn, bruised, and wounded to such a degree, that the affected parts looked as if mangled and torn by dogs. He suffered much in the dressing; but his courage never forsook him. When the surgeons and attendants were gone, Mr *Mac Allester* questioned him about his misfortune; his answer was, it is no secret; Father *Fleuriau* and myself having long been confined in an apartment of this house, and finding no hope of deliverance, contrived an escape by enlarging a little blind window in a lumber room above, tearing the sheets of our beds, tying them together, and after fastening one end to a beam, letting ourselves down. I, added he, was the first who ventured to descend; but I had scarce cleared myself from the lowest bar of the window, when the rotten sheets gave way, and I fell by the back of the house wall into the path-way. It happened that no one passed by till after day-light, when recovering from the shock which had deprived me of all sense, I crawled as fast as I could to *Paris*, and arrived at the *Hotel Dieu* before any enquiry was made after me; and having demanded the clergyman's room, was there admitted, all imaginable care taken of my wounds, and I should have been well in a few days had I been permitted to remain; but being soon discovered, an order was made out for my recommitment, to the consequences of which, you have been a witness. Mr *Mac Allester* asked him if he knew what became of Father *Fleuriau*. He said, no; if the poor gentleman is alive, added he, to be sure he is now at *Galbanon*, but it is more probable he has been murdered privately. These particulars alarmed Mr *Mac Allester* more than ever; he could not conceive the reason for the enquiry after Father *Fleuriau* so particularly recommended in his instructions.

ons, when it could be no secret to the ministry where he was; neither could he comprehend the mystery of employing him in this examination, when there could be no doubt but that *Hamilton*, the person now with him, had passed through strict examinations both at his first commitment, and when he was discovered after his escape from *Bicêtre*. He resolved, however, to write ingenuously to the minister every day what he could learn from him, and leave the rest to providence.

Mr *Mac Allester* has here inserted a diary of what passed between this pretended *Hamilton* and him from the 21st of *November* till the 4th of *December* 1758; a true copy of which, he says, he transmitted to the *French* minister every day; but from all which nothing can be learnt but the travels of a Jesuitical stroller from one country to another, his amours, his pleasures with the Jesuits, his acquaintance with princes and crown'd heads; the sums he received from different persons; and his imprisonments and escapes. But the crimes he committed, and the services he engaged to perform, remain yet to be told. He has indeed, added, at the end of his diary, a list of the principal Jesuits and the names they assumed in different countries, but whether real or fictitious is not certainly known; and it must be recollected that Mr *Mac Allester* in the account he gives of the 9th day's examination, takes notice, that '*Hamilton* said many things of the old & young pretender, that the latter had given out that he was come to *France* to assassinate him, of which he had received intelligence from *London*, and that they had refused him the sacrament on that account.' Add to this, that Mr *Mac Allester*, besides the diary already mentioned, speaks of a confession written by *Hamilton*, "in which he acknowledges, that he had been drawn into the scheme of assassinating the young Pretender by the promise of a considerable sum, and of being made a Bishop, and sets down the names of those who took part in the project;" but no mention is made by Mr *Mac Allester* of the person who made the promise, nor of any one concerned.

This *Hamilton*, whose real name was *Vleighe*, a *Fleming* by birth, supposed himself a bastard, though born in wedlock, and was a clergyman by profession. 'His person and figure were bold, strong, and engaging; he was

' very learned, had a memory beyond belief, or human imagination; he spoke several languages fluently; from all which flowed a powerful elocution; and with all this he seemed to be of great vivacity, quick in his conceptions, with an undaunted courage and intrepidity."—Such is Mr *Mac Allester*'s character of this extraordinary man.

A full confession from *Hamilton* being thus obtained, an order arrived for Mr *Mac Allester*'s release, after which he never could learn what happened to the unfortunate prisoner; nor does he seem to have met with a reward from the *French* ministry adequate to the importance of the services he thinks he performed on this occasion. It does not appear, however, that he was ever employed in any other service; yet according to his own relation, his demands were so large, and his importunities so pressing, that to obtain a deliverance from his perpetual requisitions, they clapt him into prison on a frivolous pretence, on which his friend *Leaves* cut his throat, and he with difficulty, after several months confinement, obtained his liberty; but the recompence remains to this day undischarged.

From *Damien*'s attempt to kill his sovereign, and from *Hamilton*'s intention to assassinate the young pretender; Mr *Mac Allester* concludes, that the *French* ministry formed the resolution of exterminating the authors and projectors of those designs; of extinguishing the whole power of the Jesuits at once; of seizing and confiscating their possessions, riches, churches, and effects; and of driving those reverend Fathers, who for ages past, had held the consciences of kings and ministers in keeping, not only from about the court, but from the kingdom of *France* for ever. This is that grand secret, which Mr *Mac Allester* thinks he has disclosed; and which, he says, has hitherto been concealed from the Jesuits themselves.—His account of the discovery of the scheme projected by *France* to invade *England* with flat-bottom'd boats shall make an article in our next.

An Essay on the Learning of *Shakespeare*. By *Richard Farmer*, M. A. Fellow of *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*.

THE question, whether *Shakespeare* had any considerable knowledge of the learned languages, has been long agitated.

agitated among the critics. Mr Farmer is of opinion with those, who imagine that he had not.

The testimony of Ben Johnson (says he) stands foremost. In the warmest panegyric that ever was written, Johnson apologizes for what he supposed the only defect in his "beloved friend."

"Shakespeare, however, hath frequent allusions to the facts and fables of antiquity."—I will endeavour, says the critic, to shew how they came to his acquaintance.

In the third act of *Antony and Cleopatra*, Octavius represents to his courtiers the imperial pomp of those illustrious lovers, and the arrangement of their dominion:

"Unto her

He gave th' establishment of Egypt, made her Of Lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia, Absolute Queen."

Read *Lybia*, says Mr Upton, authoritatively, as plain from *Plutarch*.

This is very true: But turn to the translation, from the *French* of Amyot, by Thomas North, 1579, and you will at once see the origin of the mistake.

"First of all he did establish Cleopatra Queene of Egypt, of Cyprus, of Lydia, and the Lower Syria."

Again in the fourth Act:

"My messenger

He hath whipt with rods—dares me to personal combat,

Caesar to Antony. Let th' old Ruffian know I have many ways to die; mean time Laugh at his challenge."

"What a reply is this? cries Mr Upton; 'tis acknowledging he should fall under the unequal combat. But if we read,

"Let th' old Ruffian know He hath many other ways to die; mean time I laugh at his challenge."

We have the poignancy and the very repartee of Caesar in *Plutarch*.

Most indisputably it is the sense of *Plutarch*. But Shakespeare was misled by the ambiguity of the old translation, "Antonius sent again to challenge Caesar to fight him: Caesar answered, that he had many other ways to die."

In the third act of *Julius Caesar*, Antony in his harangue to the people, repeats a part of the Emperor's will:

"To every Roman citizen he gives, To every sev'ral man, seventy-five drachmas—Moreover he hath left you all his walks, His private arbors, and new planted orchards, On this side Tyber."

—*Plutarch*, whom Shakespeare very dilig-

ently studied, expressly declared, that "he left the public his gardens and walls beyond the Tyber."

But hear again the old translation where Shakespeare's study lay: "He bequeathed unto every citizen of Rome, seventy-five drachms a man, and he left his gardens and arbours unto the people, which he had on this side of the river Tyber."

Prospero, in the *Tempest*, begins the address to his Spirits,

"Ye Elves of Hills, of standing lakes, and Groves."

This speech, Dr Warburton rightly observes to be borrowed from *Medea's* in *Ovid*: The translation of which by Golding is by no means literal, and Shakespeare hath closely followed it;

"Ye Ayres and Winds; ye Elves of Hills, of Brooks, of Woods alone, Of standing Lakes, and of the night, approche ye everych one."

A word in Queen Catharine's character of *Wolfey*, in *Henry the Eighth*, is brought by the Doctor as another argument for Shakespeare's want of learning

"He was a man

Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking Himself with Princes; one that by suggestion Ty'd all the kingdom. Simony was fair play: His own opinion was his law, i'th' presence He would say untruths, and be ever double Both in his words and meaning. He was never, But where he meant to ruin, pitiful. His promises were, as he then was, mighty; But his performance, as he now is, nothing. Of his own body he was ill, and gave The Clergy ill example."

The word *suggestion*, says the critic, is here u'ed with great propriety, and seeming knowledge of the *Latin* tongue. And he proceeds to settle the sense of it from the late *Roman* writers and their glossers: But Shakespeare's knowledge was from *Hollingshed*; he follows him verbatim.

"This Cardinal was of a great stomach, for he compted equal with princes, and by craftie suggestion got into his hands innumerable treasure: He forced little on Simonie, and was not pitiful, and stood affectionate in his own opinion: In open presence he would lie and seie untruth, and was double both in speech and meaning: He would promise much and performe little: He was vicious of his bodie, and gaue the clergie euil example." And it is one of the articles of his impeachment in Dr Fiddes's collections, "That the said Lord Cardinal got a Bull for the suppressing certain houses of religion, by his untrue suggestion to the Pope."

4. The Stage the High Road to Hell; being an essay on the pernicious nature of theatrical entertainments; shewing them to be at once inconsistent with religion, and subversive of morality, with strictures on the vicious and dissolute characters of the most eminent performers of both sexes. The whole enforced and supported by the best authorities, both Antient and Modern *Nicol* 1s. 6d.

This piece is dedicated to Mr *Madan*, a celebrated methodist preacher, probably to give it a sale among persons of the same persuasion, who are so numerous, that more money is gotten by the sale of some books which have scarce any other readers, than by any that circulate among the rest of mankind, whether of use or entertainment.

But whatever was the design of the author, his performance is wholly precluded by *Jeremy Collier's* view of the stage; for it is an inferior work of exactly the same kind.

It is easy to prove, that though the stage has been greatly reformed since *Collier's* time, there are still many theatrical exhibitions very prophane and very licentious; that the Play-house is not the school of virtue in fact, whatever it may be in theory; that the scenes, incidents, and dialogue rather excite than repress the passions which are most dangerous to youth, and that by joining the natural excellence with moral defects in the same persons, the deformity of vice is rendered less striking, and very bad characters become objects of imitation.

But this author enfeebles his argument by pushing it too far, and eventually does nothing by attempting too much.

He says, that 'all the arts owe their existence to Original Sin, and are proofs of degeneracy, not of the improvement of the human species.' But allowing that if man had not fallen, he would have known by intuition what he now investigates by study, and would not have needed those things that become necessary to us as weak and miserable beings, arts may still be justly considered as improvements, if in any degree they enable us to recover the ground that we lost; if though they do not restore the garden of *Eden*, they give a fruitful field instead of a desert, and plant the rose, though they cannot irradiate the thorn and the thistle.

He advances some paradoxes, and some inconsistencies; he says, the profession of a player was always infamous, yet that poets, the highest characters in antiquity, were players, and that in *Greece* while she was the glory of the world, players were invested with the first honours and dignities of the common-wealth; allowing these facts, how does he prove that players were infamous? Why thus; when *Demosthenes* was drawing a parallel between himself and *Eschines* his rival, he tells him, 'you was a player, I was an auditor: You acted your part ill, and I hissed you.' If this does not prove the position, it remains unproved; but 'if the profession of a player was not scandalous, says this author, it ought to be so, if nothing could be objected to it but the dishonesty, and disingenuousness of assuming a feigned character, and uttering sentences to which the heart is a stranger.' But how does it appear, that an assumed character and sentences by rote, are, in a player, either disingenuous or dishonest? he neither deceives, nor intends deception, in whatever character he appears, his own is universally known, and his practice as much coincides with his profession as that of any among his audience. But, says this author, after a certain *Grecian* legislator, by using ourselves thus to tell lies for our amusement, we may at last come to tell them in good earnest: This argument proves nothing by proving too much; it proves all fiction to be unlawful, and among others the parables of *Jesus*.

The author is often unfortunate in this respect, he condemns comedy in the gross, upon a principle admitted by some of its advocates, that 'its whole scope and design is to amuse and not to edify;' but what edification is there in the smell of a violet, or the verdure of a lawn? Is the enjoyment of fragrance and beauty, for which the all bounteous creator has so amply provided unlawful because they do not teach us jurisprudence or the mathematicks? but it will be said perhaps, that the contemplation of nature in her beauty will lead the mind to admire the wisdom and goodness of God; and so it may be answered, will the display of any powers of the human mind, in works of blameless amusement, and the objection here lies against amusement simply considered. This

This author, though he says he is a layman, takes great offence at the manner in which the clergy have generally been exhibited upon the stage. The satire has indeed been too general, and the character ought to have been spared, least by exposing the supposed vices of individuals, the body should lose its influence by falling into contempt. The author, however, places his resentment on another foundation; he says the clergy should be exempt from satire because the character is sacred: Because 'they are a set of men chosen by God himself to promulgate the precepts of his holy religion; and are entitled to greater respect than any other collective body of men as not being of human but divine appointment.' But how do men now become clergymen, and what determines them to this profession; certainly by the same means and motives as men become lawyers and soldiers. A gentleman has three sons, the eldest inherits his estate, in which there is an advowson, the second is sent into the Temple or the army, and the youngest, as the advowson promises him subsistence, is sent into the church, and thus is he *chosen by God himself* to promulgate our holy religion!

The author has pointed out, and even recited some of the most exceptionable passages in our tragedies, and among others the description given by *Lotbario* of his seduction of *Calista*, but he did not consider that verses likely to inflame the mind, will do just as much harm in his book, as in any other, and that his moral comes too late when the passions have taken fire at his description.

He has repeated a censure which has been a thousand times passed upon this piece by one voice echoing another, which however specious, seems to be ill founded.

'This piece, says he (the *Fair Penitent*) ends with *Calista's* laying violent hands upon herself; and every woman that deviates from the paths of virtue, is, by her example, encouraged to atone for the breach of chastity by suicide.' As far, however, as what is called the moral of this piece, can be supposed to operate against the mischief of the scenes and dialogue it seems to be in favour of society. The general tendency of the catastrophe is less likely to do mischief by encouraging suicide, than good, by deterring from incontinence;

the temptations to incontinence, are, to the temptations to suicide as a million to one, and the representation of incontinence in woman as a stain which blood only can wash away, as a source of such anguish, remorse, and shame, as no woman, in whom the principles of virtue and honour are not wholly extinguish'd can sustain & live, is certainly as powerful an antidote to the vice, and as severe a censure upon it, as the wit of man can devise,

The reader may see a farther specimen of this author's arguments in the following extracts:

"The very naming of heathen gods, unless by way of abhorrence, is forbidden, *Exod. xxiii. 13.* 'Make no mention of the name of other gods, neither let it be heard out of thy mouth.'—It follows then, that those who frequent the play-house, and hear the theatre resound with the names of other gods, defy the precepts and prohibitions of their god, and are enemies to christianity, inasmuch as they dare to encourage those plays, that are not only some of the vain practices of the heathens, but monuments of their idolatry, as they were sacrifices to the devil.

Though God forbids us to invoke idols, yet, in contempt of the sacred oracles, the actors implore the aid of *Jove, Juno, Apollo, Bacchus, Minerva*; and swears by *Jove, Mars, and Venus*.—Thus, in the play of *King Lear*, the king cries out, "By *Jupiter*, I swear, No;" to which *Kent* answers, "By *Juno*, I swear, Aye." In the same play, *Lear* swears by the sacred Sun, and solemn Night.—The practice of our actors herein is a direct imitation of the heathens, who supplicated their departed heroes as gods, in a sporting manner, especially in their poems and interludes."

The author, however, in a few words has given a good account of Tragedy and Comedy, which though not new, is not generally known, and with this therefore his work is dismissed.

'Tragedy, a dramatic performance, where the actions of heroes are represented, was at first only a devotional hymn, sung by the pagans in honour of *Bacchus*, the god of wine, who was adored by most nations, the *Scythians* only accepted. This species of poetry took its rise as follows: *Icarus*, who reigned in *Attica*, A. M. 2700, having taken a he-goat that had ravaged

vaged his vineyard, sacrificed it to *Bacchus*. During the ceremony, the people danced about the altar, singing the praises of that god; which practice was annually observed, and called trigody, a vintage song; and afterwards tragody, which we pronounce tragedy, from *τραγος*, a goat, and *ωδη*, a song; so that the word tragedy signifies a goat-song.

Comedy, is a performance, wherein the common accidents of human life are represented. These comic plays were at first no more than a kind of hymn the pagans sung to *Bacchus*, dancing about the altar, on which they sacrificed a he-goat to him. — It received the name of comedy, when the *Athenians* made use of this ceremony in their city, and added the chorus of music with figure dancers. It was properly called a village song, from the Greek word *κωμη*, a village, and *ωδη*, a song, or hymn, of which the popish wake-songs are imitations.

Upon the whole, though the entertainments of our stage are still liable to objections, it is not probable that the time allotted to them would be more innocently or less dangerously spent elsewhere, by the far greater part of those that frequent them."

5. Letters which have passed between *John Beard*, Esq; Manager of *Covent Garden Theatre*, and *John Shebbeare*, M. D. *Kearsey*.

These letters are published by *Dr Shebbeare*, who seems to have written the last with a view to the press; he says in an advertisement prefixed to them, that they ought to be considered as a mutual appeal of both parties to the publick, and he has prefixed a motto in which he makes *Mr Beard* appeal to the publick, in his character of manager, and by his own name.

Wherefore, I entreat, with due submission,
Between the bard and me you'd make decision
The whole now on your arbitration waits.

Prologue to the *Perplexities*
Sung by *Mr BEARD*.

It is, however, manifest, that *Mr Beard* is forcibly brought before the publick as a supposed criminal is brought before a magistrate; and these letters can no more be considered as a mutual appeal according to the advertisement, or the appeal of *Mr Beard* according to the motto, than the appearance of culprit and prosecutor can be considered as a mutual appeal to the magistrate, or a measure

taken by the accused against the accuser.

About fifteen years ago, *Dr Shebbeare* wrote a comedy and laid it by; it cannot be supposed to have been written for that purpose, what disappointed the purpose for which it was written at that time, does not appear. About three years ago, the doctor reviewed it, and it was imagined, he says, that with many alterations and additions, in this dearth of original compositions for the theatre, it might prove acceptable to the publick.

These alterations and additions being made, *Dr Shebbeare* waited upon *Mr Beard* and offered him the comedy. *Mr Beard* told him that he was engaged for the next season, but that in the following, if it was found agreeable, he would willingly receive it.

Under this condition of its being acted, *Dr Shebbeare* submitted his manuscript play to the manager, and waited till the beginning of *September 1766*, when the second season approached without hearing of his piece or enquiring after it.

He then applied to *Mr Beard* by letter, in which he told him, that after so long a detention and silence, he should think himself guilty of injustice to *Mr Beard's* good character by entertaining the *smallest thought* that his comedy would not be played the ensuing winter. To this Letter, which was directed to *Mr Beard* at *Hampton*, he sent the following answer.

S I R,

"Being but just returned to *Hampton*, from a visit in *Buckinghamshire*, I did not receive the favour of your's of the second instant till last night, to which I am sorry it is not in my power to send you an immediate *satisfactory* answer. In ten days, or a fortnight, I shall be in town, when you may depend on seeing or hearing from,

Sir, Yours, &c.

J. BEARD.

Dr Shebbeare construes *Mr Beard's* expression "it is not in my power to send you an immediate *satisfactory* answer," into a promise of receiving his piece, as if the meaning was, I shall soon inform you that your piece will be received, though I cannot give you that information now, supposing the word *satisfactory* not to mean decisive, but agreeable.

However soon after, in consequence of the preceding Letter, he received the following;

S I R,

"I am truly concerned that I am obliged to make the comedy you left in my hands accompany this letter; but the friends I am obliged to consult in affairs of this kind (*as I am answerable to a whole family for the good or ill success of the theatre*) advise that it should not be performed. Their objections are, that the plot is too simple, and the incidents far too few to gratify the general taste, at present.—They add, that the improbability of such contrivances being carried on by a counterfeit nobleman, at so public a place as *Bristol Wells*, would render the performance very hazardous; and it would be greatly augmented by the many sarcasms throughout the piece on trade and nobility, strikingly nervous as the expressions, and naturally easy as the other parts of the dialogue are.—If there has appeared too much delay in my conduct, I must beg you to impute it, good Sir, to the disagreeable reluctance with which I return any gentleman's work of genius, and particularly one which comes under the sanction of a name so well known, and justly admired in the literary province as your's. I am really much concerned to be reduced to it, and hope, in justice, you will be so kind to charge your disappointment on the care and duty I owe (*as agent*) to a whole family, not on the choice or liking of

Your most obedient humble
Servant J. BEARD.

This answer not being satisfactory to the doctor, he told Mr *Beard* by letter, that after so long a detention of the comedy, he knew not whether he was more surprised at the apology, than at the reasons for sending it back.

He then proceeds to answer the objections, and says, 'from what has been said, you will plainly perceive, that had I been indulged with being present at the reading this piece, *as we agreed I should be*, every objection of your friends had been fairly obviated.'

Mr *Beard* and his friends, however, seem not to have perceived any such thing; for the doctor received the following answer to his Letter the day after it was written.

S I R,

"The variety of affairs, wherein I am concerned and embarrassed, will not afford leisure to enter in a more critical examination of your comedy,

or to support a longer argumentation on particulars.

Submitting my single opinion to those of several able judges, and being by my situation obliged to be *biased* by the will of others, much more than my own, I must beg your acceptance of this final answer: The piece you have offered will by no means answer our purposes, and therefore cannot be done.

I again repeat my concern that I must return any gentleman's production on his hand, but I cannot avoid it.

If you are severe enough again to arraign my delay, I repeat, that I am very sorry for it; but it is a fate, which (through the great numbers of various performances offered to us, and the constant urgency of business to take up my time) must unavoidably attend many.

Had I power to send a more pleasing answer to you, believe me, it would be much more agreeable to, Sir,

Your humble servant J. BEARD.

This Letter made the doctor very angry, as appears by his reply, "If any thing, says he, could have added to the illiberality with which you have already treated me, it is the cavalier manner in which you have replied to my last letter." The doctor then proceeds to write the chief part of the pamphlet before us under the form of a letter; of 50 pages it takes up 33, and contains a very angry expostulation with the manager, and a very zealous defence of the piece he had refused: How far the manager was to blame, the publick may judge from this account. Of the merits of the piece, nothing can be determined till it is before them.

The doctor is angry that it was not found agreeable, and with great indignation, refuses to acquiesce under the condition that seems to have been implied in his sending the play for inspection.

The principle articles of his charge are, 1st, That he did not receive Mr *Beard's* answer till he solicited it after an unreasonable delay.

2d, That he was not present when his play was read.

3d, That he was not allowed to meet his judges, and answer their objections.

The first charge Mr *Beard* allows, apologizes for it and begs pardon.

To the 2d and 3d he says nothing.

The second, as a breach of promise, nothing can justify.

The third appears not to be valid, for it seems neither to have been expressed or implied, that the persons who were to decide the fate of the comedy, should appear in defence of their decision; it was not in Mr *Beard's* option whether they should or should not do it gratuitously, and if they had, it is probable in the highest degree, that all parties would have parted with the same opinions, and more animosity than they met.

Upon the whole, for any thing that has hitherto appeared, the managers of both theatres have rather been to blame for receiving some pieces that they should have rejected, than for rejecting any that they should have received. No piece has been yet printed, by the rejection of which the managers have betrayed their trust, or neglected their duty to the publick. There may be such pieces in manuscript, but, if there are, the most effectual way of avenging the author on the manager is to print them, for the voice of the public would instantly and effectually do justice to the writer of any piece, which in opposition to the weak judgement or capricious tyranny of a manager, they should approve and patronize, by compelling the representation.

6. *The English Merchant*, a comedy. As it is acted at the Theatre Royal in *Drury Lane*. By *G. Colman*. 1s 6d Becket

This comedy Mr *Colman* has inscribed to *Voltaire*, as a tribute due to the author of *L'Ecoffeisse*, from which it is borrowed.

The principal persons are Lord *Falbridge*, Sir *William Douglas*, *Freeport* the merchant, *Spatter*, Lady *Alton*, *Amelia*, *Molly* her maid, and Mrs *Goodman* the keeper of a lodging house.

Lord *Falbridge* having paid his addresses to Lady *Alton*, at length deserts her, as she supposes in favour of *Amelia*, who lodges at Mrs *Goodman's*, and goes by the name of *Walton*, but whose family, circumstances, and connections are unknown.

To gain some knowledge of these, with a view to break the supposed connection between her and Lord *Falbridge*, Lady *Alton* places *Spatter* in the same house as a spy, by hiring him a lodging there.

Spatter is a needy villain, of the most detestable and despicable class, an author without principle and without parts, who lives but to corrupt the morals and destroy the peace of man-

kind. 'A convenient engine, says Lady *Alton* who employs him, the most impudent thorough-paced knave in the three kingdoms, with the heart of *Zoilus*, the pen of *Marcius*, and the tongue of *Thersites*. 'was sure he would stick at nothing. 'The writings of authors are publick advertisements of their qualifications; and when they profess to live upon scandal, it is as much as to say that they are ready for every dirty work in which we chuse to employ them.'

This hopeful agent, by overhearing private conversations, founding the landlady, tampering with the servants, opening letters, and intercepting messages, discovers that *Amelia* is a native of *Scotland*, that her name *Walton* is assumed, and that she is driven to the greatest distress by poverty, which as well as her family and connections she is very diligent to conceal.

Upon the discovery of these particulars, he finds a project worthy of his character. Any person, 'says hee who is a native of *Scotland*, and wishes to be concealed, must be an enemy to the government, *Amelia* is a native of *Scotland*, and wishes to be concealed, ergo, *Amelia* is an enemy to the government; I will therefore lodge an information, that the father of *Amelia* is a disaffected person, and has sent her to *London* for treasonable purposes, and I will, if I find it necessary, even suppose that the father himself is in *London*; in consequence of which, you, Lady *Alton*, will recover Lord *Falbridge*, and *Amelia* will be committed to prison.'

In the mean time, Lady *Alton* in an interview with *Amelia*, after reproaching her with estranging from her Lord *Falbridge's* affections, proposes to provide for her a retirement in the country, and supply all her wants, upon condition that she will renounce his Lordship, leave the house and *London*, and conceal from him the place of her retreat.

This offer *Amelia* rejects with becoming dignity. 'The favours that you intend me, says she, I could not receive without blushing. I have no wants but what I can supply myself; no distresses which your Ladyship can relieve.'

While matters are in this situation, Sir *William Douglas*, a new lodger, arrives; it appears that he has assumed the name of *Ford*, that he was engaged in

in the rebellion in 1745, and is attainted, that he has been soliciting his pardon by the means of Lord Bampton, who is lately and suddenly dead. That he is now in search of his daughter, whom he left an infant with her mother when he was obliged to quit the kingdom, and who having a few months before lost a friend who protected and supported her, had withdrawn from the house to some place unknown, ' perhaps, says the father, ' she is a wretched wanderer like myself, perhaps in the extreamest indigence, perhaps dishonoured; that ' thought distracts me.'

As Lady Alton is rushing down stairs in a fury after her interview with Amelia, she meets Freeport, this gentleman's character will appear from the following scene.

Freeport and Mrs Goodman.

Freep.] What strange lady have you had here? I met her as I was coming up: she rushed by like a fury, and almost swept me down stairs again with the wind of her hoop-petticoat.

Mrs Good.] Ah! jealousy! jealousy is a terrible passion; especially in a woman's breast, Mr Freeport.

Freep.] Jealousy! Why, she is not jealous of you, Mrs Goodman?

Mrs Good.] No; but a lodger of mine.

Freep.] Who is she?

Mrs Good.] She calls herself Amelia Walton; but I believe that name is not her real one.

Free.] Not her real one! Why, sure she is a woman of character?

Mrs Good.] A woman of character! She is an angel. She is most miserably poor; and yet haughty to an excess.

Free.] Pride and poverty! A sad composition, Mrs Goodman.

Mrs Good.] No, Sir; her pride is one of her greatest virtues; it consists in depriving herself of almost all necessities, and concealing it from the world. Though every action speaks her to be a woman of birth and education, she lives upon the work of her own hands without murmur or complaint. I make use of a thousand stratagems to assist her against her will; I prevail on her to keep the money due for rent for her support, and furnish her with every thing she wants at half its prime cost; but if she perceives or suspects these little artifices she takes it almost as ill as if I had attempted to defraud her. In short, Sir, her unshaken virtue and greatness of soul under misfortune, makes me consider her as a

prodigy, and often draw tears of pity and admiration from me.

Free.] Ah! women's tears lie very near their eyes. I never cried in my life; and yet I can feel too; I can admire, I can esteem, but what signifies whimpering? Hark, ye, Mrs Goodman! This is a very extraordinary account you give of this young woman; you have raised my curiosity, and I'll go and see this lodger of yours; I am rather out of spirits, and it will serve to amuse me.

Mrs Good.] Oh, Sir, you can't see her; she neither pays visits nor receives them, but lives in the most retired manner in the world.

Free.] So much the better. I love retirement as well as she. Where are her apartments?

Mrs Good.] On this very floor, on the other side of the staircase.

Free.] I'll go and see her immediately.

Mrs Good.] Indeed you can't Sir. It is impossible.

Free.] Impossible! where is the impossibility of going into a room? Come along!

Mrs Good.] For heaven's sake, Mr Freeport.

Free.] Pshaw! I have no time to lose, I have business half an hour hence.

Mrs Good.] But won't it be rather indelicate, Sir? Let me prepare her first.

Free.] Prepare her—With all my heart—But remember that I am a man of business, Mrs Goodman, and have no time to waste in ceremony and compliment. [Exeunt.]

Amelia's Apartment.

Amelia at work, and Molly.

Amelia.] No, Polly, if Lord Falbridge comes again, I am resolved not to see him.

Molly.] Indeed, Madam, he loves you above all the world; I am sure of it; and I verily believe he will run mad, if you don't hear what he has to say for himself.

Amelia.] Speak no more of him.

Enter Mrs Goodman.

Mrs Goodman.]

Mrs Good.] Pardon me, Madam! Here is a gentleman of my acquaintance begs you would give him leave to speak with you.

Amelia.] A gentleman! who is he?

Mrs Good.] His name is Freeport, madam. He has a few particularities; but he is the best hearted man in the world. Pray let him come in, madam!

Amelia.] By no means; you know I receive visits from nobody.

Enter

Enter *Freeport*.

Bless me! he's here. This is very extraordinary indeed, Mrs *Goodman*!

Free.] Don't disturb yourself, young woman; don't disturb yourself!

Molly] Mighty free and easy, methinks!

Amelia] Excuse me, Sir; I am not used to receive visits from persons entirely unknown.

Free.] Unknown! There is not a man in all *London* better known than I am. I am a merchant, my name is *Freeport*; *Freeport* of *Crutched Friars*; B enquire upon 'Change!

Amelia] Mrs *Goodman*! I never saw the gentleman before. I am surprized at his coming here.

Free.] Pooh! Prithree; Mrs *Goodman* knows me well enough. [*Mrs Goodman talks apart with Amelia.*] Ay! C that's right, Mrs *Goodman*. Let her know who I am, and tell her to make herself easy.

Mrs Good.] But the lady does not chuse we should trouble her, Sir.

Free.] Trouble her! I'll give her no trouble; I came to drink a dish of tea with you; let your maid get it ready, and we will have it here instead of your parlour—In the mean time I will talk with this lady; I have something to say to her.

Amelia] If you had any business, Sir.

Free.] Business! I tell you I have very particular business; so sit down, and let's have the tea.

Mrs Good] You shou'd not have followed me so soon, Sir.

Free.] Pooh, prithree! [*Exit Mrs Good.*]

Molly] This is the oddest man I ever saw in my life.

Amelia] Well, Sir, as I see you are a particular acquaintance of Mrs *Goodman*—But pray what are your commands for me, Sir!

[*They sit.*]

Free.] I tell you what, young woman; I am a plain man, and will tell you my mind in an instant. I am told that you are one of the best women in the world; very virtuous, and very poor; I like you for that; but they say you are excessively proud too, now I don't like you for that, Madam.

Molly] Free and easy still, I see.

Amelia] And pray, Sir, who told you so?

Free.] Mrs *Goodman*.

Amelia. She has deceived you, Sir; not in regard to my pride perhaps, for there is a certain right pride which every body, especially women, ought to possess! and as to virtue, it is no more than my duty; but as to poverty, I disclaim it; they who want nothing, cannot be said to be poor.

Free.] It is no such thing: you don't speak the truth; and that is worse than being proud. I know very well that you are as poor as *Job*, that you are in want of common necessities, and don't make a good meal above once in a fortnight.

Molly] My mistress fasts for her health, Sir.

Free.] Hold your tongue hussy! what are you proud too?

Molly] Lord what a strange man!

Free.] But however, Madam, proud or not proud, does not signify twopence.—Hark ye, young woman! It is a rule with me (as it ought to be with every good christian) to give a tenth part of my fortune in charity. In the account of my profits, there stands at present the sum of two thousand pounds on the credit side of my books; so that I am two hundred pounds in arrear. This I look upon as a debt due from my fortune to your poverty—Yes, your poverty I say, so never deny it. There's a bank note for two hundred pounds; and now I am out of your debt—Where the deuce is this tea, I wonder?

Molly] I never saw such a man in my life,

Amelia] I don't know that I ever was so thoroughly confounded" [*apart.*]

Amelia persisting in the refusal of the note, *Freeport* at last leaves it with Mrs *Goodman*, directing her to supply the young lady's wants out of it without her knowledge, which he now finds out is a better way, than t'other.

Molly declares she never saw such a strange man in her life; Mrs *Goodman* promises to fulfil her trust, declaring that *Amelia's* virtue and misfortunes touch her to the soul. Aye, says *Freeport*, I have some little feeling for her too; but she is too proud. A fine face; fine figure; well behaved; and I dare say an excellent heart!—But she is too proud; tell her so, do ye hear? tell her she is too proud. I shall be too late for my business—I'll see her soon again.—It is a pity she is so proud.

The reader will already have suspected that Sir *William Douglas* is *Amelia's* father just before an interview in which they are discovered to each other, *Spatter* also discovers the secret, by intercepting the following letter from Lord *Falbridge* to *Amelia*, who presuming upon her situation, had affronted her with dishonourable proposals.

"Thou

Thou dearest, most respectable, and most virtuous of women, if any consideration could add to my remorse for the injury I have offered you, it would be the discovery of your real character; I know you are the daughter of the unhappy Sir William Douglas: Judge then of the tumult of my soul; which is only preserved from the horrors of despair, by the hopes of rendering some service to the father, which may, perhaps, in some measure atone for my behaviour to his too justly offended daughter; give me leave this evening to sue for my pardon at your feet, and to inform you of the measures I have taken, in the meantime believe me unalterably, yours,

Falbridge."

Spatter having already laid an information against *Amelia* by the name of *Walton*, expects that in half an hour she will be apprehended; but still wanting intelligence of her father, he listens at her door, and overhears the mutual discovery between them.

While *Amelia* and her father are still together, officers arrive with the warrant, and take her into custody. At first she supposes they come for Sir William, and when she finds herself only named in the warrant, her mind is comparatively easy, as against her, nothing criminal can be proved. She is however set at liberty by the opportune arrival of *Freeport*, in a manner perfectly suited to his character.

Free. to the Officer] You'll accept bail Sir.

Officer] In these cases, bail is not usual; and if ever accepted at all, it is excessively high; and given by persons of very large property, and known character.

Free.] Well; my property is large enough, and my character very well known. My name is *Freeport*.

Officer] I know you very well, Sir.

Free.] I'll answer for her appearance; I'll be bound in a penalty of five hundred pounds, a thousand, or what sum you please.

Officer] And will you enter into the recognizance immediately.

Free.] With all my heart, come along!

[going.]

Officer] And are you in earnest, Sir?

Free.] Ay, to be sure. Why not?

Officer] Because, Sir, I'll venture to say there are but few people that place their money on such securities.

Free.] So much the worse; he who can employ it in doing good, places it

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on the best security, and puts it out at the highest interest in the world.

[Exit with the Officer.]

Amelia being thus set at liberty, *Freeport* advises Sir William to get off immediately, for, says he, I should not be surprised if they were very shortly to make you the same compliment they have paid to *Amelia*, and in your case, which is really a serious one, they might not be in the humour to accept of my recognizance.

He is, however, soon afterwards detained at *Freeport's* request, upon his learning that Lord *Brumpton* was soliciting his pardon, the person that succeeds to *Brumpton's* title and estate being *Freeport's* old friend, and he having conceived that what the late Lord had begun in Sir William's favour, the present Lord, at his instance, would perfect.

During this delay, Sir Wm Douglas and *Amelia* are again taken into custody, by virtue of a warrant founded upon a new information; but here seems to be some defect, or at least obscurity, in the conduct of the piece. This second information appears to have been subsequent to *Spatter's* discovery that *Amelia* was the daughter of Sir Wm Douglas, and that Sir William was then in the house, and yet it appears to have been laid against them by the names of *Amelia Walton* and *William Ford*.

However, they are again set at liberty by *Freeport*, who having been to the present Lord *Brumpton*, found, that the pardon had been made out for Sir William the very morning on which the late Lord died. This he posts away to fetch, and arrives with it just as the officers are carrying off their prisoners. The officers without scruple discharge the persons they had apprehended by the names of *Walton* and *Ford* upon seeing a pardon under the great seal for Sir William Douglas.

Freeport though he confesses that he began to wish to promote *Amelia's* happiness more ways than one, yet hearing Lord *Falbridge's* pretensions, who in the course of the drama is become a convert to virtue, and has reconciled himself to *Amelia*, he joins their hands.

This piece, like every good comedy, must suffer unspeakably by being divested of incident and character in the substitution of narrative for dialogue. It has great merit of every kind; the dialect is easy and natural, the sentiments noble, the incidents

tender.

tender and touching, and the characters well imagined and sustained.

As to consistency and probability, one particular has been already mentioned, that is embarrassed, or at least obscure; but the principal defect in what is called the plot seems to be that the situation of the parties requires two different periods of time near 20 years distant from each other.

The situation of *Amelia* with respect to her father, requires that 20 years should have passed since the rebellion; but her situation as liable to an arrest on suspicion of treasonable practices merely because she was a native of *Scotland*, who was supposed to conceal her real name, requires that a rebellion should have been recent.

The time of the dramatic action agrees with her situation as having been twenty years deserted by her father, but not with her situation as liable to suspicion of treason.

It is twenty years since Sir *William Douglas* left *England* as a fugitive after having been engaged in a rebellion, and yet at this time 'when the complexion of the times is changed, when the very name of the party in which he was unhappily engaged, is extinguished, and the whole nation is unanimously devoted to the throne' *Amelia's* being a native of *Scotland*, and wishing to be concealed, is supposed to be sufficient colour for lodging an information against her, as concerned in treasonable practices; in this, there is certainly an inconsistency that would be less regretted in an inferior performance.

At this time it would be as ridiculous to suggest that a native of *Scotland* who went by a feigned name at *London* was therefore concerned in treasonable practices, as that a native of *London* was concerned in treasonable practices, because she went by a feigned name at *York*.

A more general objection to this piece is, that it does not much provoke laughter; it must, I think, be admitted, but to those who can taste higher pleasure this defect is abundantly attoned. There is a luxury in tears that laughter can never taste; but these luxurious tears are perhaps less the tribute of pity to distress, than of virtue to virtue; they are an effusion of tenderness, complacency, admiration and joy excited by generous passion, untutored benevolence, and unexpected felicity. In this piece,

they are produced by a character to which they do not belong, and *Freeport*, who tells us he never wept in his life, is continually doing and saying something that fills our eyes with applause.

The author has also done a good office by punishing in *Spatter* such crimes as it is best the law should spare. Ridicule is the only remedy that can safely be applied to the licentiousness of the press.

It must however be allowed with respect to *Freeport*, that his character is rather that of an individual than of a class, especially of the class to which he is referred by the title of the play.

Freeport's manners by no means characterize the merchant of *England*, and upon this occasion let it be remarked that character results rather from the mode in which passion is expressed, than from any combination of passions, or the predominance of any. Two men may be equally angry, and in love, and yet by the manner of expressing these passions may form very different characters in the drama of life, not so much because these passions are differently complicated with other passions in the two persons, as because different habits of life have been acquired by external and adventitious situations and circumstances.

7. The Farmer's Letters to the People of *England*. Containing the sentiments of a practical husbandman on various subjects of the utmost importance; particularly the exportation of corn.—The balance of agriculture and manufactures.—The present state of husbandry.—The circumstances attending large and small farms.—The present state of the poor.—The proceedings of the society for the encouragement of arts, &c.—The importance of timber and planting—Emigrations to the colonies, &c. &c. To which are added, *Sylvæ*: Or occasional tracts on husbandry and rural economies *Nicol 4s. sewed.*

Too much cannot be said in recommendation of these letters. Our nobility and great statesmen should read them, as the writer has delivered his opinion on subjects, "which nearly concern his fellow subjects as an independent people, and every enjoyment in life as any people at all." Our representatives should read them not for their own sakes, as individuals only, but as legislators, in order to confirm themselves from his masterly chain

chain of reasoning in the true principles of legislation and government; for he has proved incontrovertibly that it is not the number of the people that is the glory of a state, but their *employment*; that agriculture, or the cultivation of the earth, is the *first and most beneficial* of all employments to the state; that, after agriculture is arrived at its height, those manufactures are next to be encouraged which work upon materials of our own growth; and that the last to be encouraged, are those which are worked from foreign materials only; add to this, that in elucidating his subject, he has very judiciously investigated the different degrees of populousness, naturally arising from different occupations; has considered the different value to the state of the hands employed in each; and has endeavoured to point out the means by which agriculture and manufactures may best conduce to the support of each other, and both contribute in the highest degree to the advantage of the public. Our landed Gentlemen should read these letters, as they are more nearly interested than any other class among us, in the subjects of which they treat; and our monied men, who have only, perhaps, twenty or thirty, acres of land about their rural residences, will find both pleasure and profit in being taught by them the best manner of improving their favourite little spots. The multitudes that have lately written, and are still writing about and about these subjects, should read them too, that they may no longer disgrace themselves and their cause by a zeal wholly without knowledge. The writers of Dictionaries and Systems of Husbandry should attentively study them that they may strike out from their Compilations those vile absurdities that are not only pernicious to those who suffer themselves to be misled by them, but the are ridicule and reproach of those who are apt to treat all *book-husbandry* with indifference or contempt. Our farmers, let their stock of knowledge from experience be as great as their vanity would have it estimated, may yet gather from these Letters many things useful, and some that will well reward them for the time they employ in the perusal; and, lastly, the manufacturer, the least likely of any to hope for instruction from such a work, will not wholly read them in vain.

After saying thus much in favour of an anonymous performance, it is necessary to add, that the Editor has not the least interest in the Work, and is wholly a stranger to the Author.

This able writer has, with great force of argument, founded upon just and solid principles, endeavoured to remove those popular prejudices which at this critical time are the most prevalent. "There is not, says he, a more common argument than pleading for the necessity of supplying our manufacturers with provisions cheap, that they may afford to work cheap, and their masters to sell cheap; this chain of conclusions is so obvious and natural, that it is at once taken upon trust, and considered, contrary to all experience, as matter of reality; but the truth is, workmen labour to live; and if four days earnings are sufficient to maintain them six, they will be idle the other two; and there is not a more pernicious evil to manufacturers than idleness among the workmen; if they spend a day or two in a week without work, it hurts them when they do work; they injure their masters by waste, and bring the manufacture into disrepute, by hurrying it off in a slight manner.

Hence it is, that the fabric of the *English* manufactures that was formerly in the highest credit at foreign markets, is now universally suspected and examined with unusual attention.

In treating of the exportation of corn (*the great foundation of the present clamour*) he has considered the argument in a new light; he has fixed the Era when the bounty first took place, and compared the price of corn for an equal number of years before and after that period by registers that cannot be supposed to err; and he has proved to demonstration, that the average price has been lower considerably in the latter period than in the former; and that, notwithstanding this nation has in this last period been enriched with forty millions of money, and that the price of all other things has, by the extension of commerce, and the plentiful return of money, advanced in price at least one fourth, yet the price of bread-corn, the *staff of life*, has gradually lowered; and, except some very unfavourable years, has fallen to a degree our ancestors could never have believed. Add to this, that by a calculation founded on very moderate data, it appears, that the vast exportation

tion so loudly complained of, and which has brought all this wealth into the nation, does not amount to a bushel from an acre of all the cultivated lands the country through. "Con-
 "verse, then, says he, with the most
 "sensible farmer, and ask him if he
 "thinks a bushel in an acre any ma-
 "terial deficiency in the produce of a
 "crop? He will answer you, No." Is it not then self evident that the high price of corn in *England* has never taken its rise from an exportation, but from a *failing* crop, not less than a quarter or two upon an acre?

It would swell the limits of this article to an uncommon length, were we to follow this writer through all the arguments that command attention. From the accounts laid before the parliament of the quantity exported from 1697 to 1765, compared with the quantity consumed at home in that time, and from the average price of that for home consumption before and after that time, as already noticed, he has observed a saving of 9s. 3d. upon every quarter of wheat, *Winchester* measure, (that being the average difference between the quantities consumed in the times before specified) amounting in the whole to *one hundred millions of money* to the consumer, all primarily owing to the bounty upon exportation. Blind, he says, as some people at home may be to these immense advantages, our neighbours the *French* are clear-sighted enough to discover them, and their late proceedings ought to create in us a dread at the very thought of *obstrueting* a trade of such prodigious magnitude, at a time when most other branches of trade are upon the decline. Popular clamour raised by ignorant, idle, debauched, and insolent declaimers, should never precipitate administration into measures pernicious to the well-being of a kingdom.

In considering another foundation of popular controversy, *the circumstances attending large or small farms*, he has likewise placed that subject in its clearest point of view. By dividing farms into their proper classes, as they are generally found in common usage, he has examined with a precision that could only be acquired by long experience & exact observation, the precise value of the produce of each, as well with respect to the community as to the farmer himself and his family; and from a review of each class in these two lights, he has drawn these *con-*
rollaries:

First, That small farms are detrimental to the occupier and public in the smallness of their produce; rather injurious than otherwise to population; and very deficient in valuable hands; but of superior advantage to landlords when incumbered with only the necessary buildings.

Secondly, That middling farms yield a superior (proportional) produce to the small ones—maintain more people, and are of more public value, likewise are more advantageous to landlords than any larger farms.

Thirdly, That large farms, in respect of produce, are more beneficial than any, more advantageous than any to population, in number, and the value of hands; but not of equal profit to landlords with small and middling farms, unless situated on a poor soil.

Fourthly, That very large farms do not in general produce equal to the last class, nor maintain of hands an equality either in number or value; nor are they of so great advantage to landlords as the first and second classes, unless situated on a poor soil.

Fifthly, That grass farms are in respect of produce by far more beneficial than arable ones; infinitely less advantageous to population, in point of number of people, but equal in respect of their value. And, lastly, by far the most beneficial to landlords.—Poor soils in every article excepted.

He has touched but slightly on the practice of inclosing commons and waste lands, because he looks upon the advantages resulting from this practice self-evident. Among the many causes assigned for the high price of butcher's meat, the increase of horses, he thinks the most striking; and he uses many arguments to persuade the farmer to substitute oxen in husbandry in their stead. Horses are extremely expensive in their food, in their wear and tear of harness, in their shoeing, but, above all, in their variety of disorders, lamenesses, and deaths. Oxen are considerably cheaper in most of these articles; if lame, or abate of their vigour at work, are fatted and sold as well as the best. The infinite variety of beneficial effects that would result from this alteration are manifest and striking; and if the reduction of the prices of provisions is an object of earnest attention, there is no method so sure and eligible as increasing the number of working oxen; a very small reduction of horses, and using oxen

oxen in their stead, provided the land sown with oats to maintain them, were sown with corn for exportation, would not only yield a great increase of butcher's meat, but would add a million and half annually of clear specie, to the national stock.

8. *Ananas*: or, A treatise on the pine-apple, &c. with the method of raising melons.

There are two sorts of pine-apples which excell the rest, the oval called the *Queen-Pine*, and the *Sugar-Loaf*, or *Montserrat Pine*. The *Queen Pine* is most easily produced in its proper season, but the *Montserrat Pine* has the best flavour.

Both sorts are best produced from crowns and suckers.

To raise the crowns and suckers to a proper size for bearing fruit, a bark bed, by the gardeners called a pit, with frame and glasses, is necessary.

For bringing the fruit to perfection, there must be a larger house, called a stove.

To make the pit, fix four posts in the earth, according to the dimensions intended. The pit must be enclosed by planks nailed to these posts, the front, which must face the south, should be three feet high, the back three feet and an half, and the frame should be of such proportions as when it is laid over the pit upon these posts and planks, the whole back, pit, and frame together may be six feet and a half high, the front four feet, six; so that the back of the frame alone must be three feet, the front one foot and an half.

The bottom of the pit may be covered with brick.

For a stove to ripen one hundred fruit every year, the whole outside length must be 40 feet. The thickness of the back wall one foot two, of the front wall nine inches; the bark bed, or pit, must be formed by a nine inch wall, in the middle of the ground plan; it must be three feet deep, and eight feet wide in the clear; leaving a path round it about one foot and an half wide. In the middle of the back wall must be a door way, separating the flues of the fire places: The flues must be returned the one over the other, the lower one three bricks set on edge, the others two bricks: The upright glasses in front must be two feet and an half wide. The slope glasses must make an angle of about 20 degrees, with the perpen-

dicular; behind the building there should be a shed for various purposes not mentioned.

In both the bark beds the panes of glass should be laid in putty, and not in lead, and the ends should lie in the manner of tiles, one over the other, for between the squares of glass the air will come in, and the rancid vapours go out.

For these places good covering must be provided; for the stove, either canvass, or shutters of wood, which should be put on every frosty or damp night. For the pit, reeds tied together in the form of matts; and matts should be placed under these coverings of reeds, if the cold is severe.

These beds must be filled with tanners bark, which should be of a middling size; if it is too large, it will heat too much; if too small, it will soon become earth, and cease to ferment.

Before it is put into the pit, it should be moderately dried, to prevent its caking; it should also be turned over, and lightly shaken up.

This bark should be skreened or sifted, in the month of *September* every year, that the parts which are become too small, may be thrown away. What is fit for use again should be spread in an equal thickness all over the pit, and the bed must then be raised to a proper height, with new bark; the new and old must then be well mixed, by stirring up all from the bottom with a proper fork.

When these preparations have been made, crowns or suckers must be procured from parent plants, when the fruit is full ripe. The crowns must be dried, and the small leaves that surround the base cleared off; suckers are fit for planting immediately.

The proper time for planting these crowns and suckers is about the first or second week of *July*.

They must be planted not too deep, in pots called forty-eights, or half-penny pots, in a rich hazely loam, called virgin-earth, taken from a well-pastured common.

When they are potted, they should be so ranged in the bark bed as that the tallest plants may be hindermost, the heat of the bed should be temperate; if it is too great, the plants will fruit the next summer, and the product be good for nothing; they should remain in the bark bed two years before they are removed into the stove.

In

In warm weather they should have air as much as possible, with safety. The degree of heat is not assigned for the plants in this state ; 30 degrees above temperate on *Fahrenheit's* scale is the best heat for fruiting plants. For small succulent plants it is too much.

When winter advances, and the weather becomes frosty, the pit should be lined round with mellow horse dung, such as is used for cucumber-beds in the spring, to the same height that the tan rises in the inside. On the top of the dung lay old straw, or fern, which should be continued from the dung up to the top of the frame all round. When the heat of this coating declines, fresh dung must be added, stirring all up together.

Much depends upon keeping the bark in an equal heat during the winter. It is strange that this degree of heat for the succulent plants is not ascertained.

Towards the end of *March* the air must be admitted very cautiously, because the plants, after the winter's confinement, are very tender. At this season the air is sometimes very sharp, and sometimes the sun is very hot ; the plants should be shaded from this heat by matts, when it is violent and sudden, and not exposed, but with great caution to the air ; inuring them both to air and sun by degrees.

About the 20th of *April*, the young plants should be shifted into a good rich loamy soil, taken from the surface of the earth ; with this loamy soil something of a soft earth, fresh and untainted, may be mixed, so as to make a strong rich composition that will neither crack, nor bind, nor crumble. It should not be skreened, but turned over several times before it is used ; if it is prepared several months before it is wanted, so much the better.

With this mould the plants must be put into pots of the next larger size ; to shift them successfully, the hole at the bottom of the pot should be covered with a shell, or tile, and a first layer should be placed of well rotted dung, about an inch thick ; over this should be layed a little of the prepared earth, then put in the plant, with the ball of earth that adheres to the root, and fill up the pot with the prepared earth.

If any of the plants appear sickly, shake the earth from the root, and trim off the dead fibres ; remove also decayed or damaged leaves.

About the 20th of *April* in the next year, the plants should be shifted again ; they should then be shaken out of the pots, their roots should be cut off with a sharp knife, their bottoms well cleaned, and a few of the lower leaves stripped off.

These plants must be put into pots called twenty-fours, or sixteens, according to the size of the plants ; they must be set in earth, prepared as in the preceding year, and the earth must be pressed moderately tight about them. When this is done, place the pots in the bark-bed, up to the rim, but not deeper.

If the heat of the sun happens at this time to be great, the plants must be shaded till they have new roots.

After they have been shifted a week, give them a gentle watering with water that has stood a day or two in the stove, to take off the chill.

While the nights continue cool, keep the glasses covered ; and give the plants air every day, according to the heat of the weather : They should be exposed to the gentle warm showers that sometimes fall in *May*, if there is no wind, by removing the glasses entirely for an hour ; if the sun shines hot soon afterwards, they should be shaded, but a little air may be given them before night.

In *June* the plants should be watered in the evening gently, over all their leaves, a little at a time, except the weather proves very hot, and, if so, they must have a good soaking watering now and then.

In *July* the plants which are intended to fruit the succeeding summer, should be taken out of the pit, and placed again at a greater distance from each other, stirring up the bark at the same time ; the neglect of this has hurt pines more than any thing else.

If the weather is hot during *July* and *August*, the plants should have much air, so as to be almost totally exposed abroad.

As the hot weather decreases, lessen the air and water in proportion ; in winter little water is necessary.

About the end of *September* the succession plants will be nearly full grown, and then the bark-bed in the stove should be prepared for them as follows.

Raise the tan about seven inches about the wall of the pit, to allow for its settling in *October* ; when the bed is settled, lay a border of the same kind of earth that has been mentioned before.

before, about a foot and an half wide, upon the surface of the tan, all round the bark bed ; this border must be kept up on the inner side, by planks, and must be just deep enough to receive compleatly the ball of the fruiting plants, when they are turned out of the pots ; there must be a reasonable distance between the plants that are placed in this order ; the border round a pit, which will hold a hundred plants, may contain about six and forty of them.

When a proper number of plants are placed in the border, fill up the middle part of the pit with tan ; then shift the remainder of the fruiting plants into pots a size larger, and place them at proper distances in the tan.

The earth used for these purposes should be put into the stove a day or two before it is wanted, that it may be warm.

At this time the morning frosts begin to come on ; the glasses should therefore be covered at night.

In *November* gentle fires should be made in the stoves at night ; the best fuel is turf or peat.

In *January* increase the fires gradually, that the plants may be prepared to shew their fruit, which if they do in the beginning of *March*, it will be better than earlier.

When the bark-bed begins to decline in heat, take out the pots from the middle, and renew it ; but be careful not to undermine the borders.

When the roots of the plants in the border have reached the wall on one side of it, and the plank on the other, the fruit will make much greater progress than those in the pots.

When the fruit first appears in the heart of the plant, great care should be taken to keep it from wet ; nor should it be watered over the top when it is in bloom.

When the fruit is farther advanced the plants may be watered all over without danger, but let them be watered in the morning during the spring and autumn, and in the evening in summer.

As the fruit increases in bulk, keep a good heat both at the top and the bottom of the stove ; repeat the watering as often as necessary, and let the plants have air every day.

When the fruit is ripe, it should be cut in the morning before the sun shines upon the stoves, and laid in a sweet cool place, where there is nothing that has a strong aromatic smell.

Pines that happen to be sickly, are farther injured by a white insect, not found on any other plant : When this is the case, the plants should be well cleaned every time they are shifted, and all the decayed leaves taken off ; all the vermin that are found upon the upper leaves should also be carefully taken off.

In the first or second week of *July*, a bark-bed should be made to contain all the crowns and suckers of the last year, allowing them sufficient room. This may be covered with any cucumber or melon frames that can be spared. These plants should be kept freely growing, for a check will greatly hurt them.

Such, in general, are Mr *Giles's* directions for the culture of pine-apples.

On the culture of *Melons* in our next.

9. *Love in the City*, a comic Opera, 1s. 6d. *Griffin*.

There are many offensive passages in the dialogue of this piece, and some parts are scarcely decent ; but it certainly has dialogue and incidents highly comic. As a series of events, it is one tissue of extravagance and absurdity : the characters also are in some instances unnatural, and in others misplaced. There was never such a *West-Indian* as *Miss Priscilla* ; and though such characters as *Young* and *Old Cockney* may be found, they are not to be found at a grocer's in *Cornhill*, who has a house like a palace, and can give his daughter twenty thousand pounds. The characters of *Barnacle* and *Miss Molly*, seem to be well imagined, and well placed.

There is no sentiment worth remembering, nor any action worth imitating in the whole piece.

Some other dramatic entertainments of this author have great merit. (See an account of *Love in a Village*, and the *Maid of the Mill*, Vol. xxxv. p. 77.)

10. The adventures of an author, written by himself and a friend, 2 vols 12mo. *Robinson* and *Roberts*. (See a specimen of these adventures, p. 215.)

11. The Cruel Disappointment ; or, The history of *Miss Emeline Merrick*, (a novel founded in fact) 2 Vols 12mo *Bladen*.—Of this an account in our next.

12. The present state of *Great Britain* and *North America*, with regard to agriculture, population, trade, and manufactures. *Becket*.

PROLOGUE to the ENGLISH MERCHANT.
Spoken by Mr KING.

EACH year how many *English* visit *France*,
To learn the language, or to learn to dance;
Twixt *Dover* cliffs and *Calais* in *July*,
Observe how thick the birds of passage fly!
Fair weather fops in swarms, fresh water sailors,
Cooks, mantua-makers, mileners, and taylors.
Our bard too made a trip; and stand'ers say,
Brought home among some more run goods, a
"Play:"

Here on this quay, prepar'd t'unload his cargo,
If on the freight you lay not an embargo.

"What am I branded for a smuggler?" cries
Our little Bays, with anger in his eyes.
"No, *English* poets *English* merchants made,
"To the whole world of Letters fairly trade:
"With the rich stores of antient *Rome* and
"Greece,

"Imported Duty free, my fill their piece:
"Or like *Columbus*, cross th' *Atlantic* ocean,
"And set *Peru* and *Mexico* in motion;
"Turn *Cherokees* and *Catabaws* to shape,
"Or sail for *Wit* and *Humour* to the *Cape*."
Is there a *Weaver* here from *Spital-fields*?
To his award our author fairly yields.
The pattern, he allows, is not quite new,
And he imports the raw *Materials* too.
Come whence they will, from *Lyons*, *Genoa*, *Rome*,
'Tis *English* silk when wrought in *English* loom.
Silk? he recants; and owns with lowly mind,
His manufacture is of coarser kind.
Be it drab, drugget, flannel, doily, frise,
Rug or whatever winter-wear you please,
So it have leave to rank in any class,
Pronounce it *English* stuff, and let it pass!

EPILOGUE,

Written by DAVID GARRICK, Esq.
Enter Lady Alton (*Mrs Abington*) in a passion;
Spatter (*Mr King*) following

L. Alton, I'LL hear no more, thou wretch,
Spatter — Attend to reason!
A woman of my rank—'tis petty treason!
Hear reason, Blockhead! Reason! what is that?
Did me wear pattens and a high-crown'd hat!
Won't you begone?—what want you? what's
your view?

Spatter. Humbly to serve the tuneful nine
in you—

L. Alton. — I renounce such things;
Not *Phæbus* now, but vengeance sweeps the
strings;

My mind is discord all!—I scorn, detest
All human kind:—you more than all the rest.

Spatter. I humbly thank you, Ma'am,—but
weigh the matter.

L. Alton. I won't hear reason! and I hate
you, Spatter!

Myself, and ev'ry thing—

Spatter. — That I deny;
You love a little mischief, so do I;
And mischief I have for you —

L. Alton. How, where, when,
Will you stab *Falbridge*?

Spatter. Yes, Ma'am—with my pen.

L. Alton. Let loose, my Spatter, till to death
you've stung 'em,

That green ey'd monster, jealousy, among 'em.

Spatter. To dash at all the spirit of my trade is,
Men, women, children, parsons, lords and ladies.
There will be danger.

L. Alton. And there shall be pay—
Take my purse, Spatter! [Gives it him.]

Spatter. In an honest way.
[Smiles and takes it.]

L. Alton. Should my Lord beat you—

Spatter. Let them laugh that win:
For all my bruises, here's gold beater's skin!
[Chinking the purse.]

L. Alton. Nay, should he kill you!

Spatter. Ma'am!

L. Alton. My kindness meant
To pay your merit with a monument!

Spatter. Your kindness, Lady, takes away my
breath:
We'll stop, with your good leave, on this side
death.

L. Alton. Attack *Amelia*, both in verse and
prose,

Your wit can make a nettle of a rose.

Spatter. A stinging nettle for his Lordship's
breast;

And to my stars and dashes leave the rest.

I'll make them miserable, never fear;

Pout in a month, and part in half a year.

I know my genius, and can trust my plan;

I'll break a woman's heart with any man.

L. Alton. Thanks, thanks, dear Spatter! be
severe and bold!

Spatter. No qualms of conscience with a purse
of gold;

Tho' pill'ries threaten, and tho' crabsticks fall,
Your's are my heart, soul, pen, ears, bones,
and all. [Exit Spatter.]

Lady Alton alone.

Thus to the winds at once my cares I scatter—
O'tis a charming rascal, this same Spatter!

His precious mischief makes the storm subside!
My anger, thank my stars! all rose from pride!

Pride should belong to us alone of fashion;
And let the mob take love, that vulgar passion—

Love, pity, tenderness, are only made
For poets, Abigails, and folks in trade;

Some cits about their feelings make a fuss.—
And some are better bred—who live with us—

How low Lord *Falbridge* is!—He takes a wife,
To love, and cherish, and be fix'd for life!

Thinks marriage is a comfortable state,
No pleasure like a *wartuous tetera-tet*!

Do our Lords justice, for I would not wrong 'em;
There are not many such poor souls among 'em;

Our turtles from the town will fly with speed,
And I'll foretell the vulgar life they'll lead.

With love and ease grown fat, they face all
weather.

And, farmers both, trudge arm in arm together:
Now view their stock, now in their nurser-

prattle,
For ever with their children or their cattle.

Like the dull mill-horse in one round they keep
They walk, talk, fondle, dine, and fall asleep

Their custom always in the afternoon—
He bright as *sol*, and she the chaste full moon!

Wak'd with her coffee, madam first begins,
She rubs her eyes, his Lordship rubs his shins;

She sips and smirks;—"Next week's our wed-
ding day,

"Married seven years!—and every hour (yawn)
"more gay!"

True *Emmy* (cries my Lord,)—the blessing lies,
Our hearts in every thing (*ydwns*) so sympa-
"thize!"

The day thus spent, my Lord for music calls;
He thrumbs the base, to which my lady squalls;
The children join, which so delight these ninnies,
The brats seem all *Guaduccis*, *Lovatinis*.

—What means this qualm?—why, sure, while
I'm despising,

That vulgar passion, *Envy*, is not rising!

O no!—*Contempt* is struggling to burst out—

I'll give it vent at Lady Scalp'em's route.

[Exit *basily*

VERSES written in a Cottage belonging to General
Conway, at Park-Place, near Henley in Berksb.

THE works of art, let others praise,

Where pride her waste of wealth betrays,

And fashion, independent grown,

Usurps her parent nature's throne;

Lays all her fair dominions waste;

And calls the depredations—taste.

But I, who ne'er with servile awe,

Give fashion's whims the force of law;

Scorn all the glitter of expence,

When destitute of use and sense;

More pleas'd to see the wanton rill,

Which trickles from some craggy hill,

Free through the valley wind its way,

Than when immur'd in walls of clay,

It strives in vain its bonds to break,

And stagnates in a crooked lake.

With sighs I see the native oak

Bow to th' inexorable stroke,

Whilst an exotic puny race

Of upstart shrubs usurp its place;

Which born beneath a milder sky,

Shrink at a wint'ry blast and die.

I can't behold without a smile

The venerable gothic pile

(Which in our father's wiser age

Was shelter'd from the tempest's rage)

Stand to the dreary north expos'd,

Within a *Chinese* fence inclos'd.

For me each leaden god may reign

In quiet o'er his old domain;

(Their claim is good by poet's laws,

And poets must support their cause.)

Let Pan be plac'd in pastures fair,

And seem to watch his fleecy care;

Amidst her flow'rs let *Flora* stand.

Let *Ceres* guard her cultur'd land;

Their oaks let Dryads still defend;

Let Naiads still their springs attend;

But when old *Neptune's* fish-tail'd train

Or Tritons haunts an upland plain,

And *Dian* seems to urge the chase

In a snug garden's narrow space;

When *Mars*, with insult rude, invades

The virgin muses peaceful shades;

With lightning arm'd, when angry *Jove*

Scares the poor tenants of the grove,

I cannot blindly league with those,

Who thus the poets creed oppose.

To nature, in my earliest youth,

I vow'd my constancy and truth,

When in her *Hardwicke's* much-lov'd shade,

Enamour'd of her charms, I stray'd;

And, as I rov'd the woods among,

Her praise in lipping numbers sung:

Nor will I now resign my heart

A captive to her rival art.—

Far from the pageant scenes of pride,

She still my careless steps shall guide;

Whether by contemplation led,

The rich romantic wild I tread,

Where nature, for her pupil man,

Has struck out many a noble plan;

Or whether, from yon wood-crown'd brow,

I view the lovely vale below;

For when, with more than common care,

Nature had stretch'd the landscape there,

Her *Conway* caught the fair design,

And soften'd ev'ry harsher line;

In pleasing lights each object plac'd

And heighten'd all the piece with taste.

O, *Conway*! while the public voice

Applaud our sovereign's well-weigh'd choice,

And *Abion's* friends, exulting, see

Her fame, her int'rest, rise with thee;

Fain would my patriot muse proclaim

The statesman's and the soldier's fame;

And bind immortal on thy brow

The civic crown, and laurel bough.

But tho' unskill'd to join the choir,

Who aptly tune the courtly lyre;

Tho', with the vassals of thy state,

I never at thy levee wait;

Yet be it oft my happier lot,

To meet thee in this rural cot;

To see thee here, thy mind unbend;

And quit the statesman for the friend;

While smiles unbought, and void of art,

Spring genuine from the social heart.

Happy the muse, which here retir'd,

By gratitude like mine inspir'd,

Dupe to no party, loves to pay

To worth like thine her grateful lay;

And, in no venal verse, commend

The man of taste, and Nature's friend.

Cottage, July 1766.

PULLETTA's dying Admonition to the Female
World. Found written in a billet, depending
from the neck of a pullet, presented to a Lady, by
the Author.

WITH prescience of approaching death
possess'd,

Pulletta, thus, her last sad sense express'd:

By treacherous arts of fraudulent man betray'd,

Behold me here a helpless captive made!

Attend my bonds, and life's convulsive strife,

Waiting the sure decision of the knife.

Nor beauty, youth, or innocence, avails;

The lust of appetite, o'er all prevails,

Hence estimate the love of reason's sons;

They first decollate, and then pick our bones.

Beware ye unpractic'd, innocent, and fair!

Of man's deceitful wiles, timely beware!

My hour is come!—Nor will suffice to tell,

By what insidious arts, have numbers fell.

Man plays th' alluring eye, th' infectious smile;

Now darts the pointed tongue, befraught with

guile;

Now to the mouth, he treacherously steals,

And, on the lips, the pois'nous contact seals;

To oaths and protestations, now, he flies,

(In perjuries which evaporates, and lies.)

Approaches forms, a thousand diff'rent ways,

And all th' artillery of fraud displays.

'Tis

'Tis thus he treats his softer counterpart;
 Nor spares the mistress of his own fond heart,
 Ruins his toast, his flame, his dear, his dove;
 Ruins all these, for very, very — love!
 She would have more, — yes, *more*, she would
 have said:

When, unrelenting *Moll**, sever'd her head.
 Enough, howe'er, she's left, for female good;
 Enough, if rightly heard, and understood.

In this kind monitory page it lives;
 Attend, at once, ye maids, widows, and wives.
 Since, you'll remember, *Ladies* there's a set,
 With whom, "All's fish; all's fish, that comes
 to net." [prey;
 Mere *Atall* † these, and the whole sex their
 While, under ev'ry form, frail woman, they be-
 tray!

ADMONITOR.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP Reconciled
*Occasioned by a Lady's corresponding with a Gen-
 tleman, under a seal, representative of Friendship.*

H E

WHAT avails this expence of pens, paper,
 and ink?

Are you blind? or only affectedly wink?
 Imagine, my fair one, how deep my concern,
 While I talk about *love*; and you *friendship* return!

S H E

How illy, good Sir, on my ground you improve!
 "Since *Friendship*, in woman, is kindred to *love*."

H E

"Is kindred to *love*" — do you say? — Let us see!
 But pray, fair civilian, how near the degree?

S H E

You discuss too minutely! For here we miscarry:
 Since *our Friendship* and *Love* are too near, Sir,
 to marry.

H E

What alternative, then, can we substitute here?
 I've got it! — 'Tis this! — Pray attend me, my fair:
 The statutes and canons effectually parrying,
 We will love, in spite of them all without mar-
 rying.

This substitute settled, let us keep it in view:
 Be you then my dear sister! — SHE. And my dear
 brother, you.

B O T H

Be faithful, this tablet, and deeply imbibe
 The ichor, with which, this fond pact, we sub-
 scribe.

A. B. C. X. Y. Z.

ON CITY HONOURS.

THE † scene is chang'd, men strive to gain
 The scarlet gown, and golden chain,
 Grandeur and title to obtain,
 Offer large sums, and entertain,
 From house to house, on voters wait
 In hopes to ride in coach of state
 A City Honour's greater far
 For Aldermen were under Par.

* *Moll Cook.*

† Captain *Atall*; a character in one of Farqu-
 hart comedys.

‡ James Heywood, Esq; in the year 1746, paid
 500l. to be excused serving the Office of Alderman
 of Aldgate Ward.

ON REPUTATION.

RELigion, virtue, morals, parts,
 Our knowledge of the various arts,
 Learning, manners, understanding,
 Whatever else we have a hand in,
 If to the world we would display,
 'Tis what we do, not what we say,
 That will convince, and ever must,
 A bare report but few will trust,
 Great pretensions should, when made,
 Like eggs be hatch'd, as well as laid,
 They will not fry, or roast, or boil,
 But rot as well, and stink and spoil,
 Like chickens too, if kept alive,
 With care be nurs'd to make 'em thrive,
 If kill'd they are for nothing fit,
 They will not like a pullet, spit;
 A Reputation may be gain'd,
 But is not easily maintain'd
 When got, unless it proves a bad one,
 And better then we'd never had one,

To the Rev. Dr Fordyce, on his *Elegant Discourses*
 address'd to Young Women, &c.

THEY sermons, *Fordyce*, are scarce worth
 Our reading three times over;
 Since by their rules, no maid on earth
 Shall gain an earthly lover.

Indeed, should some wing'd cherub fly
 From heav'n to chuse a mate;
 He wisely might to you apply
 To form a nymph compleat.

But while your sex will still prefer
 To mental our external charms;
 Say, can you justly censure her
 Who conquers with the surest arms?

On the unfortunate Death of the Marquis of
 TAVISTOCK.

WHAT his dear country lost when *Russel*
 fell,

Let all the generous, all the virtuous tell.
 Title and wealth a shade of greatness give;
 Virtues, like his, by worth intrinsic live.
 To his fair name, three kingdoms witness bear,
 To his sad fate, three kingdoms drop a tear.

Chefbunt, March 25,

A. C. R.

On his late Royal Highness William Duke of
 CUMBERLAND.

OVER *William's* tomb, with silent grief oppress'd,
 Britannia mourns her hero now at rest,
 Not tears alone, but praises too she gives,
 Due to the guardian of our laws and lives;
 Nor shall that laurel fade by length of years,
 Whose leaves are water'd by a nation's tears.

On some late sensible Addresses on the Reduction of
 the Land-Tax.

YE knights of *Bucks*! how high your fame
 is raised,
 By tanners, wheelrights, and by farmers praised!
 When men like these are bold to lead the way,
 Well may the wisest counties go astray:
Essex address'd, but did the thing by halves,
 And *Norfolk* dumplings follow *Essex* calves.

The Speech of the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia; to the General Assembly at Williamsburg, on the 6th of November last

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

NOT having any pressing occasion for my meeting you in General Assembly before this time, I have followed the bent of my own inclinations, which have been to create as little expence to the country, and as little trouble to yourselves, as the circumstances of the times would permit me.

Since my calling this assembly, several important events have happened in *Great-Britain*, in which you are deeply interested. All the papers relating to these matters, have been transmitted to me by his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and it is my duty to communicate them all to you, without reserve. They consist of several resolutions of the House of Commons, and acts of the legislature, by due attention to which you will readily collect the undisguised sentiments of the *British* nation relative to her colonies: sentiments which are not mere speculative opinions, but which have operated strongly in your favour. Your grievances have been redressed, the act you thought oppressive repealed, and every indulgence in commerce, which you could with reason expect, or even desire, been granted you. Your mother country has on this occasion, not only acted with her usual prudence, but also the greatest kindness and affection towards you her children: and as an indulgent parent has a right to expect a return of duty, obedience, and gratitude, from her natural children; she has a right to claim the same from you, her political ones. My long contracted friendship for you bids me wish, and the experience I have gained of the genius of the people over whom I have the honour to preside, teaches me to expect, that your present conduct will do you honour at home, and convince every enemy to the crown of *Great-Britain*, that her colonies are, and ever will be, her support, to the utmost of their abilities, against the attacks of the most powerful, and will never suffer her empire to be insulted with impunity. From the consideration of the true and permanent interest of the colony, I hope, from the experience I have already had of the abilities of many members of this assembly, I expect, and from my knowledge of your sense of honour and gratitude, I have a confidence, that you will exert yourselves to show that your loyalty to your king, and your affection to your mother country, ought not to

be impeached. The attachment of your friends in *Great-Britain*, who have been steady to your interest, will, as I have the greatest reason to believe, depend on the return you shall now make to the many acts of kindness which you must acknowledge have been shown to you. The crisis is very great, and if not properly and seriously attended to, may be very alarming. My affection to you obliges me to mention this, but my reliance on you dispenses with my dwelling longer on the subject.

It is expedient I should also recommend to your consideration and humanity, a poor unhappy set of people, who are deprived of their senses, and wander about the country, terrifying the rest of their fellow-creatures. A legal confinement, and proper provision, ought to be appointed for these miserable objects, who cannot help themselves. Every civilized country has an hospital for these people, where they are confined, maintained, and attended by able physicians, to endeavour to restore to them their lost reason.

The Answer of the HOUSE of Burgesses.

SIR,

W E his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, return your Honour our sincere thanks for your affectionate speech at the opening of this session.

As we have ever been truly sensible of the tender regard shewn by his Majesty to the rights and liberties of his people, every where, we cannot but think we should, at this time in particular, be wanting in our duty to the best of Kings, if we did not embrace the opportunity offered to us by your honour, of gratefully acknowledging that benign virtue so distinguishable in him, that of protecting the constitutional privileges of his subjects, even in the most distant part of his realm, the *American* dominions, so lately exemplified to us in his Majesty's gracious assent to the repeal of that oppressive act; and at the same time declare our constant readiness to devote our lives and fortunes in defence of his sacred person, crown and dignity, against all his enemies.

We are so convinced of an immediate connexion between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies, that we cannot but wish that no future accident may ever interrupt that union so essential to the well-being of each of them; and as we hope we have reason to conclude, that the parliament of *Great-Britain* (from the instance lately given in the repeal of the stamp-act, and the several laws passed in favour of the trade of *North America*) was actuated by the true principles of fellow-subjects with us, we cannot

cannot but wish that the grateful harmony of an indulgent parent and dutiful children may constantly subsist between us.

The ready attachment discovered in the friends to *America*, has so sensibly struck us, that your Honour may be assured no proper acknowledgment shall be wanting on our parts to render ourselves truly worthy of every kindness which they have confessedly shewn, and we hope our future conduct will merit from them a continuance of such their particular friendship and regard.

It is with equal pleasure that we join with your Honour, in observing, no endeavour of the people here (in that period rendered unhappy by the precarious situation that their liberties were thrown into) did produce the least violation of property in this colony, but we must hope that no tacit consent to that affecting circumstance

which produced the distraction of those times will ever be concluded from that real prudence which only governed them in the preservation of their rights and liberties.

Whilst we are thus discharging every duty of gratitude recommended to us by your Honour, permit us not to forget the cordiality and benevolence which you, Sir, have constantly discovered to us during your administration.

You may be assured we shall give due attention to what you have been pleased to recommend to us, and that we shall endeavour to conduct ourselves with as much propriety as possible on this critical juncture."

Deputies from the several provinces are expected at *New-York* in *May* next, to hold a congress on affairs of importance to the interests of the colonists.

Historical Chronicle, *March 1767.*

WEDNESDAY, *Jan. 7.*

A Little after midnight, a *Turkish* man of war, of 64 guns, took fire in the port of *Constantinople*; and communicating the flames to five merchant ships; these set fire to three more; two of which being driven by the wind to the giubali key, set fire to the houses on the *Constantinople* side of the harbour, 80 of which were entirely consumed. The human mind cannot picture to itself a more affecting scene of horror, than that of nine floating fires in the dead of night, threatening destruction wherever chance should guide them, with two great fires on each side the river, devouring every thing, without being able to say where the mischief would end. Happily, however, the conflagration was soon conquered, without other damage. As a contrast to this unhappy event, the Sultana was happily delivered of a prince.

Another terrible fire broke out lately at *Bridge Town* in *Barbadoes*, which has consumed every house on both sides the street, where it first broke out, and all the range of houses leading from the old bridge into town. The letters add, that had Mr *John Hall's* house taken fire, which was every moment expected, the small fragment of the town, left by the ravage of the flames in *May*, must have been entirely consumed. The whole loss is estimated at 100,000*l.*

The *Sieur Niebuhr*, a *Dane*, has lately visited *Jerusalem*, *Damas*, *Seyde*, *Tripoli*, and *Latakia*, and has determined, from his astronomical observations, the situation of one part of the coasts of *Syria*, which had never been settled before.

Feb. 7.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at *Genoa*, about five in the morning, that lasted about 30 seconds, and threw the whole city into the utmost consternation.

Feb. 21.

A letter from *Ireland* says, the whole coun-

try is a bog, occasioned by the heavy rains; nothing done; the plough cannot work, except upon the highest grounds, and there not one day in three.

TUESDAY 24.

An earthquake happened at *Naples*, which threw down several houses, damaged some others, and put the whole city in the utmost consternation; the diversions of the Carnival were suspended, and public prayers were offered up to implore the assistance of Heaven.

THURSDAY 26.

The *Clive* Indiaman, bound to *China*, ran ashore off *Boulogne*. The people were all sav'd, except two. The cargo of this ship is estimated at 120,000*l.* the greatest part of which, it is thought, will be saved.

John Burland, Esq; was re-instated in the recordership of *Wells*, in consequence of a mandamus issued from the *King's Bench* for that purpose. (See p. 91.)

The ferry-boat, near the pass of *Killicran-kie* in *Scotland*, containing 30 passengers, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the current, and was overset; by which melancholy accident, no less than 27 persons lost their lives. This passage, tho' the only access to a very populous country, is very rapid and dangerous; and this is the third time within these twelve months that the boat has been forced down the river.

FRIDAY 27.

A smuggling half-deck boat was burnt at *Rye*, with her cargo of leaf-tobacco and rappee snuff from *Dunkirk*.

The hereditary Prince of *Brunswick*, who has been some time on his travels in *Italy*, is now detained at *Turin*, by an abscess form'd near where he was wounded.

The antient custom of seizing wives by force, and carrying them off, is still practised

lised in *Ireland*. A remarkable instance of which, happened lately in the county of *Kilkenny*, where a farmer's son, being refused a neighbour's daughter, of only 12 years of age, took an opportunity of running away with her; but being pursued and overtaken by the girl's parents, she was brought back, and married by her father to a lad of 14: but her former lover determining to maintain his priority, procured a party of armed men, and besieged the house of his rival, and in the contest, the father-in-law was shot dead, and several of the besiegers were mortally wounded, and forced to retire without their prize.

At a sale of medals and curiosities in *Pall-Mall*, the 12 *Cæsars* in gold sold for 75*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The crew of the *Sasanna* sloop, from *Casco* bay, was lately taken up by the *Elizabeth*, Capt. *Miller*, a little to the westward of *Newfoundland*. This unfortunate crew had lost their masts, rudder, and bowsprit, in a storm, and had been tossed for thirty days in their hulk upon the sea, without any other subsistence than a small allowance of fish which they happily caught; they were mere skeletons, till they were relieved by the humanity of Capt. *Miller*.

An uncommon accident happened to farmer *Osborn*, of *Willingham* in *Cambridgeshire*, who being present at the felling of a large tree in his grounds, and leaning upon the rope that had been fastened to that and the next adjoining tree, to regulate the direction of the fall, on the tree's giving way unexpectedly, was suddenly toss'd by the tightening of the rope, an incredible height, and fell above 20 yards from the place where he stood, whereby his arm and collar-bone were both broken, and he was otherwise much bruised.

MONDAY, March 2.

The stewards of the society of Antient *Britons* had the honour of being introduced to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, at *St James's*, previous to their going to *Covent-Garden* church.

The wife of *Thomas Benson*, of *Ferrybridge* in *Yorkshire*, being suddenly taken ill, in a few hours expired; next day, her husband examined her little hoard, and found crown pieces to the amount of 7*l.* 10*s.* in it; but just as he was taking out the money, his wife came up to him, as if nothing had before ailed her, and reproached him for his inhumanity. She continued seemingly well till the *Thursday* following, when she died in good earnest.

TUESDAY 3.

The noble Deputies appointed by the Senate of *Venice*, for the reception of the reigning Duke of *Wurtemberg*, entertained that prince with a bull-feast, in the place of *S. Mark*, where, behind a long and strong palisado, amphitheatres were erected, on which near 20,000 persons were

seated. Forty-eight cavaliers, masked and richly dressed after the *Spanish*, *English*, *Swiss*, and *Hungarian* manner, encountered, on the arena, 150 bulls, worried by fierce dogs. Two of these cavaliers afterwards cut off the heads of six bulls at as many strokes. A man placed on the top of the tower of *S. Mark*, flew down from thence, by the help of a cord, to the bottom of the steps of the church of *St Giminien*. Pieces of fire-works were next played off on three bulls, which set up horrible roarings; and the feast terminated with some other fireworks, with which two large machines were filled, and which had all the desired success.

Alderman *Nash* resigned his gown as alderman of *Castle-Baynard* ward. At the same time *John Shakespeare*, Esq; was sworn in Alderman of *Aldgate* ward. (See p. 94.)

The grand jury of the city presented a memorial relating to the keeper of the house for lodging recruits for the *East India* company's service. (See p. 91.)

The grave-digger, and three of the bearers, concern'd in bringing the dead bodies from lock-up-houses, have been turn'd out of their places. (See p. 92.)

The antient seat of *Henry Pye*, Esq; at *Knotting*, in *Bedfordshire*, was burnt to the ground.

The high sheriff and grand jury for the county of *Bucks* have presented an address of thanks to their members, for the reduction of the land-tax; at the same time expressing their hopes, that the land-holders of this kingdom will not be charged with an increase of taxes to defray expences, to which the colonies of *America* have, by insurrection and violence, refused to contribute any part altho' for their own protection and defence.

A boy belonging to the *London* work-house, gave information before the Lord-Mayor, against some persons concerned in setting fire to the houses lately burnt down in *Cheapside*, when warrants were issued for apprehending them.

WEDNESDAY 4.

Were tried by a special jury, two causes, in both which the Chamberlain of *London* was plaintiff; one against *Thomas Johnson*, citizen and turner, and the other against *James Sinclair*, of *Shadwell*; master in the navy, for buying and selling government securities for their friends, not being brokers; in both which causes verdicts were given for the defendants; by which it is now settled, that every person is at liberty to employ his friend to buy or sell government securities, without the expence of a broker.

A private papist mass-house, which was kept at the back part of the house of a tradesman near *Salt-petre* bank, was suppressed: about twenty mean-dressed people, with the priest, were assembled; but on the alarm of peace officers, made their escape at a back door.

Another private mass-house in *Kent street*, *South-*

Southwark, has likewise been suppressed, and three persons taken into custody, who have given bail for their appearance next *Easter term* at *Westminster-hall*.

THURSDAY 5.

The Rev. *William Hanbury*, rector of *Church-Langton* in *Leicestershire*, gave up the sum of 1500*l.* together with a share of his plantations, in trust, for the foundation of a very large and extensive charity.

SATURDAY 7.

A foreigner of distinction arrived in town from *Holland*, who is said to be a *Corfican* agent, charged with important dispatches to our court.

SUNDAY 8.

The commander of the *Ranger* sloop of war being informed that a *Dutch* ship, then in *Plymouth* harbour, had found means to trepan two *Welchmen* into their service, and kept them in confinement, immediately ordered his lieutenant on board, to bring them off, which he did, but the *Dutchman* refusing to pay them for their loss of time, the captain of the *Ranger* ordered his top-sails to be unbent, which had the desired effect, and instantly brought the *Dutchman* to terms.

MONDAY 9.

Three successive shocks of earthquakes were felt about four in the morning, at *Grasse* in *France*; the first was strong enough to wake the people, and even to throw down some chimnies, the others were just perceivable. It has been remarked, that these shocks were much more violent in *Italy* than in *France*; their force was greatest at *Venice*, less considerable at *Genoa*, and still less at *Nice*.

TUESDAY 10.

John Wynne, alias *Power*. convicted at the last session of Admiralty, for piracy and murder, was executed this day at *Execution-dock*. He would have been hanged on *Monday* se'nnight, but the dock being filled with mud, time was required to clear it.

WEDNESDAY 11.

The barn of Mr *Squire*, of *Horndon* in *Essex*, with upwards of 60 quarters of wheat in it, was maliciously set on fire by two labourers, and burnt to the ground, together with an adjoining oat-stack. The supposed incendiaries were apprehended, and committed to *Chelmsford* goal.

THURSDAY 12.

This morning the Lord-Mayor, several of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Committees of the Common-Council and Scriveners company met at *Guildhall*, went in procession, and presented his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of this city in a gold box.

Two causes were tried at *Chelmsford*, wherein two fishermen of *Barking* were plaintiffs, and two excise-officers, defendants. The action was brought for the illegal seizure of the plaintiffs fishing-boat,

and for damaging their cargo of fish, on pretence of having on board an old rusty musket, a pound of shot, and half a pound of powder, which the defendants called fire-arms, against the king. A verdict was found for the plaintiffs, with damages, and full costs of suit.

A In a hard gale of wind, three ships, in making the harbour of *Newcastle*, were driven on the black *Middens*, and beat their bottoms out. It is imagined, that if ship-masters were to carry more sail in turning into this harbour, their ships would not be liable to fall to leeward, and would thereby escape those dangerous rocks, on which many vessels perish.

A natural salt has lately been discovered in a salt-work in the principality of *Hilburgausen*, perfectly resembling the artificial one, known by the name of *Glauber's*.

FRIDAY 13.

C At a numerous assembly of the nobility and gentry at *Bath*, it was unanimously resolved, "That Mr *Derrick*, as Master of "the Ceremonies, be invested with full "power to regulate the band of music in "the ball and pump-rooms, and to super- "intend the public amusements in the as- "sembly-rooms of the said city, according "to the regulations of his predecessor Mr "Nash."

SATURDAY 14.

D Between two and three in the morning, four powder-mills on *Hounslow-beath* were blown up; the explosion was heard at a great distance, but no lives were lost.

MONDAY 16.

E A most dreadful fire broke out at *Ottery St Mary* in *Devonshire*, by which the best part of the town is said to be consumed.

A curious plough, with which one man can plough, harrow, and sow corn all at once, was deposited for the inspection of the Society of Arts, at their exhibition-room in the *Strand*.

F Both houses of convocation met, and were further adjourn'd till the 25th of *May*.

His Majesty's ship *Jason* arrived at *Spithead* from a voyage upon discoveries; upon which, the talk of the giants of *Patagonia* is again revived.

G A demure old farmer applied to the Printer of the *Gloucester Journal*, and with great gravity of face, told him, that he feared the mealmen and bakers seldom read their bibles; but as he knew they always read the news-papers, he desired a corner of his paper, for the following texts: *Just balances, just weights, a just Ephab, and a just Hin, shall ye have, Levit. xix. 36.—Divers weights, and divers measures, both of them are alike an abomination to the Lord, Prov. xx. 10.*

TUESDAY 17.

Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, and the other city members, attended by Mr *Dance*, the city

Surveyor, waited on the Lords of the Treasury with a plan of the ground on which *Gresham* college stands, with a view of converting that antient building into an Excise-office, for the use of the government, the present Excise-office being too small for the purpose; and the Bishop of *Ely*'s palace, which has been talk'd of, being too far removed from the centre of business.

WEDNESDAY 18.

The subscription of 40,000*l.* for cutting a navigable canal from *Carron* to *Glasgow*, was clos'd, the whole sum being at that time subscribed.

Five smugglers, charged with large sums to the government, were committed to his Majesty's prison of the *Fleet*. They are charged with a debt of 50,000*l.* to the crown, but have sworn themselves not worth 5*l.* each in the world, and have been admitted to the begging-grate to keep them from starving.

THURSDAY 19.

Being the birth-day of her R. H. Princess *Louisa Ann*, who then entered into her 19th year, their Majesty's received the compliments usual on that occasion, as did her R. H. the Princess Dowager of *Wales*.

At a general court of the Governors and Directors of the Bank, a dividend of 2 1-half *per Cent.* for interests and profits, was declared for the half year ending the 5th of *April* next the warrants for which are payable the 13th.

A report from the committee of *Almoners*, of *Christ's*-hospital, reciting the state of the hospital accounts to the 31st of *December* last, being laid before a general court of the governors, it was thought not adviseable to take in any children at the ensuing *Easter*.

Lord *Millington*, eldest son of the Earl of *Portmore*, of *St John's* College, *Cambridge*, was admitted to the honorary degree of Master of Arts, to which he was presented by the public orator.

MONDAY 23.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.*—The bill for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax, for the service of the present year, (3*s.* in the pound).—The bill for better regulating his Majesty's marine forces when on shore.—The bill for rebuilding the parish church of *St Martin's* in *Worcester*.—The bill for the more effectual maintenance and relief of the poor of *Queenborough* in *Kent*.—The bill to enlarge the term and powers granted to the inhabitants of *St Mary Rotherhithe*, by certain funeral rates for re-building their parish church, &c.—And also to several road and inclosure bills.

TUESDAY 24.

At a General Court of the *East India* company, the following interesting question was allotted for, *viz.* "That the important ser-

vices rendered to the company by Lord *Clive*, merit a grateful acknowledgment and return, and that a grant to his lordship and his personal representatives of an additional term in the jaghire of ten years, commencing from the determination of his lordship's present right therein, would be a proper acknowledgment and return for such important services; and that it be recommended to the Court of Directors, that upon any future propositions being made, either to parliament, or to his majesty's ministers, this resolution of the general court be humbly represented." When upon summing up the ballots, there appeared

For the question 361 Against it 332
An affair of precedency was argued before the court of aldermen, between Sir *Robert Darling* and Sir *James Esdaile*, sheriffs of *London*; when Sir *Robert Darling* was informed, that the right of precedency within the city liberties, belonged to Sir *James Esdaile*, as alderman of the same.

WEDNESDAY 25.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. the Duke of *York*, who then enter'd into the 29th year of his age, their Majesties received the usual compliments on that occasion.

THURSDAY 26,

His Excellency Count *de Guerchy*, the *French* ambassador, had a long conference with the Earl of *Shelburne*, on the subject, as it is said, of dispatches received from *Paris*.—The flat-bottom'd boats, mentioned by Mr *Macalless*. (See p. 116, are ordered to be fitted up with all expedition in the *French* ports, for some secret enterprise.

An officer of the Customs made a large seizure on board a *Dutch* ship in the river, of four boxes of valuable gold and silver lace, to the amount of a very considerable sum.

TUESDAY 31.

Of a great variety of threatening letters inserted in the *London Gazette* of this month the following is selected, as one of the most alarming: It was sent by post to one *Rabley* at *Birmingham*. "This is to acquaint the publick that there is a very large body of us at *Kidderminster* and *Stourbridge* and by G—d we will go through our Work now or die we have Sworn one Another in and if any poor man will come to *Stourbridge* and be Sworn in we will maintain him and his family two when we have a large body all Ready upwards of two thousand Sworn and Redy Armed there shall be no hanging in the Case now wel have all the Gaols and Prison down before us, ase we have Sworn an be Dm—d if we dont Mr *Rabley* we Desire you to put in the *Birmingham Gazette* or you have a friend about your house if you dwo not gazette it upon our world wel have it down.

"So now more from yours all Ready armed
"Stourbridge" "U.B."

List

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1767.

Lady of the Rt Hon. Lord Grosvenor—a son and heir.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

RT Hon. the E. of Strathmore—to Miss Bowes, the richest heiress in England.

March 1. Geo. Walmsley, Esq;—to Miss Amelia Highmore.

Geo. Boddington, Esq;—to Miss Baynham.

2. Rt Hon. E. of Essex—to Miss Bladon.

T. Smith, Esq; of Lutterworth—to Miss Davers.

5. Baron de Aguilier—to Miss Mendes.

6. Hon John Byng, son to the late Lord Torrington—to Miss Biddy Ferrest.

Alex. Brodie, Esq; to Hon. Lady Marg Duff.

8. Ja. Albert Esq;—to Miss Saky Penney.

9. Ch. Hopkins, Esq;—to Miss Susy Rudson.

Capt. Tho. Home—to Miss Ann Aubry.

10. Capt. Poitier, to Miss Iiab. Moleworth.

15. Ja. Stanier, Esq;—to Miss E. Wootton.

John Lenn, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Edwards.

18. Ja. Grape, Esq;—to Miss Susy Spurrell.

22. G. Watkins, Esq;—to Miss S. Gilberts.

24. Major Calder—to Miss Earle.

26. Sir Jeffery Amherst—to Miss Cary.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

Mary Finlater, at Wigworn, Scotland 113
Sir Walter Esmonde, Bart. in Ireland.

The Marquis de la Mina, formerly ambassador from Spain to the court of France.

Arthur Houghton Esq; memb. for Wexford in Ireland.

Col. French, memb. for Galway, Ireland.

Lady Dowager Lowth, in Ireland.

Feb. 25. Wm Offley, physician at Norwich.

Wise man Clark, Esq; of Arlington, Berks.

26 G. Carr, Esq; o Bowden, northumberl.

Lady Marg. Leslie, sister to the E. of Rothes.

Alderman Hickford of Rochester.

27. Nathaniel Vooge, merchant.

Capt. Geo. Daniel, at Kendal.

Wm Newman, Esq; of Brackley, Northham.

28. Mr John Hart, the noted card-maker.

John Buchanan, physician at Stafford

Lady of Benj Lewis, Esq; at Wolverhampton

Dr Sam. Curteen, at Haveril, Essex.

Mr Isaac Blowers, post-master of Beccles.

Wm Hall, Esq; senior fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

Cha. Balgny, physician at Peterboro'

Francis Boissier de Sauvages, a celebrated French writer.

Miss Kaye, sister to Sir John Lister Kaye.

March 1. Mr Hall, of the Pell-office.

Rev. Mr Stapp, dissenting minister at Shrewsbury.

3. Lady of John Stephenson, Esq; member for St Michael, Cornwall.

Capt. Warren of the Gloucestersh. militia.

Hon. Robert Fairfax, Esq; brother to Lord Fairfax.

Capt. Davenport of the R. E. Fuziliers.

4. John Bellamy Esq; at Hampsted.

Sir Rob Stuart of Tillicultry.

Mr Vanderplank, a Dutch-merchant.

Mrs Jane Staples at Hamstead: aged 106.

5. Charles Hunter, Esq; Clerkenwell, 83.

Rich. Jackson, Esq; formerly an East India factor.

Christoph. Maire, the Flemish Astronomer.

7. John Martin, Esq; at Overbury, Worcestershire.

Daughter of Col. Geo. Whitmore, suddenly

8 Christ. Lee, Esq; of Lincolns-inn-fields.

Rev. Mr Bradshaw, R. of Pulford, near Chester.

Francis Lindo, Esq; at Isleworth.

9. Benj. Speckman, Esq; in Hart-street.

Cha. Weston, Esq; at Banbury, Oxfordsh.

Lady of John Bullock, Esq; at Shanbroke.

10. Mrs Hale, relict of Mr Hale of Islington, brewer, supposed of grief, for the unhappy accident that happened to her husband.

Lady of John Norris, Esq; memb. for rye.

11. James Hodgson, of Lincolnshire.

James Brooker, Esq; at Hampstead.

Stephen Mee, Banker.

Dr John Rust, of Hampton Wick.

Lady Dowager Deloraine.

12. Wife of the Rev. Mr Jacob, chaplain in ordinary to his majesty.

Relict of the late Hutton Perkins, Esq;

James Crofts Esq; at Wenlock, Shropshire.

Her Royal Highness the Dauphiness of France, a most amiable princess, regretted by the whole kingdom.

14 Joseph Forham, Esq; of Princes-street.

Jo Elmes, Esq; who lately fin'd for Sheriff.

Relict of Wm Hervey, Esq; late member for Essex.

Relict of the Hon. and Rev. Geo. Mor-daunt. brother to the E. of Peterboro'

14. Mr Bumstead, senior liveryman to the skinner's company.

16. Wm Tully, clerk of the records in K. B.

John Dynely, Esq; of Bramhope, Yorksh.

17. Mr Shackleton, one of his majesty's limners.

James Singleton, Esq; of Nottinghamshire.

Signior Floraventi, at his lodgings in the Strand, aged 87.

18. Mr Hunt, master of the Bedford arms Covent Garden.

19. Capt. John Browne of the navy.

20. Edw. Spelman at West Acre high-houses Norfolk.

Rev. Mr Isaac Johnson, V. of St Dunstan near Canterbury, and R. of Wormsell, Kent.

21. Gondibert Trehearne, Esq; near Exeter.

22. Marquis of Tavistock, only son to the D. of Bedford, aged 28, universally beloved. and universally lamented. He married Lady Ann Keppel, sister to the E. of Albemarle, by whom he has left two infant sons, and the marchioness with child. He unfortunately lost his life by his horse falling under him in leaping a low hedge as he was returning from a fox chase. The horse trampled on his head in struggling to rise.

James Newcome, Esq; of Hill-street.

23. James Latham, Esq; of Dorsetshire.

Robert Cope, Banker in Birchin-lane.

24 Matthew Rondeau, French merchant.

Christ. Fred. Finke, the celebrated enamel painter.

Edm. Mompeston, Esq; Barrister.

25. Hon. Philip Ludwell, Esq; of Virginia.

The Gentleman's Magazine :

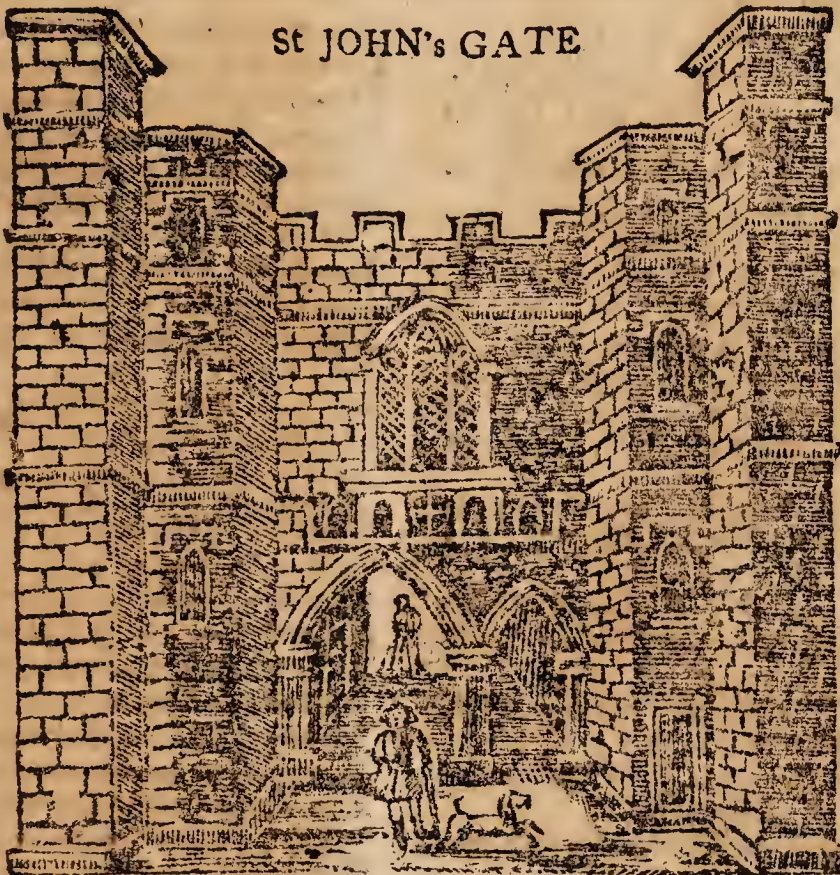
London Gazette

Daily Advertiser

London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
St James's Chron
Lloyd's Evening
Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
Public Ledger

Country News,
Coventry 2
Chelmsford
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2
Lewes, Essex

St JOHN'S GATE



Norwich
Exeter
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Gloucester
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Ipswich
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For APRIL 1767.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- | | |
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| Animadversions on the Conduct of the <i>E. I.</i> Directors. 151 | Particular directions for the culture of melons 170 |
| Mission for the Propagation of the Gospel in <i>India</i> earnestly recommended. 152 | <i>Account of new Publications, with remarks</i> 171 |
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| <i>Mr Price's</i> dissertations defended 154 | —Letter to proprietors of <i>E. India</i> stock 172 |
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With two Views of *Aggleston* and the *Barrow* on which it stands, being one of the most stupendous Remains of *British* Antiquity, drawn on the spot, August 15, 1766.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY at St JOHN'S GATE.

A Repetition of the Articles in the Title being judged superfluous, by omitting what has been called *Contents*, this Page has been gain'd for the *Military Promotions*, (now regularly authenticated in the *London Gazette*,) and for other useful Purposes.

War Office, April 4, 1767.

1st reg. drag. guards, lieut. Ja. Colquhoun, half pay, — lieutenant, *vice* lieut. Francis Partridge, *Ex.*

2d reg. foot, lieut. Ja. Holwell, half pay, — captain-lieutenant, *vice* John Jackson, *Ex.*

6th reg. foot, lieut. Tho. Dobyns — captain *vice* captain Miller Hill Hunt, by *purchase*.

7th reg. foot, eldest lieut. Cha. Ward — captain-lieut. *vice* Sherington Davenport, *dec.*

68th reg. foot, Tho. Strother, gent. — deputy commissary of stores and provisions at Mobile in the province of West Florida in North America.

Surgeon. John Ruding, half pay, — surgeon and purveyor of the hospital at Grenada, *vice* William Bryant, *Ex.*

April 28. 3d reg. of foot guards. Ensign John Blair — lieutenant, *vice* Thomas Twifeton. *P.*

ditto, John Watson Tadwel Watson, Gent. — ensign, *vice* John Blair, by *P.*

3d reg. of foot. Ensign Ch. Macmurdo — Lieutenant, *vice* Fr. Coleman, *dec.*

ditto, Tho. Swanton, Gent. — Ensign, *vice* Ch. Macmurdo.

8th reg. of foot. Lieut. Andr. Parke, half-pay — Lieutenant, *vice* Roger Parke, *Ex.*

11th reg. foot, capt. lieut. Cha. Gordons half pay — captain *vice* Richard Carr, *Ex.*

35th reg. foot, lieut. James Cockburne — captain, *vice* Cha. Ruxton, who retires on lieutenant's half pay.

ditto, lieut. John Pringle, half pay — lieutenant, *vice* J. Cockburne.

43d reg. of foot. Wm Morris, Gent. — Ensign, *vice* Fred. Mac Dowall, *P.*

46th reg. foot, capt. Fra. Legge — major, *vice* lieutenant colonel Wm Browning, by *P.*

Ditto, lieut. John Hall, 31st reg. foot, — captain, *vice* Francis Legge, *P.*

60th reg. of f. Ensign John Strickland, half-pay — Ensign *vice* J. Christie. *Ex.*

67th reg. foot, James Wilson, (clerk) — chaplain, *vice* Geo. Carleton, who resigns

68th reg. of foot. Lieut. John Adamson, half-pay — Lieutenant, *vice* Ja. Sutherland. *Ex.*

B—K T—S.

Rowland Morris, Worcester, grocer

Rob. Atkins and Tho. Lyne, Bristol mercers.

Fra. Warren camomile-str. London me. hts.

Ja. Crisp, camomile-str. London merchant.

In Hollingworth, Liverpool merchant.

Rich. Holloway. Isleworth, Middfex brewer.

Samuel Swift, Southwath, hop-factor.

Fra. Ewart, of compton-str. St Ann, Soho.

Joseph Shepherd, of Alborn, Wilts, brick-maker, hop-merchant, and factor.

Jos. Atkinson of Thorn, Yorkshire, dealer.

James Bonbonous, Bristol, merchant.

Rob. Atkins, Bristol, mercer, and linen-drap.

Benj. Williams, Fenchurch buildings, broker.

Sampson Darkin, Whitechapel, dealer.

David For'yth, St Martin's lane, merchant.

Anthony Reboul, jun. coleman-str. merchant

Wm Tiffin, Swaffham, Norfolk, grocer.

Job Cureton Margetts, Warwick, Tanner.

Nicholas Gibson, New bond-str. bookseller.

Thomas Jorden and Walter Jorden, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, ironmasters.

Stuart Beard, Devereux-court, St Clement Danes, merchant.

Wm Paine, St Mary le Bonne, bricklayer.

James Grant, East-smithfield, victualler.

Redmond Keating, Portsmouth, victualler.

John Kempster, Edgeware, carrier.

Ja Thompson, late of Prestcote-str. victualler

Catharine Sayer, Arundel street, taylor.

John Kelsall, Liverpool, blockmaker.

Thomas Smith, Milk-street, London, oilman.

In Kitchin, Ulverstone, Lancashire, dyer.

In Croft Dowding, Bath, Somersetsh. tinman

Isaac Ware, London, merchant.

Robert Daniel, Duke's place, Lond. plaisterer.

John Woolley and James Wright, Crayford, Kent. Whistlers.

Jonathan Nash, Bristol, hooper and merchant

Ja. Allan, St James's Westminster, wine-mer.

Ann Scott and Isaac Scott, coulsen-lane, Thames-street, merchant.

George Webber, Exeter, merchant.

In Wilton, Cowbridge, Glamorgansh. sadler.

In Lockwood. St Clement Danes, haberdash.

Hen. Anthony Joachimi, Whitehall, furrier.

Henry Jacobs, Bishopsgate-street, merchant.

Avery Jebb, of London, merchant.

Samuel Norman, of St Ann's, Upholder.

In Baptiste Darwin, Wood str. Lond. merch.

Henry Baker, Whitby, Yorkshire, mariner.

Bill of Mortality from March 24, to April 21.

Buried		Christened	
Males	862	Males	652
Females	853	Females	615
Under 2 Years old		1267	
Between 2 and 5		154	
5 and 10		55	
10 and 20		54	
20 and 30		138	
30 and 40		143	
40 and 50		176	
50 and 60		139	
60 and 70		121	
70 and 80		89	
80 and 90		38	
90 and 100		6	
100 and 101		0	
101 and 103		0	
		1715	
Within the walls		196	
Without the walls		765	
Mid. and Surry		1303	
City & Sub. West.		718	
		2982	
Weekly, March		31760	
		April 7. 803	
		14. 694	
		21. 725	
		2982	

Price of Stocks, on April 28, 1767.

Bank Stock, 142½	4 per Ct. 1762, 101 a ½
E. India ditto, 254½	4 per Ct. 1763, shut
S. Sea ditto,	India B. 133. a 14s pr.
Ditto Old An. 86½	Exch. Bills —
3 per Ct reduc. 87½	Navy —
3 ditto consol. 88½ a ¾	Long Ann. —
ditto India, Ann. 85½ a ¾	Navy 4 per Ct. shut
3 ½ Bank 1756, —	Lottery Tick, 12l. 9s.
3 ½ ditto 1758 93½ a ¾	Omnium



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For A P R I L 1767.

A Voyage round the World in his Majesty's Ship the Dolphin, commanded by the Honourable Commodore BYRON. 3s 6d Newberry.



SOON after the publication of this book the following paragraph appeared in the *Daily Advertiser*:

"We are autho-

mentioned officers of the *Dolphin* man of war, to assure the public, in relation to a book lately published for Mr Newberry, bookseller, in St. Paul's Church yard, entitled, "A voyage round the world in his majesty's ship *Dolphin*, under the command of the Hon. Commodore Byron, and said to be wrote by an officer of the said ship," that neither of them is the author thereof; that they will not presume to publish the voyage without obtaining leave for that purpose; and that the said bookseller is entirely unknown to them; P. Mouat, captain; John Marshal, 2d lieutenant; George Robertson, 3d lieutenant; Henry Stacy, purser. The first lieutenant has been abroad seven months, the master three months, and both are still absent, which with the surgeon (who is at present out of town) and those whose names are signed above, were the principal officers of the *Dolphin*."

To this paragraph the following answer was published two days afterwards in the *Gazetteer*:

"Some of the officers belonging to the ship, from motives, perhaps, of a private nature, have disavowed their having any concern in the publication of this volume; and asserted, that they neither know the author or the bookseller. But this amounts to nothing. The author is an officer; but the same motives that induced them to publish their advertisement, obliges him to keep himself conceal'd.

All we pretended to was, that the book we published contained a faithful and true account of what was seen on the voyage, and was written by an officer on board the said ship. This is true, and is a truth which these gentlemen will not contradict, nor, indeed, have they attempted it. Could the author have prefixed his name to the volume without incurring the displeasure of his superiors, he would; but, as that cannot be done, he hopes that so slight a circumstance will not be suffered to invalidate that truth, which the opposers of this publication, and, indeed, all the world cannot contradict."

The truth seems to be, that the book in question is made from one of the ship-journals, kept on board the *Dolphin*, in consequence of the curiosity excited by a report of some gigantic savages having been discovered in the course of the voyage on the coast of *Patagonia*. It is undoubtedly genuine, and contains innumerable facts and incidents that it would have been impossible to feign; the account of the *Patagonians*, however, does not fill quite seven pages of the work, in which, as the editor candidly acknowledges, the reader must not look for that entertainment which many books of the same kind afford, as, fortunately for the adventurers, but unfortunately for the reader, they met with no considerable distress during the voyage, and lost but 12 men out of both ships*. The book is adorned with three cuts, not ill designed or executed, two representing the *Patagonians*, which were certainly drawn from fancy, aided by a verbal description; and one representing a very picturesque scene in one of the islands of the South Seas, said in the title to be seven in number, but appears, by the account, to be eight. It is to be wished that instead of one of them, at

* The other ship was the *Tamar*.

least there had been a chart of the Straits of Magellan, and of the coasts of the principal places mentioned in the narrative; for, without this, the reader has so imperfect and confused a notion of the course, that his imagination cannot accompany the adventurers.

The discovery of the islands in the *South Seas* was the object of the voyage, and the editor has, with great propriety, suppressed the latitudes and longitudes of them, in obedience to government, and to prevent any other nation from availing itself of our discovery.

The Commodore left *Masa Fuero*, called by the Spaniards the lesser *Juan Fernandes*, an island lying in latitude 33 deg. 28 min. south, and in longitude 84 deg. 27 min. west from London, and after a passage of 36 days, steering northward, discovered two small islands, which afforded a very delightful prospect, and perfumed the air with the fragrance of their fruits, but the people were prevented from landing by the *Indians*, who crowded in an hostile manner to the shore, and ran along the coast, watching the boat. To these islands, therefore, they gave the name of the *Islands of Disappointment*. At the distance of about 67 leagues to the W.S.W. they discovered a third island, which all round next the sea was covered with beautiful red and white coral, fine shells and pearls. This they called *Coral Island*; it is about 11 leagues long, and near three broad, but has little fresh water. In the middle of it, however, there is a lake, where the *Indians* catch turtle, of which they saw many shells. They found also great quantities of fish hanging on the limbs of trees to dry, having been caught with pearl hooks, and strong lines of silk grass. Our people saw a place which they concluded to be appropriated to worship; a rude but agreeable avenue opened to a spacious area, in which was a very tall spacious cocoa tree, and before it several large stones, supposed to be altars; from the tree hung the figure of a dog, adorned with feathers; behind the stones was a wooden box that contained the skeleton of a human being, which appeared to have been of an enormous size.

Steering still westward, they came to a fourth island, where they went on shore, being invited by the poor *Indi-*

ans, who flocked round them, singing and dancing, to express their joy. Our people distributed some trinkets among them, and called the island *King George's Island*.

As they proceeded south, they saw a fifth island, abounding with inhabitants, which they called the *Prince of Wales's Island*.

Soon after they saw a sixth island, but it was so surrounded with shoals and breakers that they were obliged to leave it without landing; and, therefore, called it the *Island of danger*.

In a day or two, proceeding west, they saw a seventh island, with a prodigious number of birds upon it of various kinds. It appeared to be uninhabited, and they called it, the *Duke of York*.

In a few days they discovered another island, which they named *Byron*, after the Commodore. It is near 4 leagues from the N. W. to the S. E. and being covered with a great number of trees, appears very fruitful. To the south west of the island you may anchor from 10 fathom water to 37, in a coral bottom; half a mile from the shore, where there is little or no surf. At ten in the morning they sent their boat armed on shore, at which time they saw a multitude of inhabitants, provided with a kind of proas, or *Indian* boats, scattered on different parts of the shore. On the boat's approaching the land, the *Indians* came along-side them, and trafficked with the men, who gave them several trinkets in exchange for their fruit, and other things; and they seemed to be highly delighted both with what they received, and the courteous behaviour of the sailors. Their boats are small, & covered with leaves of trees sewed together; some of them carrying four people, and others only two. They have some resemblance to the proas used by the *Indians* of the *Ladrone Islands*, they having what is termed an outrigger, that is, a frame laid out to the windward, to ballance the little vessel, and prevent its upsetting, which would otherwise infallibly happen from its small breadth in proportion to its length.

These *Indians* are of an olive colour, and have fine long black hair, & their teeth are remarkably white. They are well made, and have strait limbs, and great activity. The men were entirely naked, and though upwards of one hundred of them were in their proas,

proas, there was but one woman among them, and of her they seemed to take great notice; she was distinguished by wearing something about her waist. While the proas were round the ship, one of the *Indians* came on board, and instantly squatted down on his hams, and did not quit that posture till he jumped overboard. It is probable that they enjoy all things in a manner in common amongst themselves, and thence have little idea of property with respect to others. One of them came in his proa under the ship's stern, and jumped in to the gun-room, without being perceived by the men, whence he stole some trifles, which he could conveniently carry away in his hands; and another of them, who had trafficked with one of the men, after giving him strings of beads in exchange for bread, watched his opportunity, and attempted to snatch them again out of his hand, taking to the water, to which they are so habituated that they will frequently stay a minute or more under it.

The account of the *Patagonians* is word for word as follows:

On the 22d of *December* *Terra del Fuego* appeared, extending from the south east by south, to the south west by south, at four or five leagues distance. At eight we discovered a good deal of smoke issuing from different quarters, and, on our nearer approach, could plainly perceive a number of people on horseback. At ten we anchored at 14 fathoms on the north shore, and saw *Cape Virgin Mary*, which appeared over the low neck of land to the east north east, and *Point Possession* to the west by south. We were then about a mile from the land, and no sooner came to an anchor, than the people on shore hallowed to us, and moved their hands; on which we immediately hoisted out all our boats, which we manned and armed.

On our first approaching the coast, evident signs of fear appeared among those in the boat, on seeing men of such enormous size, while some, perhaps to encourage the rest, observed, that those gigantic people were as much surpris'd at the sight of our muskets, as we were at seeing them, though it is highly probable they did not know their use, and had never heard the report of a gun. But this was sufficient to remind us that our fire arms gave us an advantage much

superior to that derived from height of stature, and personal strength. When we had rowed within 20 yards of the shore, we lay on our oars, and observed that great numbers of them surrounded the beach, and by their countenances seemed eagerly desirous of having us land. After the most amicable signs which we were capable of understanding, or they of giving, a signal was made to them to retire backwards; and then the Commodore and chief officers entered upon a short consultation on the propriety of landing. The first officer, fired with the thoughts of making a full discovery in regard to these *Indians*, who had been so much the subject of conversation among the *English*, made a motion to approach nearer, and jump on shore; but the Commodore objected to it, and would not suffer any man to go before himself.

As soon as the *Indians* had retreated from the beach, which they had surrounded in such a manner as to prevent any person's landing, the Commodore with great intrepidity leaped on shore, followed by his officers and men, whom he drew up in a posture of defence. Immediately on our landing they came about us, to the number of 200 or more, looking at us with evident marks of surprize, and smiling, as it should seem, at the great disproportion of our stature.

After many amicable signs, which appeared equally agreeable to both parties, our Commodore, who had the precaution to take with him on shore a great number of trinkets, such as strings of beads, ribbons, and the like, in order to convince them of our amicable disposition, distributed them with great freedom, giving to each of them some, as far as they went. The method he made use of to facilitate the distribution of them, was by making the *Indians* sit down on the ground that he might put the strings of beads, &c. round their necks; and such was their extraordinary size, that in this situation they were almost as high as the Commodore when standing.

They were now so delighted with the different trinkets, which they had an opportunity of viewing, as they hung round their necks, and fell down before on their bosoms, that the Commodore could scarcely restrain them from caressing him, particularly the women, whose large and masculine features corresponded with the enormous

mous size of their bodies. Their middle stature seemed to be about eight feet; their extreme nine and upwards, though we did not measure them by any standard, and had reason to believe them rather more than less.

Their cloathing consisted of the skins of guanacoes, or *Peruvian* sheep, which reached from their shoulders down to their knees; and their hair was long and black, hanging down behind. The faces of the women were painted most extravagantly, and their stature equally surprizing with that of the men. We saw some of their infants in their mothers arms, whose features, considering their age, bore the same proportion. Some of their women had collars on their necks, and bracelets on their arms; but from whence they could procure them was a subject of wonder, as from their great amazement at first seeing us, we conjectured that they had never beheld any civilized beings before. It may, however, be concluded, from the accounts of Sir John Narborough, and others, who have taken notice of these *Indians*, that they doubtless change their situation with the sun, spending the summer here, and in winter removing farther to the north, in order to enjoy the benefit of a milder climate. Hence Sir John, and others have related that they saw men of an uncommon size, at least eight or ten degrees more to the northward; whence it may easily be conjectured, that during one part of the year they may have some intercourse with the *Indians*, who border on some of the *Spanish* settlements, and that from them they might have purchased these ornaments.

Their language appeared to us to be nothing more than a confused jargon, without any mixture of the *Spanish* or *Portuguese*, the only *European* tongues of which it was possible for them to obtain any knowledge, and with which it is probable it would have been mixed had they any immediate intercourse with the *Spaniards* or *Portuguese* of *South America*. These people frequently looked towards the sun with an air of adoration, and made motions with their fingers, in order to make us sensible of any particular circumstance they wanted us to understand. They appeared to be of an amiable and friendly disposition, and seemed to live in great unanimity amongst themselves. After we had

been with them a short time, they made signs for us to go with them to the smoke which we saw at a distance, and at the same time pointed to their mouths, as if they intended to give us some refreshment: but their number being at present greatly superior to ours, and it being not improbable that still greater multitudes might come upon us unawares from the inland country, our Commodore, who was equally remarkable for his prudence and his bravery, thought it not adviseable to venture any farther from the water side.

By the observations we made from the mast head, when we were at about three or four miles distance, and from the smoke we saw rising from different quarters, these *Patagonians* seemed to have no huts to secure them from the weather; but to be entirely exposed, without so much as a tree of a moderate growth to shelter them. Indeed the soil is in general sandy, and the hills, which are very high, are interspersed with vallies, that to all appearance are barren, for we here found neither water nor trees, but only a few shrubs.

We ought not to omit, that the greatest part of those who surrounded us on the shore, were, before our landing, on horseback; but on seeing us make up to them they dismounted, and left their horses at some distance. These horses seemed to be about 16 hands high, and very swift, but bore no proportion to the size of their riders, and seemed to be but in a poor condition.

At length, after making signs that we would depart, with the most plausible promises, by our gestures, of returning to them again from the ship, we left these *Patagonian Indians*, who were so distressed and afflicted at our leaving them, that we heard their cries for a considerable time after.

To this the following particulars, said to have been communicated by another Gentleman on board to the Editor, are added.

When the Commodore and his people were 10 or 12 leagues within the straits, they saw through their glasses many people on shore, of a prodigious size, which extraordinary magnitude they thought to be a deception, occasioned by the haziness of the air, it being then somewhat foggy; but on coming near the land, they appeared of still greater bulk, and made amica-

ble

ble signs to our people to come on shore. That when the ship sailed on to find a proper place of landing, they made lamentations, as if they were afraid our people were going off, and would not land. He also says there were near 400 of them, and about one third of the men on horses not much larger than ours, and that they rode with their knees up to the horses withers, having no stirrups. That there were women, and many children, whom some of our people took in their arms and kissed, which the *Indians* beheld with much seeming satisfaction. That by way of affection and esteem, they took his hand between theirs, and patted it; and that some of those he saw were ten feet high, well proportioned, and well featured; their skins were of a warm copper colour, and they had neither offensive nor defensive weapons. He also says that they seemed particularly pleased with Lieutenant *Cummins*, on account of his stature, he being six feet two inches high, and that some of them patted him on the shoulder, but their hands fell with such force that it affected his whole frame.

The EAST INDIA Inquisitor, No. 6.

THE election of the house list of *East India* directors, promises, as it ought, to produce an effect diametrically opposite to that which was intended. It is now hoped that no compromise will be made with subjects who have all but rebelliously usurped the rights of sovereignty in making war and peace; and having assumed the dignity of princes, and deemed themselves as principles in the war, are now treating their king as their auxiliary and ally. They propose, it seems, with a decency conformable to their preceding conduct, to remunerate him for the service of his troops, with a pecuniary subsidy drawn from those very revenues which have been conquered in *Asia* by his armies. An open avowal of so unjustifiable a design requires no small degree of philosophy and temper, not to be stung into personal invective; but the measure will best pronounce its true estimation, and the opinion of the public express their just sense of those who endeavour to accomplish it.

That all land in distant realms, which have been conquered by the subjects, even in private adventures, undertaken and supported at their

own expence, have constantly, by the constitution, been the right of the crown, is a fact as indisputable as that the sun rose yesterday; that they ought to be applied to the service and emolument of the people, who, by their lives and treasure acquired them, is a justice due to the community of a free kingdom; and that they should be devoted to that purpose is the will of the king, and the endeavour of administration. Notwithstanding these irrefragable truths, the imperious company of *East India* merchants, whose capital consists of but three millions and a half, presume to dispute the right of these territories, which have been subdued in the name, and by the forces of his majesty paid by the whole subjects of *England*; the annual revenue of which amounts to more than their whole capital, according to the opinion of very good judges. These, then, are evident and just causes for the humiliation of this arrogant society, and for depriving them of such unconstitutional possessions.

These particulars, important as they are, form the least considerable of those reasons which offer themselves, for the taking from private hands such enormous sums, and applying them to public benefit. The truth of the contention is, in fact, whether the *East-India* company, or the constitution, shall longer subsist; whether the people of *England* shall be the free subjects of a limited monarchy, or the slaves of a few tyrannous and usurping aristocrats. Is there a disinterested man of common sense in the whole kingdom who does not foresee, that, should the possession of the *Asiatic* territories remain in the hands of the company, that the constitution may speedily be annihilated? Though their stock should rise to three hundred per cent. and amount to more than ten millions, the spirit of the times, which urges the ambition of individuals to the acquiring sovereign power, which might rescind the king's just prerogative, and deny the people bread, will stimulate the great and opulent to purchase that stock, where, besides the advantages of trade, the annual income of territorial revenue is so immense; and then, to what fatal purposes may it not be applied, in future — of —, or to future armies; to not only the territories and sovereignty of *India*, but of *Great Britain*, which may become the event of that pur-

purchase. It seems expedient, therefore, in the highest degree, that these revenues should no longer remain with the company, because the views of arbitrary men, the subversion of the constitution, and the enslavement of the subjects may be accomplished long before the expiration of the charter; and then there may, perhaps, be no need of legislative nor royal consent to obtain another. Hence it manifestly appears, that could this right of possession have been conveyed to them by legislatures, the dignity of the crown, the liberties of the people, the constitution itself, and the rights of human nature, the preservation of which is as necessary to national happiness as light to vision, or food to the sustenance of man; all which ought to supersede all possible grants to individual subjects, and would demand the resuming these lands into the hands of government, and applying their revenues to the exigencies of state.

Shall this company then be permitted, without such grant, to retain that of which they ought to have been deprived had it been made? The present contention between the ministry and these merchants is clearly not for a temporary supply, nor to what height their stock shall be advanced, but whether the freedom or the slavery of this island shall result from the conclusion of it.

It is therefore indispensably necessary that the nation, in like manner with the ministry, exert themselves, by every legal endeavour, to support the measures of government; and, for the sake of themselves, were there no other motive, permit not their sovereign to be treated as a subsidiary ally of his own subjects, and deprived of his just right; for, should the possession of these territories be ratified to the company by the legislature, at that instant your constitution and freedom must receive that stroke, under the agony of which, though it may linger for a while, it must certainly expire.

Such being the fatal effects, it will be then too late to lament, that, from being the happy subjects of a benign and lawful king, and the constituents of a free nation, you are fallen to the mortifying state of being the miserable slaves of a few arbitrary aristocracies, and the insignificant and harrassed individuals of a despotic government. Your oppressors will then listen to your complaints as tenderly as they have done to the cries of mercy from

the *Asiatics*. They will reduce you to silence by putting you to death; and to obedience, by rapine, want, and chains of iron; and they will repeat the same cruelties in this island, which have disgraced humanity, and delug'd with native and innocent blood the plains of *India*. Reflect on this tremendous prospect of national destruction, and of private sufferings; turn your hopes and your petitions to your sovereign, who loves his subjects and wishes their felicity. Address your representatives to the same purposes, and sustain, with becoming firmness and behaviour, this measure of government. Keep these ideas active in your minds, by daily drinking the toasts of loyalty and freedom, "The rights of the crown, and the liberty of the subject; that measures, not men, be the object of popular applause or detestation; success to ministers, whilst they are the friends of the people; and down with that rump of unconstitutional power, the *East India* company."—And, lastly, by pursuing such measures you can alone be free and happy, and those who have now opposed them will then thank you for your vigilance and perseverance.

MR URBAN,

YOU have given us from time to time a very particular account of the vast extent of territory acquired by the *British* arms in *North America*, in *Africa*, and in the *East Indies*. Many of your readers would be glad also to know whether any means are now used, by *British* subjects, to propagate the Christian Religion in those Pagan & idolatrous countries, or whether the chief care of our countrymen has not been to possess themselves of the riches of these lands, and leave the miserable inhabitants to perish in their idolatry without pity and without remorse.

Is it possible that the revenues of *Britain* should have received an addition of so many millions *per Annum* out of those Pagan countries, and that *Great Britain* should use no endeavours to spread there the knowledge of the true God, and his son *Jesus Christ*?

If this last should be the case, do not forget that God may soon take from you all those extensive conquests, and give the honour to another nation of making known to those heathen people that *life and immortality brought to light by the Gospel*.

Yours, &c. T. M.

MI URBAN,

YOU will oblige me if you will communicate to the Publick the following curious piece of antiquity, requesting some of your ingenious correspondents to send an explanation, I am, Sir, &c. R. R.

ABOUT the distance of eight or nine miles from Madrafs or Fort St George, on the coast of Coromandell in the East Indies, is a famous mountain or hill, called St Thomas's mount, on the summit of which, is built a neat church or chapel dedicated to that Saint, and in which the Portuguese of the neighbourhood and others of the Romish persuasion, who inhabit the village at the foot of the mount, perform their devotions. In this chapel and its burying ground, are many antique monuments, relicks, and other curiosities, and all the way up the

stairs or stone steps which lead from the bottom to the top of this hill, for it must be observed the accession to this chapel from the village adjoining, is by several stone steps winding round the side of the hill, and here and there a landing or resting place inclosed with a dwarf wall and stone seats or benches for people to rest themselves on as they ascend or descend. On these resting places many of their dead are deposited, and large handsome marble and other stone slabs laid over them, with arms and inscriptions well cut; many of these inscriptions are in Latin, others in Greek, Hebrew, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Persic, or Malabar, and are in general, well preserved. On the second of those resting or landing places upon a stone of blue marble, I observed the following inscription.

N·SORA·DAL^{CA} O BRAS·CATEL
E·E·S·A·S·V·A·C·V·S O TA·ANO·DE 636.

The above is the manner in which it is cut out on the stone, with the abbreviations, tittles, and form of the letters. The circular rings in the middle, are likewise very irregular, and rather the shape of an egg, than quite round.

Mr URBAN,

I Agree with *Cantuariensis* in your last Magazine "that above all things it behoves men to have just and true notions of the deity." And if there be any thing tending to lead into different ones in Mr Price's dissertations, shall be glad to see it publicly refuted. When he proposed opposing with scriptural proofs, what Mr Price had suggested concerning the final loss of a great part of mankind, I was much pleased, and hoped to have seen a gloomy subject, on which every benevolent person will think as favourably as possible, cleared up on just principles. But on proceeding, found, to my great disappointment, that he did not produce or refer to one passage of scripture*. But this gentleman,

through his great surprize, has mistaken and misrepresented his author's meaning. After quoting the passage

which plainly intimate the contrary. Like as a father pitieth his own children, saith the Psalmist, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him; for he knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are dust. I will not cause my anger to fall upon you, for I am merciful, saith the Lord, by the prophet Jeremiah. And again, Let him that glorieth, glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me that I am the Lord which exerciseth loving kindness, judgement and righteousness in the earth; for in these things I delight, saith the Lord. Moses spake unadvisedly with his lips, David was guilty of two crying sins, and St Peter rebuked and even denied his master, yet on their repentance, they were all restored to grace and favour. Under the gospel, indeed, no penitent sinner can despair of pardon. Jesus Christ gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity. And, after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour towards man appeared, not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he hath saved us. Even in temporal concerns, food and rayment, our saviour forbids an over solicitude by referring his disciples to the animal and vegetable world, who are fed and cloathed by our heavenly father. May we not then in spirituals also draw the same conclusion? If God so cloath

* To obviate this charge, it is necessary here to supply an omission from the M. S. of *Cantuariensis*, being one entire paragraph.

For if now we appeal to revelation, though the author (Mr Price,) seems to think his opinion warranted by the scope of the christian doctrine, and by several intimations of scripture, yet as he has not produced any, I am at liberty to suppose that they will all bear a more favourable construction, and shall mention some

(Gent. Mag. APRIL 1767.)

which shocked him, he asks, "may we not infer, that God will not plunge millions of reasonable creatures in irrecoverable destruction, for those frailties and imperfections, those neglects and omissions, to which he knows they are and must be liable? Yes, we may, with the greatest certainty and evidence of reason and scripture. But what is this to Mr Price? Undoubtedly he detests the contrary, nor is there the least reason for the supposition in his words. They are the *careless with respect to religious virtue*, whose fate he deplores. And is any point taught with greater precision by Christ and his apostles, than that *care and diligence* are necessary to eternal life. See Matt. vii. 13, 14. Rom. ii. 7. Phil. ii. 12.

Your correspondent goes on "I confine myself with the author, to the better sort of men, whom, however, he seems to think inexcusably deficient, and therefore in a desperate state." But there happens to be a defect in this account, which, when attended to, intirely obviates the objection against Mr Price's judgement and charity; he has not given the least hint, as if he thought that the defects of good men, would sink them in destruction, but the *inexcusable* defects of many who are ranked among the better sort of men; knowing, as every one who has any acquaintance with the world must, that many are deemed good sort of men, who have no genuine principle of virtue, merely on account of good nature or some specious quality; and believing, very probably, (which moralists, as well as christian divines teach) that every really good man possesses a principle of universal virtue, which exerts itself in the duties of righteousness, temperance, and piety; and that without such a principle he cannot be saved.

Suppose then, Mr Price's principles generally prevailed, what would be the consequence? Not, as *Cantuariensis* imagines, "that the best men would be the most miserable in this life;" for they have not the least tendency to discourage any sincere, though imperfect christian: or "that any wicked man would be rendered obstinate;" for they don't suggest the necessity of arriving at that perfection in virtue,

which would recommend them to rigid justice. But one would hope, they would induce the wicked and careless to reform and apply to their duty; who, by the loose principles which generally prevail in opposition to them, are encouraged, and made easy in their negligence, though evidently destitute of that holiness without which no man will see the Lord.

Mr Price, no doubt frequently steps out of his closet, and surveys the beauties of the vegetable, and the cheerfulness of the animal creation, with as much pleasure, possibly, as this gentleman. But it may be questioned, if, instead of concluding from the divine bounty which presents itself in the vernal scene, that careless unholy men will be saved, he is not led to look upon their negligence and ingratitude to God, with the greater concern and fear of their effects.

The assertion "that it would have been worth while, &c." can appear strange only to those who mistake its meaning, or are ignorant of the principles on which it is grounded. The happiness of one pious man in the future state, will be vastly greater, than the misery of all the wicked. Their misery will terminate in their destruction, and therefore cannot equal the happiness of a righteous man, which will never end. What led *Cantuariensis* to express his astonishment and horror at this passage, was, I suppose, his belief of the vulgar, but groundless notion, that God will subject all who fall short of happiness, to endless misery. This horrible imagination, naturally tempts men to disbelieve the plain declarations of scripture, concerning the necessity of *prevailing piety and obedience* to divine acceptance, and to set open the gates of heaven to the negligent and impure.

What *Cantuariensis* says about the moral attributes of God, is in my opinion, nothing at all to the purpose. For do these attributes require him to confer everlasting happiness, on those, who neglect to qualify themselves for enjoying it? Far from it! They require him to treat moral agents agreeably to their respective characters: And they will be gloriously displayed in the final scene, by punishing the wicked and slothful, who have not improved the means afforded them, with eternal destruction, and rewarding the sincerely pious and obedient with everlasting joy!

the grass of the field, which to day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall be not much more take care of your rational and immortal souls, O ye of little Faith! Cantuariensis.

Permit me to conclude this letter, with the words in which the *Monthly Reviewers* finish their account of Mr Price's book: "There are few works, where philosophy and piety form so happy an union, as in these Dissertations."

I am, Sir, &c,

EUSEBIUS.

The Case of Vincent Wood, as delivered to his Majesty's Minister at the Court of France.

ON Monday August 18, 1766, between the hours of eleven and twelve at midnight, I was awakened from my sleep at my lodgings in the *Rue d'Enfer*, by a commissary and five or six of his attendants, who demanded my name, and how long I had been in *Paris*. Being greatly surprized at so unexpected a visit, and being deficient in the *French* language, I sent for Mr *Lemoine* to interpret for me, who, by my desire, informed the commissary, that my name was *Vincent Wood*, that I was a surgeon upon the half pay in the royal regiment of artillery; that, with leave of absence from Lord *Granby*, master general of the ordinance, I came to *France* in *February* last, from which time, 'till the 17th of *July*, I had boarded with Mr *Gressier*, between *Boulogne* and *Calais*; that I came to *Paris* on the 4th of this month in company with Mrs *Lemoine*, wife of the said Mr *Lemoine*, and other persons unknown to me, in the *Calais* coach; ever since which I had lodged where he then found me. To this the commissary replied, that he knew much better; that I had been six weeks in *Paris*, and had lodged at the *Hotel du St Esprit*: To convince him of his mistake, I sent for Mrs *Lemoine*, who, relative to my arrival in this capital, confirmed, word for word, all I had told him; and as a further proof, he might have found the same confirmed, by an enquiry at the Bureau, where the *Calais* coach puts up. He then asked me, if I had any acquaintance in *Paris*, and what was my business; I told him, my acquaintance were but few; that I came to improve myself in the *French* language, but that there were in *Paris* three gentlemen, just arrived from *England*, who lodged at the *Hotel de York*, one of whom had been for many years my particular acquaintance. He then asked, if I had father and mother living, and the place of their residence; to all which I gave him full and direct answers; but not contented, he de-

manded the key of my trunk, rifled it from top to bottom, took from me my commission, a note of hand upon a gentleman in *London* for ninety two pounds sterling, and all my letters directed for me at the place of my residence both in *England* and in *France*, amounting to 40 or 50 in number, with many other articles, of which I have no account. From these letters, &c. he must be convinced I was the person that I represented myself to be, yet, without further ceremony, by his order, I was forcibly hurried into a coach, and carried to a most execrable prison; a prison, from its filth and closeness, sufficient to produce a pestilence! There I was delivered to the custody of a merciless turnkey, who first stripped me of my stock, knee, and shoe buckles, garters, handkerchiefs, &c. and afterwards demanded, if I had any *English* guineas; finding I had not, he conducted me into a room loaded with vermine, and destitute of a sufficiency of air for respiration. In this place, from the horrid stench arising from the filth and nastiness of some unhappy wretches then confined in it, I was seized in a few hours with a fever and violent putrid flux: At nine the next morning the turnkey came again, and asked if I wanted for any thing: I told him nothing but pen, ink, and paper, that I might write to the *English* minister to procure justice; to which he replied, I should have neither, nor any opportunity of being known or seen by any of my friends. In this miserable situation I was detained from Monday midnight till near three in the afternoon on the *Friday* following, when, from the noisome air of the place, and the illness I had undergone, I had repeated convulsive fits, which might have proved mortal, had I not providentially been taken into another room to be again examined by the commissary, who then, as before, asked me if I had father and mother living, if I had never gone by any other name, and particularly that of *Morgan*; I assured him that I had not, and that my name was (as I had before informed him) *Vincent Wood*, of which my papers, &c. then in his custody, were a sufficient testimony; whereupon he again delivered me the note of hand, and said I was then at liberty to see my friends, but must still remain a prisoner, which, till the *Monday* following, about six in the evening, I accordingly did,

ly did, when the turnkey came and informed me, upon payment of my expences, I might leave the prison when I pleased, and upon which I was immediately released. On the *Wednesday* following I went to the commissary, and, with all due respect to his office, begged to know for what it was I had been thus imprisoned, and to desire a restoration of my papers, &c. when, instead of giving me the least satisfaction in either respect, he told me he had nothing more to say to me, and, if I was dissatisfied therewith, I must go to *Campeigne* and complain to *Louis Quinze*. From that time 'till the 9th of *Nov.* tho' I had made repeated applications for the recovery of my papers, &c. and they were sensible of their error in imprisoning me, yet it was with the utmost difficulty that I was then able to procure them three months after they were seized.

*The Principles of Mr HARRISON'S
TIME-KEEPER.*

IN this time-keeper there is the greatest care taken to avoid friction as much as can be, by the wheels moving on small pivots, and in ruby-holes, and high numbers in the wheels and pinions.

The part which measures time goes but the eighth part of a minute without winding up; so that part is very simple, as this winding up is performed at the wheel next to the balance wheel, by which means there is always an equal force acting at that wheel, and all the rest of the work has no more to do in measuring time, than the person that winds them up once a day.

There is a spring in the inside of the fusee, which I will call a secondary main spring. This spring is always kept stretched to a certain tension by the main spring, and during the time of winding up the time-keeper, at which time the main spring is not suffered to act, this secondary spring supplies its place.

In common watches in general, the wheels have about one third the dominion over the balance, that the balance spring has; that is, if the power the balance-spring has over the balance be called three, that from the wheels is one; but, in this my time-keeper, the wheels have only about one eightieth part of the power over the balance, that the balance-spring has; and it must be allowed, the less

the wheels have to do with the balance, the better. The wheels in a common watch having this great dominion over the balance, they can, when the watch is wound up, and the balance at rest, set the watch a going; but when my time-keeper's balance is at rest, and the spring is wound up, the force of the wheels can no more set it a-going than the force of the wheels of a common regulator can, when the weight is wound up, set the pendulum a vibrating; nor will the force from the wheels move the balance when at rest, to a greater angle, in proportion to the vibration that it is to fetch, than the force of the wheels of a common regulator can move the pendulum from the perpendicular, when it is at rest.

C My time-keeper's balance is more than three times the weight of a large sized common watch balance, and three times its diameter; and a common watch balance goes through about six inches of space in a second, but mine goes through about twenty four inches in that time; so that, had my time keeper only these advantages over a common watch, a good performance might be expected from it. But my time-keeper is not affected by the different degrees of heat and cold, nor agitation of the ship; and the force from the wheels is applied to the balance in such a manner, together with the shape of the balance spring, and (if I may be allowed the term) an artificial cycloid, which acts at this spring; so that from these contrivances, let the balance vibrate more or less, all its vibrations are performed in the same time, and therefore, if it go at all, it must go true. So that it is plain from this, that such a time keeper goes entirely from principle, and not from chance.

*An Extract from Ambrose Beurer's
Dissertation on the Osteocolla.*

THE stone osteocolla has several names given it, but the most common is osteocolla from the Greek word *οστέον*, bone, and *κόλλα*, glue; it is also called, *lapis ostites*, *ollosleos*, *ossina*, *ossifana*, *ossifraga*, *lapis Asiaticus*, *pierre de monti*, *lapis Morochius*, *flores arenæ*, *fossile arborescens*, *lapis sabilis*, *lapis arenosus*, [to which the author subjoins ten German names.]

The ancients were unacquainted with the nature of this stone; some sup-

supposing it to be petrified bones, others, a species of gypsum or plaster.

The osteocolla grows in the dutchy of *Grossen*, in *Silesia*, *Pomerania*, *Hesse*, *Saxony*, *Poland*, at *Darmstadt*, *Heidelberg*, *Spire*, *Pena* in *Mecklenburg*, in the marquisite of *Brandenburg*, near *Beskau*, *Sonneberg*, and *Drossen*. The soil in which it grows is always sandy and barren, and the only trees under which it is found are poplars.

Kreuter met with one representing the figure of a house or cattle, but it seems rather to have been a tophus than an osteocolla. And *Mercurius* was certainly mistaken, when he gave that name to petrefactions and calcareous tophuses, *Hermanus* pronouncing these last to be rather *bolaria* or *cisti*.

As to its production, it grows, as has been said, in sandy ground, some feet deep, and has the figure of a root. The largest can hardly be grasped with both hands, but they vary in size, like other roots.

The osteocolla, while it remains under ground, is always soft like clay, and when rubbed with the hand, grows quite tallowish; but when exposed to the air, it hardens like chalk, and assumes the same colour. In its original state, it appears like a mixture of grey, yellow and white clay, and sand sticks plentifully to its outside; and it is with infinite labour and care that it can be taken up entire; for at first, a small part only must be uncovered, cleansed, and exposed to the action of the air to harden; and then the part so managed, must be again carefully covered with boards to prevent the rain or moisture coming to it, which will effectually defeat all endeavours to preserve it; and this method of uncovering, cleansing and covering again, must be repeated till the whole is cleared and dried; which in variable seasons will take up several months.

Authors differ in classing the osteocolla among the vegetable or mineral substances. Most of the ancients, as has been already observed, have mistaken it for bones that have undergone some accidental change; which others again deny, as no traces of animal parts have ever been discovered in it by chemical processes; nor any fragments of bones been found near where it grows. *Erasmus* has written the best upon it. Those who will not admit the osteocolla among the animal, have ranged it among the mi-

neral substances; in which they are certainly right. Professor *Teichmeyer* indeed calls it a marle; but M. *Henckel* of the board of mines, classes it among the minerals, yet says nothing of its production. Professor *Juncker* says, it is generated in the sand, but he likewise leaves the manner undecided. My opinion is, that it is a root, to which the sand adheres, and by degrees produces the osteocolla; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion, as upon enquiry, I found near *Terne*, in the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, a withered twigg, and a green shoot from a rotten stump, the uppermost part of which was wood still, but the root or lowermost part was wholly transformed into pure osteocolla; and this stump I had reason to believe was the remains of a tree which the people of the country call a species of poplar.

Its origin, therefore, is to be sought for in the remains of the black poplar, the timber of which being first cut down, and the stem or stump rotted, the osteocolla grows by degrees from the remaining root; for in all the parts of the osteocolla, something of woodiness is discoverable, which, when thoroughly rotted, crumbles away and leaves those innumerable perforations which give it the appearance of bone; and that it is peculiar to this tree may be presumed from this, that though osteocolla has been diligently sought for in the roots of other trees growing on the same ground with the poplar in which it is found, yet nothing like it has ever been discovered. From all which, these conclusions, I think, may be fairly deduced.

I. That the soil in which it is found is not the efficient cause of its growth.

II. That wherever osteocollo is found, there is or has been poplar.

III. That whoever finds osteocolla will plainly perceive it has been a root, And,

IV. That wherever osteocolla abounds, there will be seen a bony-like substance projecting from the ground, which has given rise to the vulgar notion, that it grows and blossoms.

Be this however at it may, where-ever, these bony-like excrescences appear, by digging a span deeper, osteocolla will certainly be found; and though the parts that are above ground be hard, those underneath are always soft.

M. *Beurer* tried the osteocolla in various menstruums to discover the quantity

quantity dissolvable in each, and for this purpose infused half a drachm of the osteocolla in half an ounce of each menstruum: The oil of vitriol dissolved four grains of it; the solution was yellow; and the sediment a cream colour. The spirit of vitriol reduced the whole to a salt. The spirit of nitre dissolved one scruple and four grains of it; and the acid of common salt, one scruple and six grains; aqua fortis dissolved one scruple and four grains, and distilled vinegar one scruple and a half.

By distillation on an open fire, the osteocolla yields a urinous spirit; a fixed alkali being poured upon it, produces an immediate effervescence; the sediment converted to a lixivium with pure water is quite tasteless, though oil of vitriol poured upon the osteocolla in a retort over a gentle fire, will separate from it an acid of common salt.

M. Beurer endeavoured to reduce part of the sediment to a calx, but without effect.

Its use in medicine is absorbent; and it is by some applied in the cure of the fluor albus.

Mr URBAN,

IN common speech, and sometimes in writing, the loss of reputation and loss of character pass for the same thing: but this is surely inaccurate. An upright minister may by the clamours of a restless faction, become unpopular and lose his reputation; as an individual (more easily) be robbed of his by a junto of bad neighbours. And therefore my rule is, when any scandals are propagated to the disreputation of a person to whom I am not particularly known, to inform myself what sort of neighbours he has; and this has seldom failed to direct me to the truth. In circumstances like these, a virtuous man may suffer irreparably in his reputation, while his *real character* will remain unhurt; intrinsic to himself, known to God, and approved by his own conscience.

I am, Sir, &c,

A Description of the Lake of Killarney, in a letter to the Earl of Pomfret.

My LORD, Killarney, Oct. 5. 176

I Had the honour yesterday of dining with Lord Kenmare: he owns the village whence I now write, and large tracts of land about this celebrated lake, of which he is also Lord,

You were acquainted with him at Turin: He fully answers the character you gave him for politeness and good sense: He invited us because we were strangers, and entertained us with an ease and affability that gave double relish to the elegance of his provision.

A As no boats are suffered to go upon the lake without his permission, we were obliged to ask it. He complied with great civility, ordering a small piece of cannon to accompany us, in order to shew the strength and variety of the echoes, for which this lake is so highly celebrated; and our own servant carried a *French horn*.

The computed length of the lower lake is six miles, and the breadth four at the widest part. The ground on the Killarney side rises gently from the shore into small pleasant hills crowned with verdure, and stored with good herds of cattle, with here and there a cabin. On the opposite side, there rise from the edge of the water huge inaccessible mountains, which wind very intricately round to the upper lake, at the top of which they meet with others that slope away on the contrary side; so that the upper lake is entirely surrounded by stupendous hills, and there are but few places whereat you can with any safety put ashore. The torrents that pour down on every hand with amazing impetuosity, contribute much to the magnificence of the landscape. After great rains, you see them in the highest perfection. One of these called the river Lane, gives the name of Lough-lane to this extensive lake.

Not far from hence is the eagle's nest, a most stupendous rock, covered in many places with trees and shrubs, in several cavities of which, the land eagle, and the osprey, or water eagle, build their nests; and we saw them in our voyage, often on the wing in pursuit of their prey. Under this immense rock we rested for some time, in order to try the echo, which has here a most astonishing effect; our single *French-horn* had the harmony of a full concert, and one discharge of our little piece of cannon was multiplied into a thousand reports, with this addition, that when the sounds seemed faint, and almost expiring, they revived again, and then gradually subsided: It equals the most tremendous thunder.

There are several islands, as well on the upper as lower lake; on which are

are many decayed hermitages and ruined buildings, formerly sacred to solitude, sanctity, and religion. The upper lake is much more contracted in breadth than the lower; yet it is said to cover a thousand acres of land; double that number forms the bed of the latter. The islands also on this are more numerous, and in them nature exhibits a different aspect: some, for example, are crowned with trees, shrubs, and the most beautiful evergreens; others are covered with heath only, as the Rabbit island: *Donoghoe's* prison is only a bare, barren rock; while nature seems lavish of her gifts to *Innisfallen*, the largest island upon any of these lakes, being above two miles in circumference, and about a mile a cross. The pasture of this island is so rich, that it fattens cattle sooner than any known part of the world; and, that, all the year round, without the necessity of any kind of dry fodder. All sorts of corn thrive amazingly, and fruits and garden-stuff arrive very early at maturity. Here are the ruins of an ancient monastery, which occupied a large extent of ground, most delightfully situated.

The son of that *O'Donoghoe*, who gave name to the rock just mentioned, and lived, I think in the seventh century, having, on a quarrel with his father, ravaged the neighbouring country, the natives fled to *Innisfallen* for safety, with whatever substance they could save, and lodged it in the sacred asylum. He pursued them with his followers, and, paying no regard to the sanctuary, made a great slaughter even in the body of the church, afterwards carrying away whatever plunder he could lay his hands on. The natives imagine, that at this time there are vast riches lying buried in this island, and thrown into the lake. This *O'Donoghoe* was one of the princes of the country, and is famous in the old *Irish* legends. *Derrick's Letters.*

Narrative of the Proceedings before the High Court of Admiralty against John Winn, otherwise Power, mariner, for Piracy and Murder. (See p. 142.)

SAMUEL WELLS, being sworn, deposed, That he belonged to the *Albany*, a merchant vessel, and was sent on board the *Polly*, with six others at *Bassan*, on the coast of *Africa*, to lend a hand to work her down to *Anamaboe* in *April* last; that *John Fox* was master of the *Polly*, and the prisoner,

John Winn, a foremast man of the same; that as they were going to *Anamaboe*, they stopped at *Cape Apollonia*, after sailing two days, where they staid only one night; that, captain *Fox* going ashore, *Wells* the deponent, *Robert Fitzgerald*, *William Hughes*, and *John Tomlin*, had the watch upon deck, between eight and nine in the evening, the prisoner being then below; but that the prisoner soon after coming up upon the quarter deck to him, and asking if he saw a canoe coming? to which he answered, No: He then took hold of his nose, and said, 'Upon pain of your life, don't speak a word.' That then, going down into the cabin, he handed up some pistols to *William Hughes*, which *Hughes* carried to the main deck, and that the prisoner, coming up again, ordered him, the deponent, to go and loose the sails, which he did: That he the deponent then went down upon the main deck, and hearing a pistol go off, soon learned that the mate was shot through the shoulder; that the prisoner and others were armed all night, and that *Winn* came forward to *Peter Jourdan*, and threatened to blow his brains out, if he did not do as he ordered him: That he ordered him, *Jourdan*, to go and fetch some grog, that is, rum and water, and that they kept drinking heartily all night; that in the morning they called all hands up to swear to be true to Capt. *Power* of the *Bravo*, the prisoner having called himself captain *Power*, and altered the ship's name to that of the *Bravo*; and that the prisoner having put a pistol into *Peter Jourdan's* mouth, and threatened to blow out his brains, he then, seconded by *John Potts*, *William Hughes*, *Robert Fitzgerald*, and *John Tomlin*, ordered them aft.

Being asked, whether *Tomlin* was armed? he answered he was not at first; and further said, that, when they went aft, *William Hughes* had got a prayer book belonging to the prisoner to swear them all, and that *Potts* and all that were concerned together required them to take an oath, the prisoner then standing at the table with a brace of pistols in his hands.

Being desired by the court to repeat the words made use of, when they were required to swear, he said, it was, To swear to be true to captain *Power* of the *Bravo*, and to one another, and to obey his command. He also related a circumstance whilst they were swearing

swearing, of the prisoner's shooting *Adam Mercer* through the cheek, when he was just come up upon deck; but he did not know, whether the pistol went off by accident, or not. It was, however, not attended with fatal consequences.

Wells being next examined, in regard to the murder of the negro-man, deposed, That this negro was a free-man belonging to *Bassan*, and, in two or three days after they were out at sea, going a pirating to the windward, was employed in splitting some wood forward: That *Robert Fitzgerald*, having observed the negro making motions to the slaves, and to throw something overboard, went and told the prisoner of it, whereupon the prisoner, coming down from the quarter deck, lashed him up to the rail by his hands, and his feet to a handspike, and, taking a cat-of-nine-tails, flogged him three or four minutes; but, not having patience to flog him longer, he took a cutlass from out of the boat, and fell to cutting him all round the body, and cut him downright, and wounded him much.

Being asked how many cutts he gave him; and where himself, the deponent, was at that time? He answered, that he could not be positive to the number of the cuts, and that he was then aft under the awning, about three or four yards from the prisoner, who calling for another cutlass, saying the one he had was not good enough, ordered him, the deponent, to go and get another: That, having brought him up another, he fell to cutting him again about the head and round the body, and did not mind where he cut him: That the prisoner then ordered *Fitzgerald* to give him a cut or two, and he gave him two or three cuts; and that, having repeated the same order to *Potts* to cut him, he did so also, all with the second cutlafs: That the black bled mightily about the head and body, before those two cut him, being almost dead when *Fitzgerald* came, though life was in him, but he could not speak: That *Potts*, without any one bidding him, took a carpenter's broad axe, and cut the negro's head off, and then threw the head and body overboard.

Being asked on his cross examination, the condition of the negro, when the prisoner left him to *Fitzgerald*, whether he was not alive, and might have live? He answered, That he

could not live after he was cut to that degree: that he was cut all round about his sides and his head; and that he had been quite mad, and cried out very much; but was almost dead before *Fitzgerald* cut him.

Being asked again, how many of the seven that came from the *Albany* were engaged in the mutiny? He said, there were five of them, viz. *Richard Thomas*, *William Hughes*, *John Potts*, *Robert Fitzgerald*, and *Charles Day*; and that *Adam Mercer* was the other that came from the *Albany*, but was not engaged with them, as was not himself, the deponent.

Peter Jourdan, being sworn, related all the circumstances that *Wells* did concerning the murder of the negro, who was a freeman, and a pledge aboard the ship for two slaves, and whose offence seemed to be nothing more than heaving a chip overboard, as he was cutting some wood in the afternoon on the deck. The circumstances of the behaviour of *Winn* and his associates, in regard to the mutiny and piracy, were also the same, except a few particulars, concerning a design of killing him, the deponent *Jourdan*, *Adam Mercer*, and the chief-mate; the two last of which were shot at; the chief mate whose name was *Jenkins*, by the prisoner, whom he had called out of the cabin, and firing a pistol at, wounded him in the shoulder; and *Adam Mercer* by the prisoner also, three slugs having passed through his cheek, and two lodged in his neck, which he, the deponent *Jourdan*, cut afterwards out with his lancet.

In regard to himself and *Jenkins*, the deponent *Jourdan* said, that their lives were partly saved by the interposition of *Tomlin*, who told the prisoner, 'what signifies killing one another? We'll make them work the vessel for us.' So there was nothing done to them; though afterwards the prisoner had threatened to take away the deponent's life, by clapping a pistol loaded and cocked into his mouth, and shortly after had snapped a pistol five times at one *W. Ainsworth*.

Some persons appeared to the prisoner's character: but, being found guilty, he received sentence immediately, to be executed on the *Monday* following, being the 2d of *March*, at Execution dock, and his body to be dissected; but was respited till *Tuesday* the 10th, when he suffered according to his sentence. (see p. 142.)

A Letter from a young Lady to her Friend.

MADAM,

THE circumstances of the affair which you say you have heard from common report, and which you are desirous of having more perfectly related, were as follows:

It happened, some years ago, that a young gentleman came to settle in the country where we lived; and being very genteel, and well bred, my father invited him to his house, and he accepted the invitation with complaisance and modesty.

He soon became very frequent in his visits, and being of a very clever and ingenious turn of mind, my father grew vastly fond of him, and took his advice in the laying out part of his plantations. You may imagine that I, being the only young lady in the house, was not unnoticed by him, and being very polite, he was ready to do any thing he thought would oblige me. I received his civilities with a freedom which was natural to me, and my father and mother's fondness for him laid me under no restraints; nay, they often expressed their wishes to me that he might go further in his assiduities. I freely own to you, that so engaging a young man, and the first too with whom I had any degree of intimacy; his particular attention to me, and my parents good opinion of him, engaged my approbation too, and made some impression on my heart; I was therefore very desirous to know more about him, and learn his character: but he being quite a stranger in the country, such an enquiry was impossible, which made me very uneasy.

He had a very good character all about us, and was generous and good natured, two qualities, which you know, Madam, suit with my taste. He continued this intimacy near half a year, and grew daily more agreeable to me; but being determined to give no encouragement without just grounds, I continued my usual behaviour to him. On a sudden he grew less lively, and more thoughtful than usual, tho' his visits were more frequent. I avoided all opportunities of private conversation with him, as I wished him to apply to my parents, in case he designed to propose any thing serious to me; But my precautions were in vain; for one day as I was walking in the park, he suddenly joined me, when I thought he had

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been hunting with my father; which I observing to him, he answered, That he could do nothing till he knew whether I would condescend to make him happy. So abrupt an answer surprized me, and I made little return, but that I did not understand him; he said, I was too cold for encouragement, and too engaging to be left; on which I answered, That if he had any thing to say that required a serious answer, I begged he would apply to my father, as I never would give one till I knew his mind. He started back, and said, he *could not* do that; this surprized me; but thinking he meant from bashfulness, and I own too, my wishes for his proceeding, made me add, that if my parents approved, I would make no objection.

This, I suppose, shewing him the favourable opinion I had towards him, a mixture of hope and fear seemed to seize him, and he said with some eagerness, But cannot you give *your* consent without them, and we may have *theirs* afterwards? He then run on in the usual love stile; and ended with saying, he would order every thing with the greatest secrecy, and a chaise should be ready that night. I was so struck with these last words, that I had not power to answer him, but parted from him abruptly, and went into the house, to which I had brought him, on purpose to put an end to the conversation. As soon as I came in, I went to my chamber, you may imagine, not a little discomposed at what had passed; it gave me a very different idea of him, and yet I could not forget I loved him: I debated a long time with myself whether I should tell my parents or not; but an unwillingness to give them uneasiness, made me resolve on silence; and I determined also to appear no way different to him before them. I concluded, however, to have no more conversation with him, if possible, and that evening left him alone with my mother, whose good nature, and being quite void of all form, and very fond of him, I thought might induce him to open his heart to her.

When I was by myself, I began to revolve every thing in my own mind, and what I should do if he again pressed me to his first design, I rejected it much in my own mind; but it hung on me, his saying he could not speak to my father; lest it should proceed from private reasons (which was what

I fear

I feared) then, said I to myself, it is all over, and he can never be mine. This thought agitated me much, and I found he had made deeper impressions on my heart than I myself knew of; and shall I then refuse my own happiness? At length I determined, that if he pressed it to me again, and refused to speak to my parents, I would consent.

From the moment I took this resolution, I really believe I was the most miserable being upon earth: I could neither eat nor speak; every body I saw I thought would discover it in my looks; the sight of my parents cut me to the heart. However, I kept myself up with thinking others had done it before, and had, as he said, been reconciled afterwards. I could not sleep one wink all that night, contriving the best way of doing it, whether to trust any body with me, or go alone, and when and where to set out.

No one before execution suffered more than I did that night; my mother observed I looked ill, but I made some slight complaint, and returned to my room as fast as I could, where I again thought on this affair; sometimes delighted with it, but mostly uneasy how to contrive it. But I determined again to sit down coolly and consider it over, and whether I should do it or not. Immediately a thousand reasons occurred which made against it; duty and affection to my parents strongly forbid it, and on farther consideration it appeared an act contrary to decency and honour. Having determined on the answer proper for a refusal, I thought it so much more becoming me than accepting would be, that I at length resolved to reject it.

I instantly felt myself relieved, as from the deepest misery, and a comfort like ease after exquisite pain made me composed and happy. While I was rejoicing at my return to my reason, as I called it, (and indeed it was so in some measure) I took up a book to read that lay on my table, which proved a novel, and opened it just where a young lady was returned from such an elopement, and her parents reconciled, and all things happy. I threw the book from me in a rage, determined never to read one of them again, since their whole intention is to palliate what, on cool reflection, nothing can excuse.

I had not long concluded on my conduct for the future, when he entered my room; I started at the sight of him, and feared his errand. He began upbraiding my cruelty; I asked him if he had spoke to my parents, as I desired him? He said he had before told me he could not; that there was but one way to make him happy, and it would be a much shorter way than the usual tedious ones of lawyers and deeds, and he should think so much ceremony as must follow, would be very disagreeable to me too; on this, finding he was still determined on the same thing, I immediately looked on him with some indignation, but told him with calmness, that though such a proposal did not deserve an answer, yet, as I found my former silence had not made him desist, I should answer it now in a few words. I was very sorry, I said, to find he had so mean an opinion of me, as to think me capable of such an act, and was much concerned if I had given any reason for such an opinion. That marriage, I thought, was of too serious a nature to begin it with an action that must give the person with whom I was to live alone for life, but a mean opinion of my understanding and integrity, since it was contrary to reason, honour, and modesty, and as it was a breach of duty and affection, must give him but little hopes of the continuance of them to him; and neither could I have so good an opinion of any person that could make such an offer as to desire I should trust myself with him for life.

He seemed struck with this answer, and said, with great discomposure, that if every body was of my opinion, there would be few such expeditions; and then, assuming the air of gayety and disdain, said, it must be great want of spirit to refuse so clever an expedition; and he knew several young ladies that would not have refused his offer. I said, I thought it shewed more want of spirit not to be able to refuse one so much to our disgrace, nor to reject it with the contempt it deserved; that I was sorry I was particular in this way of thinking; that one or two refusals would make the gentlemen leave off such strange proposals, treat us in the manner they ought, and also do us more honour than any match that could be obtained that way; and, therefore, if he had nothing to say but

a repetition of his request, I begged to be excused any further conversation with him. Seeing me determined, he took his leave, with the same appearance of contempt and indignation, though it seemed to cover approbation, and some affection.

He dined with us that day; but his discomposure was visible; he took his leave early that evening, and gave me a hint at parting, that it was the last we should have; and it proved so, for before it was light next morning he left the country, leaving, as we found afterwards, every thing unpaid for, and some of his tradespeople were great losers by him.

My father and mother were greatly surprised at this, and at all we heard afterwards, as his behaviour no way betrayed him. I felt myself, I freely own, sorry at losing my good opinion of him; but when that was gone, I easily lost my affection for him: I learnt some years after, that he was quite expert in those methods, and always conformed his behaviour to his company, both abroad and in *England*, by which means he was always sure to gain acquaintance. He proved a broken tradesman's son, who lived by his wits, and appeared either good or bad, according to those he got acquainted with.

Thus I escaped being ruined and miserable for ever; and though all such purposes may not be really so bad in their circumstances, they must have partly the same principles. Some years after, I told my parents all my story, to their great surprize, and had the satisfaction of having their entire approbation; and that I have yours too, Madam, is a great additional happiness: Indeed I should not have deserved my present, in the best man in the world, had I not acted as I did. I am sorry to entertain you with nothing but myself, but it was your own commands, which having obeyed, I hasten to conclude, and shall subscribe
Your faithful and sincere AMANDA.

Mr URBAN,

THE Measles, though not so fatal as the Small-pox, is yet attended in the natural way with many dangerous symptoms, and often produce very troublesome effects. I would therefore beg leave to recommend to the public the practice of inoculation in this distemper as well as the other, and am confident that by this method

many may be preserved from that malignant sort which often proves mortal, and is always dangerous.

Dr *Francis Hume*, was the first who attempted this practice at *Edenburgh* about nine years ago, since which, many physicians in that country have followed his example, though I do not find it is much encouraged in *England*; though in the small-pox it is now become universal.

The method is easy, may be performed with safety by a careful nurse, and is not attended with the remotest danger.

Dip only a little bit of cotton, or lint, in the watry humour that stands in the eyes of persons ill of the measles about the time of the crisis, make a slight scratch in the skin of the arm, above the elbow, of the person to be inoculated, put the wetted pledget upon the incision, and cover it with a bit of sticking plaister to keep it on; and this, without farther trouble, will produce the measles in a gentle and favourable degree, which, during the whole course of it, will want no other care but that of keeping the patient moderately warm, nor any attendance but that of watching the fever, and encouraging the crisis, which, in a few days, will carry off the infection, and compleat the cure. This epidemic disease should be communicated to those young subjects who have not yet had it, when it makes its first appearance in any neighbourhood, by which the dangerous symptoms that often attend it will be effectually prevented.
I am, Sir, &c. J. Cook.

Mr URBAN,

I AM entirely of opinion with the author of *The Farmer's Letters* (see p. 130) that the most effectual way of making meat cheap, will be to introduce into general practice the use of oxen in the cultivation of land; but as this cannot be immediately done, a period should be fixed by the legislature for that purpose; for instance, at the end of 6 years; in which period there may be 3 compleat rears of bullocks, capable of working; for at two years old a bullock is judged strong enough to work. The manner of working them should be single, and in that direction they will walk as fast at their work as horses, and endure the heat and fatigue of the summer full as well. 'Tis working them double that occasions their heating and tiring; they re-

receive the warm breath from each other's nostrils, and are continually heaving against each other. By this general use of oxen there would not only be a great saving in the consumption of oats, as the author of the *Farmer's Letters* has well observed, but there will be always plenty of cattle for fattening, which will keep down the price of all other provisions, and several articles in trade, as tallow, hides, &c. will be greatly multiplied.

Though the expediency of this practice, not to say the necessity of it, appears to me self evident, yet I am persuaded it will never become general without an act of the legislature to enforce it; I would therefore humbly hope, that as the circumstances of the times seem to require the utmost exertion of parliamentary wisdom, this may be taken into consideration, for the sake of the labouring poor.

Another article I would beg leave to propose, through the channel of your Magazine, to the worthy members of the society for encouraging useful arts, and that is a premium for inventing some simple machine for thrashing grain. 'Tis impossible to calculate the loss that attends the present method of thrashing, through the laziness of the workmen; but, what is worse, there are hardly any labourers to be got who will confine themselves to the barn. It is so disagreeable an employ, that you cannot hire a servant but what will make it one part of the agreement, that he will not be confined to thrashing.

The argument, that such an invention would deprive many poor labourers of work, is entirely groundless, because workmen in husbandry get annually more and more scarce, most of them chusing to place their sons out to trades. To procure some men to work in the field, and some to thrash in the barn at the same time, is impossible, especially in the spring time, when pasture land and meadow ground should be guttered.

I am certain no two articles can be more for the advantage of agriculture than the two before-mentioned, if carried into execution; and, therefore, hope soon to see such a machine in common use, and oxen only used to cultivate the land. I am, &c.

*** [Mr Tull. of Prosperous, used young steers, yoked single in his horse-hoeing husbandry, as more steady and tractable than horses, by which he saved considerably.]

Particulars of the Life of Gen. Stanwix.

AS no authentic intelligence has ever been received of the *Eagle*, Capt. Sugars, since the 29th of October last, the day she proceeded on her voyage from *Dublin* to *Holyhead*, there is all the reason in the world to believe that every soul on board must have perished in the sea. Among the number involved in this fatal catastrophe, was a family, considerable in point of rank and property, but much more respectable for the many excellent qualities by which every individual of it was so remarkably distinguished. With sorrow it is that I am obliged, on this mournful occasion, to mention the names of General *Stanwix*, his lady, and daughter. The General, having passed the whole summer in reviewing the troops in *Ireland*, was returning to attend his service in the *British* parliament, and may therefore not unjustly be said to have suffered in the double vocation of an officer and a representative. He died Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, Lieutenant Governor of the *Isle of Wight*, Colonel of the King's regiment of foot, and member of Parliament for *Appleby*. He was nephew and heir to Brigadier General *Stanwix*, who served with reputation in the wars of *Queen Anne*, and his first commission was dated in 1706.

The long peace that ensued after the treaty of *Utrecht*, rendered it extremely difficult for military gentlemen to rise in their profession: Accordingly at the commencement of the war with *Spain* in 1739, Mr *Stanwix* was no more than an old captain of grenadiers. During the peace, however, he had applied with diligence to his duty, and had acquitted himself with uncommon applause in the character of an Adjutant. In 1741 he was promoted to a majority of marines, and in 1745 to be Lieutenant Colonel to a regiment which was raised by the Marquis of *Granby*, on account of the Rebellion. In 1749 he was appointed equerry to his Royal Highness *Frederick*, Prince of *Wales*; in 1752 he was advanced to the government of *Carlisle*, which city he then represented in parliament; and in 1754 he received the commission of deputy quartermaster-general of his Majesty's forces.

Such was his situation at home, when, by the untoward aspect of our affairs in the plantations, by the defeat of General *Braddock*, and the alarm

harming progress of the *French*, it became necessary to support the colonies with vigour, and for that purpose to send over large supplies of troops from hence, and to levy others on the spot. In that critical juncture, when an object of no less importance than the vast continent of *North America* was at stake, Mr *Stanwix* was among the foremost of those who voluntarily offered to engage in that new and hazardous service. In *January 1756* he was constituted colonel commandant of the first battalion of the *Royal American* regiment; and his only son, a youth of great hopes, was at the same time appointed a captain in that battalion. Not long after their arrival in *America*, this promising young gentleman was carried off by a violent fever, the consequence of the climate. Severe as this shock must have been to a tender and affectionate parent, Mr *Stanwix* never lost sight of the duty he owed to his country, nor did he entertain a thought of returning to *England*, till such time as, by the glorious success of his Majesty's arms, and the almost total annihilation of the power of *France* on that continent, the *British* empire in *America* was established on the most firm and solid foundation.

In 1754 Mr *Stanwix* had the misfortune to lose his first truly excellent Lady. In 1763 he married his second, a daughter of *Marmaduke Sowle*, Esq; commissioner of appeals in the excise, and formerly field officer in the army; a man of singular worth and honour in every relation of life: Her mother, a *Holmes* of the *Ile of Wight*, had the satisfaction of seeing at once in her three brothers, a Lord, a General, and an Admiral. By this Lady, whose very extraordinary qualifications it would indeed be difficult to enumerate; his domestic happiness was again compleated; and though it did not please God to bless them with any children, yet was this consideration the less material, as the General still had remaining, out of the issue of his former marriage, an amiable and accomplished daughter, the joy of his heart, the delight of his old age.

It might now have been hoped, that the General, after threescore years spent in the service of his king and country, should have lived, for some time, at least, to enjoy the sweets of public peace, and private felicity. There was the greater reason to ex-

pect a prolongation of his days, as notwithstanding his advanced age, he had all the life, spirit, and activity of a much younger man. With an easy constitution, and an upright carriage, his faculties were unimpaired; his understanding sound and vigorous. Providence, however, to whose unsearchable ways it is our duty to submit with patience and resignation, thought fit to order it otherwise; and to imbitter the last moments of his life with the dreadful circumstance of seeing all that was most dear and valuable to him involved in the same inextricable calamity.

MR URBAN,
MR *Guthrie*, who is now publishing a new history of *Scotland*, strongly opposes the commonly received opinion, that the *Scots* came originally out of *Ireland* into *Scotland*; and supposes that they settled in *Scotland* near the same period as they did in *Ireland*. To this account I cannot assent, for these reasons; 1st. Mr *Guthrie* has not produced the testimony of any credible author to confirm his opinion, which he would not have omitted if he could have found any writer whose authority might have corroborated his sentiments. 2^{dly}, The most authentic writers assure that the *Scots* settled in *Ireland* before they came into this island. *Camden de Hibernia* says, from *Bede* and *Isidore*, that they called *Ireland* *Scotia*, and that *Scotland* was named *Scotia a Scotis incolis, et inde Scotia nomen cum Scotis in Britanniam nostram commigrasse*. The testimony of *Bede* is in Lib. I. cap. 1. *Hibernia propria, Scotorum patria*. 3^{dly}, The most eminent Scotch writers have unanimously espoused this opinion, as *Fordun*, *Boethius*, and *Buchanan*, in whom the list of the Scotch monarchs begins thus.—*Fergusus primus Scotorum rex, filius Ferquardi regis Hibernie, regnare incepit anno ante Christi Servatoris in carne adventum trecentesimo trigesimo; regnavit annis xxv. et naufragio periit ad scopulum Fergusis (Carickfergus vernacule) in mare Hibernie*. I have made this quotation to shew the opinion of the Scotch writers concerning the origin of their nation, but believe the Scotch claims to such remote antiquity groundless and chimerical, and that they never had any considerable settlement in *Britain* till about the year 500, as Mr *Innes* hath proved in his critical essay, Vol. II. p. 690. 4^{thly}, Mr *Guthrie* thinks, that

in the year 632 the dominions of the Scots were confined to *Argyleshire* and the western parts of that kingdom, which seems to prove that the *Scotch* nation came into those parts first from *Ireland*, and that this migration was of a late date, since otherwise that brave people would probably have extended their conquests further into the country.

I am, &c. CANDIDUS.

An Extract of Mr WM. BARTRAM'S Observations in a Journey up the River Savannah in Georgia, with his Son, on Discoveries.

Sept. 5. WE set out from Savannah, 1765. and found the roads miserably bad, owing to some heavy rains that had lately fallen; the thermometer, at setting out, stood at 80; but at noon rose to 87. In this day's journey we observed the country overspread with the *Spegelia*, or *Indian pink-root*; some beautiful ever-green shrubs; and a non-descript large plant, never observed before: In the evening we arrived at *Ebenezer* town, in which we found about 100 mulberry trees, and many of the inhabitants employed in raising silk; but the scarcity of working hands is a great discouragement to this useful employment. Sturgeon abounds in the river near this town, where the tide flows very languidly, and is scarce perceptible a few miles higher. Though the wells were 30 feet deep about this little town, yet the water came up warm, though the inhabitants did not always find it so.

Sept. 6. In this day's journey saw nothing remarkable but a true *Macazine* snake, beautifully marked with white and brown spots, his skin smooth, his fangs large and poisonous, like the rattle-snake, near 30 inches long, and in thickness about the size of one's wrist. The short-podded *gleditis*, the *magnolia* and *umbrella* trees, a dwarf shining leav'd oak, and several very curious plants, not before observed, were scattered along the margin of the river, and enriched the prospects. The weather was this day showery; the thermometer 85; and the musketoes intolerable.

Sept. 7. We rode 40 miles, cross'd three fine streams of water, and arrived in the evening at a dirty tavern, where, however, we met with very civil usage. The heat was very intense, the thermometer 90, and the road tiresome. We cross'd *Bier Creek*,

where the river is about 50 yards wide, a clear sandy bottom, and not very deep. In our way we observed many cypress swamps, some fertile hill sides, and abundance of fine timber, intermixed with oak and hiccory. Before the tavern where we lay, there was a fine grass plat, that had formerly been a piece of water of a mile square, but being now drained, produced the finest verdure we had yet seen in *Georgia*.

Sept. 8. Pursued our journey thro' a fine country, full of various kinds of trees, shrubs, and plants, of which the largest and most remarkable were pine, walnut, sweet gum, and cypress; the latter a winter green, tho' not an ever-green, for the cypress here casts its leaves only in the spring; on the river's side grew large *liriodendrons*, *magnolia altissima*, water oak, red cedar, and pavia with very large nuts. But what surprized us the most in this day's journey, was a flinty rock over which we pass'd; near to which abundance of fragments lay scattered, that broke with a polish like the *English* flints, of which, as we afterwards learnt, the *Indians* made their arrow-points, knives, hatchets, &c. many of which were found broken in the adjacent fields. We lodged at a farm-house, and were very hospitably entertained. The master of the house accompanied us next day to a neighbouring bluff, 200 feet in perpendicular height above the level of the river, compounded of various strata, but mostly of a kind of lime-shell preterfaction, with which the country, for 100 miles up and down the river, is supplied for burning lime. In this bluff are strata of oyster and other shells, that appear quite natural, but, when touch'd, crumble to powder. In examining these mighty masses of shells, Mr Bartram discovered among them some crystalline concretions that glittered like diamonds; and on the surface grows many of our northern plants, maiden hair, golden-rod, berry-bearing *Solomon's seal*, sweet-rooted sanicle, liverwort, and some say *genseng*. The river is here in most places 200 yards broad, very clear, and though deep, rapid, particularly in great floods, when it rises from 20 to 25 feet above the common level. We cross'd it in a boat of very simple construction, being only three pieces of thick plank hollow'd, and rising a little at each end, like our ferry boats, and

and nailed together by cross pieces, the seams of which were not so well closed but that the water was plentifully admitted, and, in fact, was rather a raft than a boat. Trees of vast magnitude surprized Mr Bartram in this neighbourhood. Hickory five feet in diameter, cypress six feet, and beech five feet; the white and black oak were here very tall and large, but the most delightful trees to appearance were the tulip tree, liquid amber, silver maple, linden, hornbeam, and some others that are yet but little known in this country.

Sept. 9. Rode eight miles farther to Mr Galphin's, an Indian trader, who constantly employs 400 pack-horses in trading through the Creek nations, *Chicasaws*, *Chactaws*, and other Indian tribes, who are supplied with European commodities in exchange for skins, beaver, and other peltry, which are the chief articles of Indian merchandize.

Sept. 10. Mr Galphin, with six boatmen in two battoes, and a sufficient quantity of provisions, accompanied us to the famous silver bluff, where the Spaniards formerly opened a mine, but it taking its course under the river, they were obliged to desist from working it. This bluff rises about 50 feet above the ordinary level of the river, and has nothing very particular in its appearance. Great quantities of bog-trees are found at a great depth in the internal parts of it; and one great chump was found so petrified, that the center of it looked like black-flint. Mr Galphin very obligingly conducted us 11 miles farther, to a great oyster bluff 200 feet high, out of which gushes a limpid current of pure water, just cool enough to drink, which was by far the most refreshing we met with through our whole journey. This bluff is formed of broken shells, crumbled into small particles, and hardened to a consistence that will just admit the knife. Night overtook us before we could reach home, and we were forced to leave our battoes behind us. We were highly delighted with the rich meadows on both sides the river, and the next day was spent in admiring this Gentleman's plantations, which were, indeed, very delightful.

Sept. 12. Set out for *Augusta*, and about noon arrived within sight of the first falls. After dinner we rode to the main falls, where we found the

river 300 yards wide, very rapid, and rumbling among the rocks, that are every where interspersed from side to side, generally about six inches above the surface, and where the water dashes from rock to rock, with a continual noise. This rocky channel extends about four miles higher, when a little still water just admits a ferry, but the inhabitants say that the same kind of rockiness soon commences, and reaches quite to the mountains, in a course of 150 miles, which no art can make navigable, as no human labour can remove the rocks that every where interrupt the current.

Augusta is finely situated along the banks of the *Savanna*, but is neither considerable for riches, or number of inhabitants. The country round it is indeed fertile, and the land is good quite as high as the *Cherokee* mountains; but the cultivation of it is too expensive to produce any considerable profit; and its natural productions of too little value to invite adventurers to form plantations, which in times of war lie exposed to the incursions of the enemy, and in times of peace to the sudden attacks of rapacious Savages. There are, however, in this little town, about 80 houses, within sight of each other, a church, and two wooden forts; some mulberry plantations have likewise been formed, and some progress made in the manufacture of raw silk; but the quantity has been so small, and the trouble and hazard so great, that little is to be expected from so unpromising a beginning. The timber here is very good, and in great quantities, namely hickory, ash leaved maple, silver maple, red maple, red willow, water oak, poplar, tulip tree, sassafras, chinko-pines, plane tree, lotus, petelia, elm, both small and mountain, sumach, paw-paw, ash, and mulberry; and near the ferry is a high bluff, abounding with various coloured earths, under which is a very close, fine, white clay, ting'd with red, yellow, and purple veins, not much unlike the soapy rock found in the cliffs of *Cornwall**; over this stratum is another of a limey, soft, mucationous matter, intermix'd a top with a coarse sand.

Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17, we spent in wri-

* From this description there is reason to believe, that the unaker, or *China* earth, found in the *Cherokee* mountains, may likewise be found in this bluff; a discovery, which, perhaps, may turn to good account.

ting,

ting, drawing, and preparing for our return.

Sept. 18. Set out from Mr Galphin's, accompanied by that Gentleman, and some attendants, to visit the cow pens, which are the greatest curiosity this country affords; and in the evening, after having travelled 25 miles thro' much poor piney barren ground, we arrived at the first cow pen, being a kind of house, or hut, near a good spring, in which four or five negroes, with one white man, generally live to look after a number of cattle of various kinds, that occupy a range of country of six or ten miles round; the chief employment of these herdsmen, as they may be called, is to tend the calving of the cows, and the foaling of the mares, and to bring those to the pen that stand most in need of assistance and care; several of the inhabitants have two or three of these cow pens, at ten miles distance from each other, and the cattle are kept in distinct herds, and feed, both winter and summer, in their respective walks. These herdsmen are very dextrous in catching and training the wildest horses, and great profit is made to their masters by the sale.

Sept. 19. We set out early from this spot, and directing our course to the capital city, rode 35 miles, 20 of which over a mountainous ridge, without any running water, which terminated, however, in a lime stone cliff, out of which issued a number of little bubbling springs, all uniting together in the adjacent valley, and forming a most delectable creek.

These limestone rocks are scattered every where through this country, and are embodied, as it were, with sea-shells, not to be separated by any known art, but which, burnt together, make a very strong lime. Near the main spring grew a large magnolia altissima, on a bank ten feet high, and round it several bushes of the true ever-green cascena, of which the Creek Indians make an excellent tea, not less pleasant than oriental teas, and much more wholesome.

Sept. 20. We rode 35 miles through a barren country, where hardly any grass was to be seen, except in a few cypress swamps that are now become dry by the industry of the husbandmen, and serve, as is before remarked, for the winter sustenance of cattle.

Sept. 21. Arrived at Ebenezer Town, round which, as has been said, the black

and white mulberry-trees are chiefly cultivated and the inhabitants generally employed in raising raw silk, which they sell to the merchants of Savannah town for ready money, but at a low price, of which they complain, as in bad seasons they get little for their labour, and in good, scarce more than maintains them.

Sept. 22. We set out for Savannah town, and suffered more from the rain and bad roads than in the whole journey before: The waters rose and carried away the bridges, the causeways were overflowed, and the savannas were belly deep. We arrived safe, however, in Savannah town, though in a miserable wet condition.

Sept. 23. The rain continued.

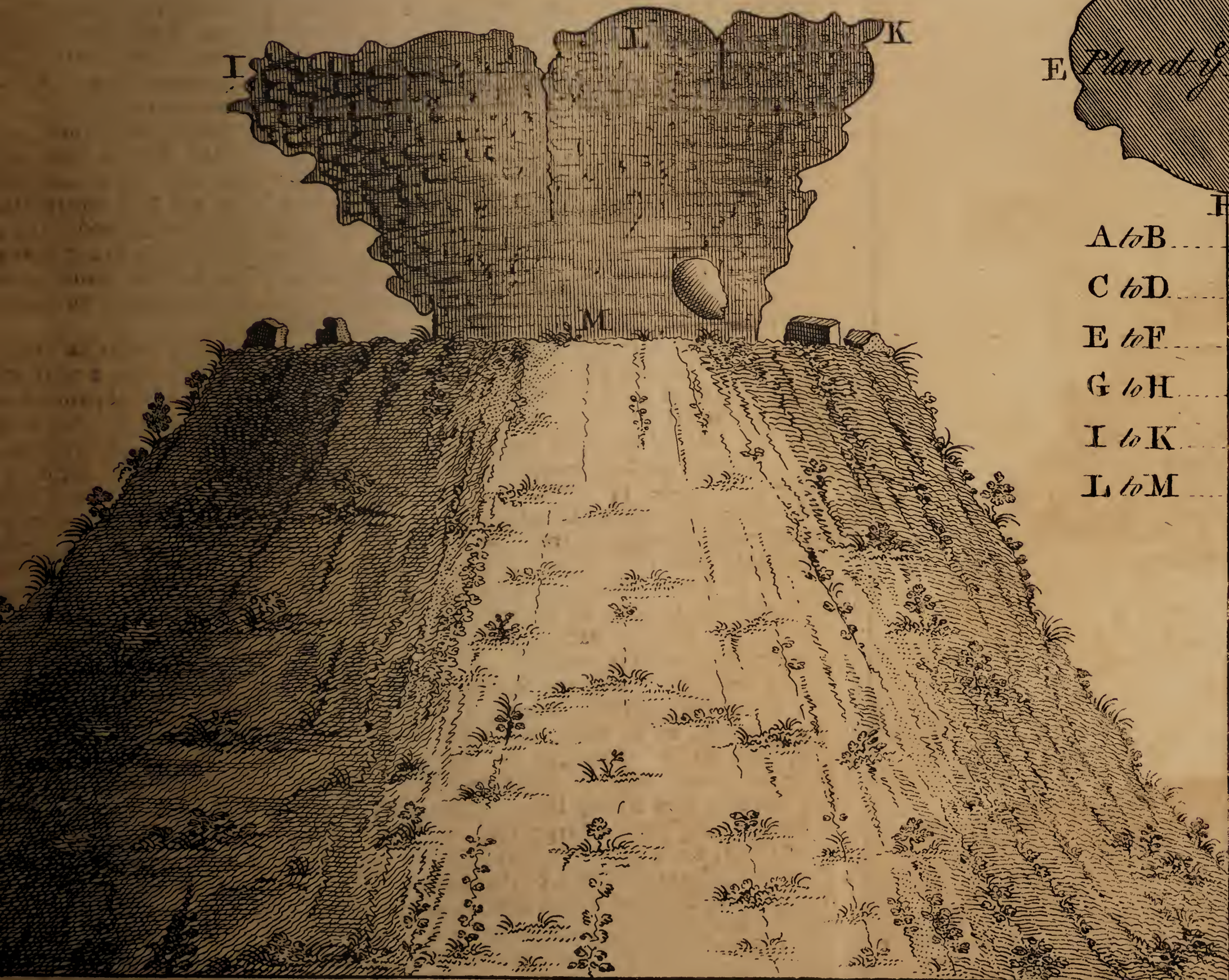
Sept. 24. Visited several Gentlemen to enquire the way to St Augustine; but found it, by the best information, almost impracticable by land; the governor, however, with great civility, offered to write to the commanding officer at Fort Carrington, to procure us a guide.

Sept. 25. Rode 12 miles to visit Mr Whitefield's orphan house, a neat brick building, well finished and painted both within and without; its dimensions 60 feet by 40, with cellaring all the way through; two stories high, with good garrets, and a turret and bell on the top. Piazzas, ten feet wide, project on every side, and form a pleasant walk, both winter and summer, round the house. The inside apartments are well divided. On the ground floor a passage runs from end to end, at the extremities of which a stair case of red bay, not unlike mahogany, leads to the upper story. On one side of this passage are three rooms, a parlour, chappel, and library; on the other side, a long dining room and parlour. The upper story corresponds with the lower, and the garrets are also conveniently divided. This celebrated building stands on an area of an acre and an half, well fenced; one side of which fronts a salt water creek, which is dry when the tide is out, but flows eight feet high when the tide rises. On the opposite side is a garden handsomely laid out, and planted with oranges, pomegranates, figs, peaches, and other fruit trees, and at a small distance the school house, stables, and other out-buildings are regularly disposed. To all this Mr Whitefield has added a plantation well stocked with negroes, for the use of a college.

These



East View of Aggleston.



West View of Aggleston.



A to B	36 feet
C to D	18
E to F	18
G to H	14
I to K	36
L to M	18

Aggleston and the Barrow Drann on the Spot, August the 18th 1766.

These are the principal observations which Mr Bartram made in his journey up the river *Savannah*, with his son, before they went to *Florida*, in which he has been very superficial in his description of places, but has mentioned many plants and soils, which, to the people of this island, do not seem of much consequence. He has, indeed, observed, upon the uncertainty of the weather in *Georgia*, that the silk-worms are equally in danger from the severity of the frosts in the spring and autumn, and from the terrible storms of thunder and lightening in the summer; that it is no uncommon thing in that high latitude to have the thermometer at between 80 and 90 degrees at noon, and at 50 or 60 before night; to have hard frosts within 15 miles of the capital, at times when 100 miles farther North they have none. The sudden change of the wind from N. W. to S. W. or S. will cause an astonishing alteration of heat and cold; and that in the very depth of winter it is not only warm, but hot when the sun shines. (See a more particular description of the weather in this climate, Vol. xxvi. p. 18.)

MR URBAN, Wareham, March 28.
THE following Account and Drawings of a very remarkable Monument, are desired to be inserted in your next Magazine. I am, Sir, &c. J. H.

Aggleston, Stone Barrow, the Devil's Night-Cap.

THIS prodigious stone, hardly equalled by any in *England*, and the greatest piece of antiquity in this county, stands in the N. E. extremity of the isle of *Purbeck*, in an heath on the East side of *Studland Bay*, in that parish, on the estate of *John Bankes*, of *Kingston-Hall*, Esq; about a mile N. W. from *Studland*, and six leagues from the *Isle of Wight*. It is surrounded on all sides by several little hills, or rising grounds, which form a theatre, except on the East, where they open, and give an agreeable view of part of *Pool* and *Studland Bays*, and the *Isle of Wight*.

The name *Aggleston* seems to be derived from the *Saxon* *halig*, or *hælig*, *holy*; and *stan*, a *stone*, which is expressive of its ancient superstitious use, for it was, no doubt, a rock-idol * H

or deity in the *British* age. The country people call it the *Devil's Night-Cap*, and have a romantic tradition, that the Devil, out of envy, threw it from the *Isle of Wight*, with a design to have demolished *Corf Castle*, but it fell short, and dropt here.

It is a red heath, sand, or moor-stone, which, though very common over all the heath, does not abound hereabouts, or at least of any bigness. It stands on an high barrow, or tumulus; its present form is that of a pyramid inverted, or an irregular triangle, one of whose sides is placed uppermost, though it is probable it was originally quadrilateral. On the East front it is convex or gibbous, on the West nearly flat. On the top, a ridge or bulge runs its whole length from N. to S. whence it slopes away to the E. 6 feet, to the W. 5. There is a considerable cleft crosses it in the middle from E. to W. On the surface are three hollows or cavities, no doubt * rock-basins, in which ravens have bred. The surface is overgrown with heath, and turves have been cut there. All the stone is rough, full of cracks, fissures, and inequalities, and parts into horizontal layers, or lamina, especially on the East side, and at the ends.

The dimensions may be seen in the draught. The girt or circumference at bottom is 60 feet, in the middle 80, at or near the top 90. But these measurements, by reason of the inequality of the surface, cannot be very exact. The quarriers compute it contains 407 tons.

On the top of the barrow lie several stones, one of which contains 16, another 9 tons. On the sides and bottom a multitude of others, of various sizes, mostly covered with heath, furze, and fern. Some tunns have been broken off, & carried to *Pool* and *Studland*, for building. If we consider this, and the detached stones before-mentioned, which were certainly fragments of the great one, separated from it by violence, time, and weather, it must have been a prodigious one indeed, not inferior to the *Tolmen* at *Constantine* in *Cornwall*, the measurements of which, in *Dr Borlace*, fall short of this, though he makes it contain more tunns.

There is little doubt but that the

* See *Dr Borlace's Antiq. of Cornwall*, lib. 3, cap. 3, p. 161.

* *Borlace, ib. l. 3. c. 2. p. 225, plate 17.*

Ancient Britons had skill to lift great weights, and spared no pains to erect such vast rude monuments, many of which are extant at *Stone Henge*, *Abury* in *Cornwall*, and other parts of the three kingdoms. Yet the enormous bulk of this stone, in its primitive state, may incline one to imagine it to be a natural rock, and that the barrow was formed, by a collection of earth, thrown up round it ; or if the barrow be thought too large to be artificial, perhaps the stone might grow here, on a natural hillock, and the earth at top might be removed, and the stone laid bare, to a depth suitable to the use it was designed for, and then the hillock might be shaped into its present regular form.

Yet *Silbury Hill* in *Wiltshire*, and many other vast barrows allowed to be artificial, mentioned by *Dr Borlace*, *Lib. III. C. 8, p. 205—207*, are much larger than this, and are strong evidences of the labour and time bestowed by the *Antient Britons*, and other nations, on such works.

The etymology of *Aggleston* and the rock basons on it, determine it to be a rock idol, erected in the *British* age, and the object of their superstitious worship.

The barrow on which this stone stands is very large. Its diameter on top is 60 feet, at bottom it occupies half an acre, and 14 rood of ground. Its slope on the East side, where it is steepest, is 300 feet, the perpendicular height 90 feet. On the N. and S. it is nearly of an equal height. On the West it is much less steep. It is all covered with heath, furze, and fern. On the top it is concave, worn down by sheep lying there, or by attempts to break off stone. Round the bottom appear traces of a shallow ditch, almost filled up, and covered by heath, &c. About it are several other barrows of different forms and sizes. On one, a little North from it, called *Puckstone*, is a stone thrown down ten feet by eight.

This monument standing in an unfrequented part of the country, and hid by the hills that almost environ it, was scarce known or observed till it lately drew the attention of *James Frampton*, of *Moreton*, Esq; who recommended it to the notice of the public, as it deserved,

The *Tolmen* at *Constantine* is of an oval form ; its long diameter, which points due N. and S. is 33 feet, its

short one 14—6. Its breadth in the middle of the surface, where it is deepest, from E. to W. 18—6. Its circumference 97 feet, and about 600 croses in the middle, and contains 7500 tunns.—*Dr Borlace*, *ibid. l. 3, c. 2. p. 168, Plate II.*

Silbury Hill is a large barrow, without any stone on it. Its diameter at top is 105 feet, at the bottom above 503, its perpendicular height is 170.—(See *Dr Borlace*, *l. 3, c. 8, p. 206* ; and *Dr Stukeley* on *Stone Henge*.)

An Account of new Publications ; with Remarks.

1. *The method of raising melons ; from a book called Ananas, &c. (See p. 135.)*

—Procure good seeds, those of the *Romana* and *Cantaloupe* melons are the best. Enclose a place well exposed to the sun, with a reed hedge, which is better than either pales or a wall.

Let some fresh horse-dung be cast in a heap to ferment, mixing the long and short well together. In about 28 or 30 days the dung will become sweet and mellow ; then make your hot bed according to the size of your frames : One load to a light is sufficient.

Let this bed be made intirely above ground, that it may be more exposed to the sun and the air, and lined when its heat begins to abate : The dung should be shaken into it with a fork, not pressed hard.

The back or north side of the bed should be three or four inches higher than the front, that the glasses may slope towards the sun.

The frames and glasses should be placed on the bed as soon as it is made, but the lights should be tilted, that the vapours may pass off.

In about twelve days, many of the fungusses called toad-stools will come up, which is an indication that the bed will very soon be proper to receive either seeds or plants.

Sow the seeds of the *Romana* in *February*, when the plants are up, and the seed-leaves fully expanded ; they must be taken up and put into small pots, two in each, with such earth as is directed for the pine-apples.

Plunge the pots up to the rim in the hot bed, and give them as much air as the heat of the bed will allow, but cover the glasses at night, if the weather is cold.

Do not water the plants immediately after this first planting.

When

When the third rough leaf of the plant is about the size of a shilling, the center of each plant should be pinched off, taking great care not to wound the joint; new branches called *runners* will soon appear, and after they have grown thus far, which will be in about five weeks, the bed must be prepared for their reception.

Cover the dung that has been managed and mellowed as above directed, with earth about two inches deep, and raise a hill of it in the middle of each light, about 15 inches thick. Wait two or three days, till this earth is thoroughly warmed; then turn the plants carefully out of the pots, placing two in each hill, without disturbing the ball of earth on the root; then give them a little water, that has stood ten or twelve hours in the bed, to take off the chill; cover the glasses at night, and give the frame air. Shade the plants at first in the middle of the day.

When the heat of the bed abates, add fresh horse dung to the sides, but take care that the steam does not pass into the bed immediately under the frame.

To prevent this, when the new dung is laid round the bed as high as the frame, lay some spots of earth upon it, about four inches thick; tread this close, and cover it with dry litter. When the heat begins again to fail, add fresh dung, & turn it together.

When the fibres of the plants appear through the hills of earth, cover the whole bed with earth, nearly as high as the hills.

In watering these plants, keep the main stem and old roots as dry as possible, and water the young fibres only.

As the runners advance, spread them upon the bed at equal distances, and turn the small fruit-bearing branches so that the ends may incline towards the main stem. No branch on which fruit is expected to be perfect should be stopped till the fruit is as big as a large walnut.

When the fruit is set, the branches may be turned in their former position, and a bit of slate, or tile, should be laid under the fruit, to keep it from the earth. At this time keep the plants dry, and give them air. In a little time the fruit will swell wonderfully; then give the fibres round the edges water, but keep the middle dry.

When the fruit is full grown, it should be turned twice a week, that each part may be exposed to the sun.

2. *The nature of a Quarantine ; with important remarks on the East India company's affairs.* 1s. 6d. Williams.

A —In that part of this pamphlet which relates to the *East-India* company, the author tells us nothing but that he has written two other pamphlets upon the same subject, in one of which he has opposed a measure said to have been lately recommended by some whom he calls conscientious tools of government for obliging the company to pay the annual sum of one million sterling, to be applied for the payment of the public debt; and in the other he has endeavoured to prove the expediency of resuming the company's charter, taking from them their territorial acquisitions, and laying their trade open. This author says, that raising a subsidy on the *India* company of one million a year, "is an unconstitutional infringement of liberty, by seizing " on the private property of individuals to provide for the debt of the " nation;" yet he says, "it is not " unconstitutional to take from them " their charter and territory, *because* " it is for the good of the whole nation." The publick will not probably think very highly of an author's understanding, who does not see, that if the publick advantage will justify government in taking all from the *East India* company, it will certainly justify their taking a part; and that if it is unconstitutional to wound, it is certainly unconstitutional to kill.

He has given an account of quarantine, as it is performed in *Italy*, because, he says, the merchants trading to *Italy* have been lately requested to give the board of trade all the information they could upon that subject, and because he supposes their account to be less exact and particular than a long residence in *Italy* has enabled him to draw up. His account is, however, so confused and inaccurate that no certain conclusion can be drawn from it. He says in one place, "that ships " coming from suspected places usually lie 40 days at anchor, at a distance, before any thing is suffered " to be sent out of the vessels on shore, " or any being permitted to land and " mix with other things, either animate " or inanimate." In another place he says, "The master of every vessel " that appears off the coast, is obliged, before he comes to anchor, to " put off his boat, and go to the " health-office, and report all particulars

“culars concerning his vessel and crew.” And, in another place, “While the ship is performing quarantine, the crew either remain on board the vessel, or have apartments on shore ; and the bale goods are taken from on board, and placed in the Lazaretto, under proper officers, to be aired.” It would be endless and useless to point out all the inconsistencies and absurdities of this strange piece. As a proof, however, that this writer has no intention to lead his readers into mistakes, the following paragraph is inserted, in which the parenthesis is an instance of scrupulous and uncommon caution.—“If there are grounds to suppose the contagion on board, the vessel is sent to so great a distance that they [the vessel] can have no sort of communication whatever with any person or thing (their own vessel [the vessel's vessel] excepted.)”

X.

2. *A letter to the proprietors of India Stock, upon the question for granting Lord Clive 300,000l. Nicol.*

This letter contains the following observations :

1. The right of the company to the acquisition out of which this sum is demanded, is contested, and the parliament may take it from them.

2. Some persons are of opinion that it is not in the power of the majority of voters to give away the property of their fellow proprietors.

3. If a few men of immense property should possess themselves of large proportions of stock, it would be in their power, under the cover of a general court, composed of their own split votes, to give away to one another, under various pretences, the greatest part of the fund which ought to be applied as a general dividend upon the company's stock.

4thly, The sum proposed to be granted to Lord Clive is equal to 2 per Cent, on the company's whole capital stock.

5. His reward for services performed to the company, is already greater than any received by the great D. of Marlborough, for those which he performed to his country, and all Europe.

6. Lord Clive's revenue at present is 75,000l. per annum, according to the following computation :

His estate in England	—	£	10,000
His jaghire	—	—	30,000
His salary and emoluments as governor of Bengal	—	—	9,000
His profits from the monopoly of salt, beetle-nut, and tobacco	—	—	26,000
			<hr/> 75,000

7. The company has received no real advantages from the services of Lord Clive, because the territory he acquired has involved them in an altercation with government, of which no man can see the end.

8. Tho' in the opinion of a learned counsellor, Lord Clive has a right to his jaghire, as long as the company hold the territory on which it was granted, and though upon this supposition the grant in question is only restoring what was unjustly taken away, yet there are papers in the hands of the directors, by which it will appear that in the grant of the jaghire by the Nabob, there is a mistake which makes it invalid.

In the opinion of this letter writer, the company ought to avail itself of this mistake.

He seems also to represent the 300,000l. now applied for by Lord Clive's friends, as over and above the jaghire, though in reality it is no more than a continuance of the jaghire for 10 years, to commence at the expiration of the ten years for which it is confirmed to him by the company already.

4. *The Ghost ; a comedy of two acts ; as it is performed in Smock-Alley, Dublin. 15. Williams.*

Captain Constant, son of Sir Jeffery, being kept by his father at very short allowance, puts himself and his servant into mourning, and goes post to Trusly, the old man's steward, in the country, who has a ballance of two thousand pounds in his hands, and pretending the old gentleman is dead, receives the money. At the same time he marries Belinda, supposed to be the steward's daughter, for whom he had conceived a violent passion some time before.

Constant, among other things, tells the steward, that his father dying suddenly, has appeared since, to reveal several necessary particulars relative to his affairs ; and, as a confirmation, says he, he told me that he had received 800l. of you, for which he had given no acquittance. So interesting an anecdote leaves old Trusly no doubt

of the reality of the apparition, and while his mind is full of this image, old *Constant* comes down to receive his money himself. The humour of the piece rises wholly from this incident; the old man is universally taken for a ghost, and with great difficulty at last convinces the affrighted family that he is flesh and blood. He promises *Trufty* to allow him the money of which his son had tricked him, but declares he will never forgive his marriage. It appears, however, all of a sudden, that *Belinda*, supposed to be *Trufty's* daughter, is really the daughter of Lord *Belville*, whom *Trufty* had brought up from three years old; how she came to be in this situation, abandoned by her family, and fostered and owned by *Trufty*, the spectators are left to guess as they can. This little piece, in the representation, probably produces much mirth, but it can afford little entertainment to reader.

X.

5. *An essay on Friendship; a poem.*

2 s. W. Cooke.

In the beginning of this poem the author tells his dream, which he says is
 "Not such as waits the melancholy bed
 "Where Fancy's fears, of superstition bred,
 "Now meets the giant striding from his cell,
 "Now in the church-yard bears the dolefull
 "knell."

But one—

"That quick convey'd him to a place unknown,
 "known, [shone."

"Where liveliest scenes of rural grandeur

These scenes he describes,

Where jasmine bow'rs, and flow'ring shrubs
 adorn,

And richest odours scent the dewy morn:

Where

———— from a mountain's side
 Down a smooth rock at first the waters glide;
 But soon more steep, in crystal sheets they fall
 From rock to rock, and foaming rapid roll;
 'Till stealing thro' the dale where windings
 play

Their soothing murmurs gently die away.

From these scenes the poet wanders into others, where the reader, perhaps, has not much desire to follow him. We find him now among towering oaks, the leaf spread dome of which, sheds a solemn gloom between their pillars.

"The tow'ring oaks, whose ample leaf-spread dome

"Betwixt their pillars sheds a solemn gloom.

"As when in ruin laid, by time o'er-borne

"A Gothic temple in a wood forlorn,

"The massy columns shaded by the trees,

"The musing mind with awful wonder seize."

That is, the leaf-spread dome of towering oaks sheds a gloom between the pillars of the said oaks, as a Gothic temple in ruins, in a wood, the massy columns seize the mind with wonder.

Then, says the poet,

Instant I parted from the shady scene
 Into an area of inclosed green.

In this area he finds a circular temple, with a curious pediment, on which was inscribed "the Fane of Virtues." Here he finds the statues of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, *Scipio Africanus*, whose continence is well known, though, as this author says, "youthful blood
 "roll'd in his vessels;" *Leonidas*, *Confucius*, and *Damon & Pythias*, the celebrated friends of *Syracuse*.

As he is coming out of this temple, the genius of Friendship appears to him from a bright cloud, who, among other good advice, warns him not to chuse for his friend, a drunkard, a miser, a flatterer, a proud man, an envious man, the faithless, the ungrateful, the conceited, the angry, the revengeful, the cowardly, the ambitious, the fickle, or the foolish. The Genius concludes his address with the following verses, which are much the best in the piece, and therefore they are selected.

To counsel in distress, to lend kind aid,
 To share the burden on another laid;
 To ease the lab'ring thought, the anxious fear,
 From bursting grief to wipe the dropping tear,
 To sooth the virtuous mind by wrongs o'er-
 preest,

And spring a hope in the desponding breast;
 To hear the chearful voice, by virtue taught,
 To prove sweet converse, with instruction
 fraught;

To find Benevolence unbounded flow,
 And Love in Confidence still dearer grow;
 To feel another's raptures seize the heart,
 To feel it, pleasure, pleasure to impart;
 To join th' endearing strife where each would
 prove

In gen'rous offices his greater love;
 Till highest emulation each confess,
 And smiling pleasure every heart possess:

These, these, are Friendship's joys, they are
 divine,

And glorious Friendship, mortal! may be
 thine.

They are divine—since but the virtuous knew
 Th' exalted pleasures which from Friendship
 flow.

They are divine—since, from true Friend-
 ship's ties, [joys."

He'en-saints and "Angels gather half their

6. *Elegies; by Thomas Ruffel, M. D.*
 1s 6d Dix-well.

The first of these elegies is entitled, *The Storm*. Its rising is thus described.
 Hark!

subject of *property*, and acquaint him with that object of care which he calls his *interest*; "He apprehends, says Dr *Ferguson*, a relation between his person and his property, which renders what he calls his own in a manner part of himself, a constituent of his rank, his condition and his character, in which *independant of any real enjoyment* he may be *fortunate or unhappy*; and independant of any personal merit, he may be an object of consideration or neglect, and in which he may be wounded and injured while his person is safe, and every want of his nature fully supplied."

But here seems to be a distinction more nice than just. It is indeed true, that in many instances it is misery to want that which it is not happiness to possess, because ungratified desire, whatever be its object, always produces infelicity; so that the desire of property which cannot be obtained, may make a man unhappy, and in the acquisition of the property he desires, he may be said to be fortunate, tho' it brings not the happiness which it was supposed to include. Yet if that only brings real enjoyment, which gives, when we have it, what we suppose it will give when we have it not, nothing brings real enjoyment, and we may say of every object of desire what is here said of property. The acquisition of property, in the first place, gratifies desire, so far it is enjoyment; it crowns labour with success, so far it is enjoyment; it procures consideration instead of neglect, and so far also it is enjoyment.

The love or desire of property, or wealth, does not seem to make a man fortunate or unhappy, independant of real enjoyment, more than the desire of any thing else.

Dr *Ferguson* says, that "although the consideration of interest is founded on the experience of animal wants and desires, its object is not to gratify any particular appetite, but to secure the means of gratifying all." But the consideration of interest does not extend so far in fact, whatever it may do in speculation. Men desire property or wealth without any view to its use. Wealth is as much the object of a particular passion as beauty, and frequently predominates over all others, so as to put a restraint upon them more severe than those of religion or virtue. Dr

Ferguson says it puts such a restraint upon the very desires from which it arose; but if it arose from other desires it would certainly be subordinate to them, and employed in their gratification. It cannot, in fact, rise from any desire upon which it lays a restraint, though it lays a restraint upon those desires to which the speculatist refers it. It is, according to him, not an object of desire any more than the spit which roasts meat is an object of appetite to a man that is hungry, and it seems as difficult to suppose that, if the consideration of interest has no object but the means of gratifying all our appetites and passions, all other appetites and passions should be restrained by the consideration of interest, as to suppose, that a hungry man would part with his roast meat for the spit.

There seems, therefore, not to be sufficient reason to conclude, "that the consideration of interest arises from the principles of self preservation, and is, upon many accounts, very improperly called *self love*."

This author defines love to be an affection which carries the attention of the mind beyond itself, and has a quality which we call tenderness, that can never accompany the considerations of interest. It must be granted, indeed, that if that only is love which carries the attention of the mind beyond itself, that cannot be love which has self for its object. It must be allowed not only that interest is improperly termed self-love, but that there can be no such passion. It is certain, however, that there are passions and appetites which gratify us independant of others; and passions and appetites which procure us gratification by the gratification of others; and there seems to be no good reason why these two classes should not be distinguished as social and selfish affections. The desire of wealth, or consideration of interest, if subordinate to other desires, and rising from them, may be referred to either; a man may desire wealth to procure those gratifications that do not imply the gratification of others; his desires, then, may be referred to the selfish affections; he may desire wealth to procure those gratifications that do imply the gratification of others; this desire, then, must be classed with the social affections. As the pleasure which arises from the gratification of

a desire of property for itself is independent of the pleasure of others, it is a selfish pleasure, and man is prompted to procure it by self love.

But, says Dr *Ferguson*, 'the epicure who consults his physician how he may restore his relish for food, and by creating an appetite increate the means of enjoyment, might at least, with an equal regard to *himself*, consult how he might strengthen his affection to a parent or a child, to his country or mankind; it is probable that an appetite of this sort would prove a source of enjoyment not less than the former.' This is true; but the two desires may, notwithstanding, be properly distinguished into selfish and social; and if an epicure could be supposed to have felt as much pleasure from the love of a child, as from the love of victuals, he would find an equal inclination to consult how it might be increased.

Dr *Ferguson*, however, confines the word interest in this work, to its common meaning, to express those objects of care which refer to our external condition, and the preservation of our animal nature. When taken in this sense, says he, 'it will not, surely, be thought to comprehend at once all the motives of human conduct. If men be not allowed to have disinterested benevolence, they will not be denied to have disinterested passions of another kind. Hatred, indignation, and rage, frequently urge them to act in opposition to their own interest, and even to hazard their lives without any hope of compensation in any future returns of preferment or profit.'

But not to insist that indignation and rage may both be referred into hatred, it is certain that in every sense in which benevolence can properly be said to be interested, these passions may properly be said to be interested too. Benevolence will readily be allowed to be disinterested, according to the sense to which Dr *Ferguson* confines interest; to be wholly independent 'of all objects of care that refer to our external condition, and the preservation of our animal nature.' And of these it must be owned that hatred is also independent; but when benevolence is denied to be disinterested, the idea of interest is carried farther, and extended to whatever includes pleasure: in this sense hatred may be denied to be disinterested, for in the gratification of hatred there is pleasure, and for this pleasure it is that life is hazarded without hope of preferment or profit, which include the idea of pleasures of another kind.

tification of hatred there is pleasure, and for this pleasure it is that life is hazarded without hope of preferment or profit, which include the idea of pleasures of another kind.

Dr *Ferguson* proceeds to consider the principles of union among mankind, and observes that 'neither a propensity to mix with the herd, nor the sense of advantages enjoyed in that condition, comprehend all the principles by which men are united. These bands are feeble, in comparison of the resolute ardour with which a man adheres to his friend or to his tribe, after they have for some time run the career of fortune together; mutual discoveries of generosity, and joint trials of fortitude redouble the ardour of friendship, and kindle a flame in the human breast which the considerations of personal interest or safety cannot suppress. That condition is surely favourable to the nature of any being, in which his force is increased; and the force of man is increased in society. Send him to the desert alone, he is a plant torn from its roots; the form, indeed, may remain, but every faculty droops and withers; the human personage and the human character cease to exist.'

The principles of war and dissention Dr *Ferguson* says are not found in the condition of men only, but in their minds. The *Hottentots*, says *Kolben*, trespass on each other by thefts, with a view to exasperate their neighbours, and bring on a war; such depredations, therefore, are not the foundation of a war, but an hostile intention already conceived is the cause of such depredations.

The nations of *North America* who have no herds to preserve, nor settlements to defend, are yet engaged in almost perpetual wars, for which they can assign no reason but the point of honour, and a desire to continue the struggle which their ancestors began. They do not regard the spoils of an enemy, for the warrior that has seized any booty, easily parts with it to the first person who comes in his way.

As the lion and tyger sport with the paw; the horse delights to give his mane to the wind, and forgets his pasture to try his speed in the field; the bull, even before his brow is armed, has a disposition to strike with the forehead, and to anticipate, in play, the conflicts he is to sustain; so man

man is disposed to opposition, and to employ the forces of his nature against an equal antagonist. This, Dr *Ferguson* observes, gives a disadvantageous idea of our species, and has the appearance of a charge against Providence. He endeavours to obviate the charge, by shewing that this disposition in man is not eventually an evil. "Without the rivalship of nations," says he, and the practice of war, civil society could scarcely have found an object or a form. Man-kind might have traded without any formal convention, but they cannot be safe without a national concert." But may it not be asked, What good has resulted from civil society, equivalent to the miseries of war; and without the practice of war what could have brought mankind into danger? He says the necessity of publick defence has given rise to many departments of state, and the intellectual talents of men have found their busiest scene in wielding their national forces. Might it not, upon the same principle, be argued in defence of those who, by drunkenness, negligence, or malice, set fire to the house they inhabit, or to gratify some irregular passion, invade the property of their neighbour; that such events have given rise to the ingenious invention of locks, keys, and the engine; and that the intellectual talents of men have found their busiest scene in providing against robberies and fire? Virtue itself may, indeed, be chiefly busied in preventing calamity, but it does not follow that where there is no calamity there can be no virtue. To suppose that happiness should be sacrificed to virtue, is as absurd as to suppose that health should be sacrificed to the practice of physic.

Under the first general head the author proceeds to consider intellectual power, moral sentiment, happiness, and national felicity. Of these some further account may hereafter be given. In the mean time the work is strongly recommended to our readers. It abounds with subtle thought, ingenious sentiment, & extensive knowledge, and is written with a force, elegance, and perspicuity, seldom found in modern performances. X.

8. *Belisarius*; translated from *Marmontel*.

—A conspiracy having been detected against the emperor *Justinian*, in the latter part of his reign, *Belisarius* was

charged with having been the author of it. He had commanded the *Roman* legions many years with great honour and success; he had reduced *Carthage*, and led *Gilimer*, King of the *Vandals*, in triumph to *Constantinople*, then the seat of the *Roman* empire; he had driven the *Goths* from *Ravenna*, which had been deemed impregnable; and, in his old age, he had suppressed an irruption of the *Huns* into *Thrace*. He was adored by the people as their guardian god, yet he referred all his honours to *Justinian*. *Justinian*, however, could not help feeling some uneasiness at his popularity, and thought it right to remove him from his presence. The conspiracy was formed while he was passing his time in obscurity. The principal conspirators had suffered death without naming their leader; *Belisarius*, therefore, though not expressly accused, was not expressly acquitted, and the voice of his enemies, which was called the voice of the people, pronounced him guilty.

For want of positive proof, he was left to languish in a dungeon, in hopes that his death would preclude the necessity of conviction. But, in the mean time, the old disbanded soldiery, who were now mingled with the people, clamoured for the enlargement of their General; a popular insurrection followed, and the crowd threaten'd to break open the prison doors if *Belisarius* was not immediately set at liberty. This tumult provoked the Emperor, and his wife *Theodora* seizing the moment of passion, when, alone, he was capable of injustice, advised that *Belisarius* should be given up to the populace, but that he should first be rendered unable to command them. This horrid counsel prevailed, and *Belisarius* was dismissed from prison without his eyes.

When the people saw him come forward in this condition, a general burst of rage and lamentation filled the city, but *Belisarius* appeased the tumult. — "My friends and countrymen, said he, your Emperor has been imposed upon; every man is liable to error; the errors of *Justinian* may be regretted, but they can never absolve us from our allegiance; I have now nothing left but my innocence, let me keep possession of that. The revolt that you threaten, cannot restore what I have lost, but it may deprive me of what remains." At these words the tumult of the people subsided, and they offered

offered their old General all they were worth. "I thank you, said *Belisarius*, but all I can accept is one of your boys to guide me to the retreat of my family."

To this retreat *Belisarius* begged his way, and stopping one evening at a castle, in the territories of *Thrace*, he implored shelter for the night.

In this castle a number of young people of rank, who had formed a hunting party, were at supper. Youth is naturally compassionate; the weather was cold; and, when they heard that the stranger was an old man, and blind, they ordered that he should be introduced, and they gave him a place near the fire.

The pleasures of the table went on, and politics soon became the topic of conversation. The misfortunes of the state, in the opinion of the company, resulted wholly from their not being employed; they governed the world over the bottle, and every bumper improved the spirit of legislation.

The old man at the fire-side could not help smiling at what he heard, and one of the company perceived it:—"Honest friend, said he, you seem to find somewhat pleasant in this discourse." "Pardon me, said the old man, nothing pleasant, but something light and airy, as may be expected from persons at your time of life." Every one was astonished at the boldness of this reply, but he went on without waiting to know how it was received.—"I will suppose, said he, that you have been injuriously neglected, but that is a mere partial evil not to be lamented; we should lament rather, that the empire has lost its dignity and strength; that the prince, worn out by trouble and time, can no longer see and judge for himself, but is obliged to act by the ministry of unfaithful servants. In a general calamity it is mean to think only of yourselves." "This care for the publick, said one of the company, might be the fashion in your time, but now every man cares for himself."—"So much the worse, said the old man, and if that is the case, neglect ought to be your portion." "What, said the other, do you encroach upon our hospitality to insult us?" "Far from it, said the old man, I treat you like a friend, and pay you for my shelter with truth."

One of this young company was *Tiberius*, who was afterwards emperor.

He was struck with the venerable appearance of the old man, and turning to him, "There is, said he, great wisdom in what you say, but it appears to be mixed with spleen. The public spirit you require is certainly a virtue, but it is by no means a duty." "It is a duty in your station, replied the old man, or, rather, the foundation of all others. Whoever dedicates himself to the service of his country, should consider his country as insolvent, for what he devotes to the common good is above all price. The only true principles of public service are the love of glory, and the ardour of virtue; and of what moment is it to those that act from these principles, how their services are requited? the recompence of virtue does not depend upon the caprice of a minister, or the discernment of a prince; the service of virtue is depreciated by payment. We must give ourselves, or sell ourselves; if we give, we are free; if we sell, we are slaves." At this rate, said one of the company, a prince has few obligations to discharge." "If I was talking to princes, said the blind guest, I should tell them, that as it is the duty of the subject to be disinterested, it is the duty of a king to be just. It is just to give merit its due recompence, but he to whom the service is rendered, must dispense the reward. If he neglect it, it is a misfortune; but those who perform the service are not to carve for themselves: If each was to take what he thought he deserved, each would assume the command in chief, but to have many commanders in chief is impossible. Let me then lay it down as an axiom, That government, though it may want discernment, and even equity, will still be more just and more wise in its appointments, than if it should implicitly take the recommendation which each would give of himself." "And who are you that talk in this strain," said the young master of the feast, with an elevation of voice? "I am, replied the old man, —*Belisarius*."

The surprize occasioned by this discovery is not to be expressed; the whole company sat motionless, and a deep silence shewed the respect with which they were impressed, and, forgetting that *Belisarius* was blind, not one of them dared to lift up his eyes.

Tiberius at length broke silence, and a short conversation ensued between him and *Belisarius*, in which he found

still more in his character to admire and love.

The next day, however, the old man departed, notwithstanding the pressing solicitations of his hosts to continue longer with them, and *Tiberius* soon after related the whole conversation, with all its circumstances, to the Emperor, who determined to see him, without making himself known. For this purpose he ordered *Tiberius* to follow *Belisarius* to his retreat, and, if possible, to intice him to his country seat, whither he would come himself in private as soon as the project had succeeded.

Belisarius, in the mean time, went forward as fast as he could, and met with many adventures on the road, which the author has made the vehicle of the most exalted sentiment, and pathetic description.

Tiberius reached the old soldier's retreat before he arrived, and waited there to receive him. He could not prevail upon him to leave it, but he obtained leave to bring the Emperor thither as a guest, under pretence of introducing his father.

Justinian had a lodge about half way to the asylum of *Belisarius*, whither, upon receiving intelligence from *Tiberius* of the state of affairs, he betook himself, dismissed his attendants, and next day proceeded to visit the unfortunate hero.

The conversations that passed between *Justinian* and *Belisarius* at this and many other subsequent visits, before he was known by *Belisarius* to be the Emperor, make the principal part of the book. They contain incidents the most natural and tender, sentiments the most elegant and sublime, and principles of government in the highest degree just, generous, and heroic.

The story of *Belisarius*, however, is completed. He delivers *Justinian* and *Tiberius* from the *Bulgarians*, who, being in quest of booty, take them prisoners. The Emperor having thus incurred another obligation to *Belisarius*, is overwhelmed with a sense of the injury he has done him; he discovers himself in an agony of remorse, gratitude, and admiration; he prevails upon him to leave his retreat, and to live with him at court as his friend, his genius, and his guide; and his daughter *Eudocia* is married to *Tiberius*.

X.

9. Mr Mac Allester's account of the Scheme projected by France in 1759, for an Intended Invasion upon England with flat bottomed boats, (See p. 116.)

Mr Mac Allester having long solicited the French ministry for the reward of his services, and being at length wearied out with fruitless promises, and studied delays, began to turn his thoughts to new projects, and to avail himself of the intelligence he had confidentially been entrusted with by his old friend *Dumont*. With this view, he was no sooner released from prison, than he resolved to leave France, and return to England by the way of Holland. On his arrival at the Hague, he first obtained an interview with the count d'Affry, the French ambassador there, to whom he made known his services, his demands, and his disappointments, expecting from the generosity of the count, some present gratification; but his excellency being unwilling to advance money without further information, Mr Mac Allester determined to lose no more time, but to address himself immediately by letter to Sir Joseph York, in order to obtain through his means, from the British government, a more certain recompence for the discoveries he should make, which would infallibly, he said, defeat the projected designs of the French for invading England and Ireland, and render their whole enterprise abortive. For this important service, his demand was only 20,000*l.* in money, and a pension of 2000*l.* a year; which his excellency, by Mr Delaval gave him to understand, could never be complied with; but at the same time encouraged him, if he had the power of giving lights that might be really important and useful, to write him a detail of them; adding, if they answer the expectations, you seem willing to raise, you are not to make the least doubt of the liberality and generosity of the king and his ministers in your recompence.

This encouragement produced a correspondence which terminated in the receipt of 100*l.* to pay Mr Mac Allester's charges at the Hague, and to bring a person from Paris, for whose safety Mr Mac Allester was in great doubt, provided that person remained in France after he should have made his discoveries in England.

Mr Mac Allester had thus far settled matters with Sir Joseph, and waited only for his last orders to proceed to England,

England, when he was met one evening by M. *Prevot*, the count *d'Affry*'s secretary, who accosted him in a very friendly manner, wondered that he had not seen him of late, and pressed him to wait upon his excellency, the count, who, he assured him, had often enquired for him, had received some favourable letters from court concerning him, and was well enclined to serve him. Mr *Mac Allester*, who did not doubt but the ambassador would be glad to see him, yet not chusing after what had passed with Sir *J. Y.* to put himself in his power, made a very polite return to M. *Prevot*'s civilities, but never after saw the ambassador.

The time was now come when all things were in readiness for Mr *Mac Allester*'s departure for England. On the first of June (1762) he left the *Hague*, and on the fourth of the same month arrived at *Harwich*, where he was met by a gentleman who welcomed him on his arrival in the name of the Earl of *Bute*, and who told him, he had been in waiting there for that purpose several weeks, invited him to his inn, press'd him to sup, and, in short, appeared, as Mr *Mac Allester* says, awkwardly assiduous to serve him; but Mr *Mac Alester* resolving not to sleep till he had reached *London*, ordered a post-chaise, and with his new guide arrived in town about five the next morning. He had learned on the road, that the person he was in company with, was *Watson* the messenger, and the apartments provided for his reception, were rooms in a brother messenger's house, where he soon found he was under an unexpected and disagreeable restraint.

As soon, however, as it was thought he had recovered the fatigue of his journey, he was conducted by *Watson* in a coach to the secretary of state's office, then Lord *B—*'s, where he observed an apparatus like that for taking an information before a magistrate, and Mr *J—*, his Lordship's secretary, ready to write down what he had to deliver, which Mr *Mac Allester* thought was not the thing, and therefore told him he was ready to give the lights mentioned in his letters, but would deliver his papers and what he had to communicate, to none but his majesty or ministers. This interview being therefore soon at an end, he was reconducted back by *Watson* to his former lodgings, where he still continued under his former restraint.

About this time, however, a change in the ministry happened. The E. of *B—* was made first lord of the treasury, and the Hon. Mr *G—le* secretary of state. To this gentleman, Mr *Mac Allester* had the honour soon after to be introduced, and to deliver his discoveries, relying intirely upon his majesty's bounty for his recompence. These discoveries were the instructions given to Capt. *Dumont* (see p. 117.) to examine the coasts, towns, harbours, &c. destined for landing the troops, and making the intended invasion, with the report or answer of *Dumont*; together with a chart of the coast, made in pursuance of his instructions for directing the landing the *French* troops, artillery, &c.—The chief objects recommended in the instructions to *Dumont*, were to reconnoitre the different anchorings from *Arundel* to *Beachy-head*; the extent of the bays, their soundings, anchorings, distances from the landing places; the towns and ports next adjoining to those landing places; the capacity of those ports for containing transports; the openings that led from the sea to the inland country; the nature and circumstances of the country, whether marshy, meadow, arable, or common; whether plain or craggy, interrupted by rivers, or covered by woods; whether defended by batteries, or open to invasion, &c. To these particulars, capt. *Dumont* had given proper attention; had made an exact chart of the coast, towns, and harbours, and had given the *French* ministry the proper explanations; copies of which, Mr *Mac Allester* put into the hands of Mr *G—le*, who seemed highly pleased with the information, and immediately ordered his coach, that he might wait upon the King. *Mac Allester*, on Mr *G—le*'s taking leave, went into the next room to Mr *W—d*, then under secretary of state, and had the honour to confer with that gentleman on the same subject, and on his leaving him, found himself without his guide, and entirely at liberty to go where he pleased.

Patiently expecting the recompence for this important service (about a month after the discovery) Mr *Mac Allester* waited upon Mr *G—le* on that subject, and received an order for 50*l.* till his affair could be settled; and soon after meeting Lord *B—* as he was coming through *St James's Park*, he took occasion to make himself known to him, and to put him in mind

mind of his services; who gave him for answer, that his majesty would *generously* and *liberally* reward him, and that his Lordship would never oppose it. In *August* Mr *Mac Allester* quitted his lodgings at the messenger's house, and lived at large at his own expence.

In the month of *September* following he met his old guide *Watson* in *St James's Park*, who told him he had Lord *B—*'s directions that he should want for nothing, and gave him an invitation to call at his house to receive some money; Mr *Mac Allester* did so, and received fifty shillings, with a farther intimation to call every *Monday* morning to receive half that sum. In this mysterious way of talking, Mr *Mac Allester* did not well know what was meant. However, the *August* following, he took leave to write to the E. of *B—* and to enclose a petition to his majesty graciously to order his reward, which petition was soon after returned to him, with a message to wait upon the E. of *H—*, and that his Lordship would settle the matter to his satisfaction; but on talking with his Lordship, he found him unwilling to enter upon the business, as it was a work before his time, the merits of which he did not very well know how to estimate.

The next step, therefore, which Mr *Mac Allester* took, was to inform himself from what spring the five and twenty shillings flowed which *Watson* paid him every week, and traced it to the treasury chamber, where he found *W—*'s quarterly bills and receipts in the words following: "To keeping *Oliver Mac Allester* prisoner from the first of *July* 1762, to the 30th of the *September* following, both days included, with dyet, lodging, fire, candle-light, &c. 30*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*" and that every three months following he had given in the like bill; though Mr *Mac Allester* says, he assured him upon his word, he never was his prisoner, and further says, that he never dined or supped at *Watson*'s expence, except on the day of his arrival from *Harwich*; but acknowledges that *W—* may have paid some trifle to *Blackmore*, his brother messenger, for the time that he was at his house prisoner.

He was not a little surprized, to think that his good friend *W—* should detain two and twenty shillings a week out of the trifle which he supposed was granted for his subsistence till his recompence was settled, yet after complaint made to his majesty's ministers

successively for more than three years; after petitioning his R. H. the late D. of *Cumberland*; and after repeated letters and solicitations of various kinds to other noblemen of great humanity, the result of all his endeavours was, an order to receive some money of Mr *Larpent*, first clerk of the treasury; on whom he waited, and by whom two sums were counted down to him, and a receipt produced, ready drawn, conceived in the following terms, "Rec'd, Oct. 23, 1765, by G—
 "C—y's orders, the sum of fifteen
 "pounds to be allowed out of Mr
 "W— the messenger's bill when that
 "shall come to be paid; and also a
 "further sum of ten guineas, which
 "I hereby acknowledge to be in full
 "of what I am to expect on the ac-
 "count of which the above sum was
 "paid to me." It was no doubt with some reluctance that Mr *Mac Allester* signed this receipt: But Mr *Larpent* having orders to pay him no money without; and the distresses he was then under, which, he says, the invisible well knew, pressing hard upon him, he did accept the above sum of 25*l.* 10*s.* upon the terms just now recited; which he thinks no person of understanding will look upon as a just and equitable discharge, not only for the stoppages by *W—*, but for defeating the designs of his majesty's enemies against his life, his crown, and his kingdoms.

Whatever the merits of Mr *Mac Allester*'s services to the governments of *France* and *England* may have been, he seems to have been alike disappointed by both in his expectations of reward. Yet it is probable, that if the sums expended on his maintenance, according to his own account, during the time of his attendance at the two courts, had been at once advanced to him by either, he would have signed a receipt in full without difficulty in *France*; and a similar receipt in *England*, on the tender of 1000*l.* might have been demanded with a better grace, than, after suffering a messenger to share the bounty, extorting it from him for the paltry sum of five and twenty pounds and ten shilling. But the wisdom and justice of administration are not to be arraigned on the testimony of an interested evidence, who seems throughout the whole to over-rate his services, and who probably would never have thought of *England*, had *France* complied with his exorbitant demands.

An Original Poem, from the Appendix newly published to Dr SWIFT's Works.

Letter to the Dean, when in England, in 1726.

YOU will excuse me, I suppose,
For sending rhyme instead of prose,
Because hot weather makes me lazy ;
To write in metre is more easy.

While you are trudging to the town,
I'm strolling *Dublin* up and down ;
While you converse with Lords and Dukes,
I have their betters here, my books :
Fix'd in an elbow chair, at ease,
I chuse companions as I please.

I'd rather have one single self,
Than all my friends, except yourself ;
For, after all that can be said,
Our best acquaintance are the dead.
While you're in raptures with *Fauslina*,
I'm charm'd at home with our *Sheelina*.
While you are starving there in state,
I'm cramming here with butcher's meat.
You say, when with those Lords you dine,
They treat you with the best of wine,
Burgundy, Cyprus, and Tokay ;
Why so can we, as well as they.

No reason then, my dear good Dean,
But you should travel home again.
What though you mayn't in *Ireland* hope
To find such folk as *Gay* and *Pope* ;
If you with rhymers here would share
But half the wit that you can spare.
I'd lay twelve eggs, that in twelve days,
You'd make a doz'n of *Popes* and *Gays*.

Our weather's good, our sky is clear,
We've ev'ry joy, if you were here ;
So lofty, and so bright a sky,
Was never seen by *Ireland's* eye !
I think it fit to let you know,
This week I shall to *Quilca* go ;
To see *Mc Fayden's* horny brothers,
First suck, and after bull their mothers.
To see, alas ! my wither'd trees !
To see what all the country sees !
My stunted quicks, my famish'd beeves,
My servants such a pack of thieves ;
My shatter'd firs, my blasted oaks,
My house in common to all folks :
No cabbage for a single snail,
My turnips, carrots, parsnips fail ;
My no green pease, my few green sprouts,
My mother always in the pouts :
My horses rid, or gone astray,
My fish all stol'n, or run away ;
My mutton lean, my pullets old,
My poultry starv'd, the corn all sold.

A man, come now from *Quilca*, says,
They've stol'n the locks from all your keys,
But, what must fret and vex me more,
He says, they stole the keys before.
They've stol'n the knives from all the forks,
And half the cows from half the sturks ;
Nay more, the fellow swears and vows,
They've stol'n the sturks from half the cows.
With many more accounts of woe,
Yet, though the Devil be there, I'll go :
'Twixt you and me, the reason's clear,
Because I've more vexation here.

AN ODE to SPRING.

Supposed to have been written by the celebrated Vanessa, in consequence of her passion for Dean Swift.

HAIL, blushing goddess, beauteous spring,
Who, in thy jocund train, dost bring
Loves and graces smiling hours,
Balmy breezes, fragrant flowers,
Come, with tints of roseate hue,
Nature's faded charms renew.

Yet why should I thy presence hail ?
To me no more the breathing gale
Comes fraught with sweets, no more the rose
With such transcendant beauty blows,
As when *Cadenus* blest the scene,
And shar'd with me these joys serene.
When, unperceiv'd, the lambent fire
Of Friendship, kindled new desire ;
Still list'ning to his tuneful tongue,
The truths, which angels might have sung,
Divine impress their gentle sway,
And sweetly stole my soul away.
My guide, instructor, lover, friend,
(Dear names) in one idea blend ;
Oh ! still conjoin'd, your incense rise,
And waft sweet odours to the skies.

AN ODE to WISDOM. By the same.

O H ! *Pallas* ! I invoke thy aid !
O Vouchsafe to hear a wretched maid,
By tender love deprest ;
'Tis just that thou should'st heal the smart,
Inflicted by thy subtle art,
And calm my troubled breast.

No random shot from *Cupid's* bow,
But by thy guidance, soft and slow,
It sunk within my heart ;
Thus Love being arm'd with Wisdom's force,
In vain I try to stop its course,
In vain repel the dart.

O Goddess, break the fatal league,
Let Love, with Folly and Intrigue,
More fit associates find ;
And thou alone, within my breast,
O ! deign to sooth my griefs to rest,
And heal my tortur'd mind.

*Speech in MASSINGER's Emperor of the East.
Applied to the Author of the Essays on Husbandry.
When a poor husbandman presented Theodosius the
younger with an apple raised on his farm, the
Prince spoke as follows :*

" 'Tis the fairest fruit I ever saw ;
Those golden apples in the *Hesperian* or-
chards,
" So strangely guarded by the watchful dragon ;
" Nor those with which *Hippomenes* deceiv'd
" Swift-footed *Atalanta*, when I look
" On these, deserve my wonder !—You behold
" The poor man, & his present, with contempt ;
" I, to their value, prize both.—He that could
" So aid weak nature by his care and labour,
" As to compell a crab tree stock to bear
" A precious fruit of this large size and beauty,
" By industry would change a petty village
" Into a pop'lous city, and, from that,
" Erect a flourishing kingdom. Give the man
" (For an encouragement to his future labours)
" Ten *Attic* talents."

To Mrs —, on her arrival at Plymouth, from
a certain Expedition.

HOW couldst thou, Pollia, trust the faith-
less main,
Where roars the tempest, and where horrors reign?
Was love the cause which tempted you to stray,
And brave the dangers of the wat'ry way?
Life's ruder scenes could delicacy brook,
Nor cast behind one longing, ling'ring look?
Stream'd not the tear, when thunder charg'd the
sky?
When flash'd the light'ning, couldst thou check
The boatswain's whistle could my Pollia hear,
And her faint heart resist the bolts of fear?
Stretch'd on a hammock in a narrow space,
Couldst thou forget this once known happier place
Where smiling peace was rock'd in pleasure's
arms,
And guiltless thought brav'd danger's wild alarms?
Where hope, unfulfilled by the touch of care,
Lisp'd not the broken accents of despair?—
But see the harbinger of joy advance—
Pollia, he cries, is wak'd from sorrow's trance:
The gods have snatch'd her from the bed of pain
Pollia is safe—and all is peace again.
Kew-green. C H E R E A.

The YEAR 1767.
M A R C H.

MUSE, begin, renew the strain,
Blust'ring March assumes his reign:
Suited to the name he bears,
Which he boasts deriv'd from Mars,
Now, with rule imperious, sways,
And his various pow'r displays;
With Protean art endu'd,
Raging fierce a tyrant rude;
Quickly changing—none so mild—
Gentle as the new born child.
Changing thus his stern domain,
Swifter than the veering fane,
Not unfrequent may be found
Each season of the circling round
In a day successive meet,
And ev'ry season shine complete.

Muses, now the day relate
From oblivion snatch'd by fate.
See the *Welsh*, in best array,
Welcome in St David's day:
See the freshly gather'd leek,
And the hearty smiling cheek,
All their inward joy bespeak.
Character to *Welshmen* due,
Hearty, gen'rous, friendly, true.

Now display your soft compassion,
Nor indulge the cruel fashion,
By too many still pursu'd,
Throwing at the crowing brood.
Let us quick such thoughts erase,
Nor our minds so much disgrace.
Tort'ring harmless birds and brutes
Savage natures only suits;
Rather sure each fault repent,
And in goodness spend the Lent.

Britons, now your love express
To the princess fair of Hesse:
Virtue, tho' its own reward,
Well deserves a due regard.

Quick forgetting ev'ry toil,
Crown'd with pleasure and tressail,
See the *Irish* now display
Rev'rence for St Patrick's day.
Can the *English* then do less
Than an high respect express
For the good *Louisa Anne*,
Ornament of virtue's plan?

Now a day appears in view,
Well demands a tribute due;
Noble *Edward's* natal day,
Surely claims a grateful lay,
And forbids us e'er to fail
His rising worth with joy to hail.

Other reasons too remain,
Calling forth a pleasant strain:
Landlords now with rapture view
Rent *this day* commencing due,
And in flowing goblets pay
Libations to the welcome day;
Quarter days to them can bring
Greater pleasure than the Spring.

Now surely *March* at length recedes,
And smiling *April* next succeeds;
Then here awhile the verse restrain,
Till *April* calls us forth again.

The Analogy between Legislation and Horse-racing

THE swift-pac'd hours convoke again
Our senate on *Newmarket's* plain;
They mind not here who's out, who's in—
Their contest is, who most shall win.
Here too they drop all party rage—
Far different beats their thoughts engage.

Once on the turf I'll boldly venture,
My *Pegasus* the lists shall enter;
Jockies, his wings ye need not dread—
They're weighted by his rider's lead.

I've heard there is a near alliance
'Twixt ev'ry lib'ral art and science;
So the same features we may trace in
Both legislation and horse-racing.

Good laws require good heads to make 'em
And so do bets, to lay, or take 'em;

Laws are design'd to keep rogues under;
To save your house and purse from plunder,
And he whose noble genius aims
To shine at these olympic games,
And cannot, with superior flight,
Out-wit the knave, the biter bite,
Must leave the turf, or ever curse
The mis'ries of an empty purse.

I've heard it said, our senate shou'd
Enact their laws for general good;
And therefore should have hearts that feel
Most warmly for the common-weal.
And who can doubt but they inherit
This noble and exalted spirit,
That can consign their thousands o'er
To wretches they ne'er saw before;
When too, (to heighten their deserving)
Their wives and families are starving?

Does not the saddle represent
Taxes, clapt on by parliament?
Nor has the nation shewn bad sport;
We humbly thank their honours for't:

Though

Though some have made complaint of late,
Their backs were gall'd with over-weight;
And that their sides had sorely felt
The whip and spur full freely dealt;
Yet hope these patriots jockies will
At length, to shew true sportsmen's skill,
Pull in their steeds, quite out of breath,
Nor push the willing tits to death.

Proceed, ye two-fold legislators
Of horses and your fellow creatures;
Keep well your seats, nor votes, nor ride,
On post's or ministry's wrong side;
So shall the purse your pockets fill,
And grooms and statesmen praise your skill.

A Reflection on the Death of the Marquis of Tavistock

HOW sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
With all their country's wishes blest?
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There honour comes a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

Extract from Lines on the much lamented Death of the Marquis of Tavistock.

Quarto, Price 6d.

O! from the sacred fount, where flow the streams
Of heav'nly consolation, O! one drop,
To sooth his hapless wife! sharp sorrow preys
Upon her tender frame—Alas, she faints,—
She falls! still grasping in her hand
The picture of her lord—All gracious heav'n!
Just are thy ways, and righteous thy decrees,
But dark and intricate; else why this meed
For tender faithful love; this sad return
For innocence and truth? Was it for this
By virtue and the smiling graces led,
(Fair types of long succeeding years of joy),
She twin'd the votive wreath at hymen's shrine,
So soon to fade and die?—Yet O! reflect,
Chaste partner of his life! you ne'er deplor'd
His alienated heart: (disastrous state!
Condition worse than death!) the sacred torch
Burnt to the last its unremitted fires!
The conscious thought of every duty paid,
That sweet reflection shall support thy mind.
This be thy comfort:—Turn thine eyes awhile,
Nor with that lifeless picture feed thy woe;
Turn yet thine eyes; see how they court thy smiles,
Those infant pledges of connubial joy!
Dwell on their looks, and trace his image there:
And O! since heav'n, in pity to thy loss,
For thee one future blessing has in store,
Cherish that tender hope—hear reason's voice.
Hush'd be the storms that vex thy troubled breast,
And angels guard thee in the hour of pain.

(Gent. Mag. APRIL 1767.)

To Miss POLLY D—— in G—— street,
SINCE all my looks my love betray,
And ev'ry action seems to say
You've slyly stole my heart;
For pity's sake, be not severe,
Nor triumph o'er my griefs, but share
With me an equal part.

Oh! didst thou know with what delight,
I pass the lonely hours of night,
With thy dear image blest;
Thou woudst not sure refuse a sigh,
Nor yet one chearful smile deny,
To calm my troubled breast.

I hope, my Polly, you believe,
That some there are, who can't deceive
Or utter things untrue;
Then think on me as one of those,
Who hardly wou'd a lye impose,
To gain the world—or—you.

But do not try me charming maid,
Lest I am tempted and betray'd
By those too lovely eyes;
Then all my resolutions break,
And every serious thought forsake,
To gain the glorious prize.

Amidst a thousand painful cares,
Straitway my heart to thee repairs,
From whom all comfort flows;
And when each busy thought is fled,
Thy image hovers round my bed,
And sweetens my repose.

Ye guardion powers, protect the maid,
Who with each virtue is array'd;
Guard her ye powers divine,
Direct her footsteps 'long the road,
That leaneth to the blest abode,
And shortly make her mine.

Translation of a Greek Epigram, on a Grecian Beauty.

THY eyes declare th' imperial wife of Jove,
Thy breasts disclose the Cyprian queen of love;
Minerva's fingers thy fair hand displays,
And Thetis's limbs each graceful step betrays.
Blest man! whose eye on thy bright form has hung;
Thrice blest! who hears the music of thy tongue.
As monarchs happy! who thy lips has prest;
But who embraces, as the Gods is blest.

Verses written by King James I. on the Death of his Queen.

THEE to invite the great God sent his star*,
Whose friends & kinsmen mighty princes are
For though they run the race of men and die,
Death serves but to refine their majestie.
So did my Queen her court from here remove,
And lett the earth to be enthron'd above.
Thus she is chang'd, not dead; no good Prince
dies,
But like the day-star only sets to rise.

* A Comet appear'd a little before the Queen's death.

The GENERAL,
And the Supreme Council of State of the
Kingdom of C O R S I C A.

To our Beloved People.

IT is known to you all, Beloved People, to what situation our war with the Republic of *Genoa* was brought at the close of the year 1764. The measures taken by us to block up on every quarter the garrisons, in order to render it difficult for them to obtain provisions, had so well answered our expectations, that they were in a short time reduced to an extreme want. The Republic was therefore obliged to contribute, for their support, sums incompatible with the state of her public funds; and finding herself exhausted, and equally in want of money and of troops, she was on the point of seeing them taken by us, or of abandoning them herself.

In a situation so dubious and critical, the Republic finding no powers in herself to support any longer her interests in *Corfica*, betook herself to foreign succours; and by means of a treaty concluded at *Compeigne*, the 6th of *August* of the same year, she obtained from his Most Christian Majesty a body of *French* troops, to occupy the garrisons of *Corfica* for the space of four years.

His Most Christian Majesty, when he sent these troops into *Corfica*, was pleased to give assurances, that they were not intended to make war on our own nation, nor to disturb the internal tranquility of our people, but solely to guard the fortified towns, which they had received in trust, during the beforementioned time. And his Majesty also declared his desire to employ this time of quiet, in establishing a solid and durable accommodation between us and the Republic of *Genoa*; of which accommodation He should be the Guarantee, and should employ his good offices between us. And to this effect, He formally asked us, by his Minister, to offer a proposal, in name of the nation, which should be communicated to the Republic.

In consequence of this just and generous concern, We called together the Grand Council of the Nation, and explained to them the gracious invitation of his Most Christian Majesty. After which, we resolved, with one accord, that we could offer no proposal of accommodation with the Republic of *Genoa*, but in conformity with the solemn decree which was issued by the *General Consulta* of *Corfica*, in 1761, and confirmed by a public oath: The substance of which was, that the *Corfican* Nation shall never accept of any proposals of Peace with the Republick of *Genoa*; if She does not agree, as preliminary conditions, to acknowledge Our Liberty, and the independency of Our Go-

vernment; and doth not yield to us the few places in this kingdom, of which She is still in possession. If the Republic shall agree to these preliminaries, the Nation, in conformity with the aforesaid Decree, will be disposed to adopt every proper and decent measure to preserve the honour and the interests of the Republic of *Genoa*.

According then to this Decree, the proposal asked for was made out and transmitted to the Court of *France*, together with an humble Memorial addressed to his Most Christian Majesty, expressing the deepest sentiments of gratitude for the interest which his Majesty took in the tranquility and peace of our people; and our sincere and earnest desire to open every possible way to his royal mediation, in order to obtain so worthy an object: To this effect, we pointed out several measures to render the accommodation advantageous and honourable for the Republic: And in order that there should remain no doubt of our sincerity, provided our liberty and independence should be safe, we resigned ourselves, without reserve, to the goodness and equity of the high mediator, as to the measures to be taken for preserving the honour and interests of the Republic, leaving it entirely to his pleasure to make the choice.

Our proposals could not but be acknowledged reasonable and just, and the impartial world, for the little that it may be informed of our past vicissitudes, under a foreign and tyrannical power, wanting both the will and the ability to govern us well, and when the present situation of our affairs is also considered, must think them such, nay, the sole and only proposals by which we could hope to obtain a solid and sincere reconciliation. Nevertheless, the Republic of *Genoa*, to whom our proposals were transmitted by the *French* Minister, looked upon them with contempt, and rejected them with disdain; and once more the mediation of his Most Christian Majesty hath turned out to be fruitless and ineffectual.

We have thought it our duty, beloved people, to give an account of the motives, and of the event of this negociation, to the end that we might make known to you, and to all the world, our sincere dispositions to end the war, by an honourable and solid accommodation, in conformity with the generous intentions of his Most Christian Majesty: And that we might make known the constant and obstinate resolution of the Republic, to eternalise this war, with the sole view of shedding human blood, from a principle of hatred and revenge. From the long experience of thirty-seven years, she ought to be convinced, that she has not force sufficient to subject us again to her domi-

nion; and that we are more than ever firm and resolved, to maintain, whatever it may cost, the rights of our ancient liberty, which we have recovered with the effusion of so much blood.

Perhaps the Republic may flatter herself, that she will be able to excite anew, amongst us, and in the internal part of this kingdom, the spirit of discord and sedition, and so avail herself of our divisions. But, besides the security which we have of the zeal of our people, and of their constant anxiety to sustain the common cause, we have, in the assembly of the Grand Council of the nation, been careful to take the most efficacious measures to prevent and render vain these pernicious designs of our enemies. And, to this purpose, we are also to send the most exact instructions to all our magistrates, to the end that they may watch with all possible attention, over the internal tranquility and security of the kingdom, and may also confirm still more, the good understanding and harmony which actually subsists between us and the *French* troops; continuing to shew them every mark of attention, and doing every thing that can contribute to their ease and conveniency; so that we may give the lye to the false and artificial reports, which have been lately circulated by the emissaries of the Republic, who have given it out, that a rupture is immediately to follow, between us and these troops, who have orders, as they represent, to proceed to hostilities against us, in case that all hopes of an accommodation with *Genoa* are at an end. Whereas, on the contrary, we have the most certain proof of the impartiality of his Most Christian Majesty, and of his royal satisfaction with the opening given by us to the happy conclusion of a treaty.

In order then to undeceive our enemies, in the vain hopes of being capable to maintain the sovereignty of this kingdom, and to make them repent of their having neglected this opening for peace, it is necessary to put ourselves immediately in condition to renew the war with greater vigour, at the termination of the four years fixed for the residence of the *French* troops in *Corfica*. This, beloved people, is the primary and important object which will occupy the conferences of the ordinary *General Consulta* in the approaching month of *May*. To this end then we give you notice, and we seriously charge you to elect, as your procurators and representatives in this *General Consulta*, persons endowed with zeal and with love for their country, that with unanimous consent, and with the greatest efficacy, we may choose and determine upon the measures most proper for continuing with ardour the war, in the firm hope that it will end with a

happy success, and with a total expulsion of our enemies from the kingdom. The good cause which we sustain, the weakness of our enemies, our courage animated with the love of our country, and above all, the Divine Assistance, which hath ever so sensibly manifested itself for us, give us an assurance of every good end to our enterprises.

Given at Corte, this 27th of Jan. 1767.

GIUSEPPE MA. MASSEI. Gr. Chan.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Boswell.

"I have just read an account of the descent made by the *Corficans* on the island of *Capraya*. I know that island well, for I was driven into it by stress of weather in my return from *Corfica*, and was detained there six days in a *Franciscan* convent; and having no books, I amused myself with writing a minute detail of every thing in the island. It is six miles in length, and from two to three in breadth, exceedingly rocky, but very fertile in vines. It has a very good port, where numbers of vessels passing the *Mediterranean* are obliged to put in. It has upwards of 3000 inhabitants. The men all go to sea, and are reckoned the hardiest sailors in that part of the world. It will be no inconsiderable advantage to the *Corficans*, if they can keep it.

As the news-papers are continually filled with extraordinary reports about *Corfica*, on which the attention of all *Europe* is now fixed, I should not have believed this descent on *Capraya*, had I not received authentic intelligence of it by the same post which brought me the news-papers. I shall be very anxious till I hear again. I hope *France* will not be so ungenerous as to interfere: But all the power of *Genoa* will no doubt be exerted upon this occasion; for the republic will be ashamed to let an island be taken from them, by an handful of people whom they affect to consider as a parcel of disorderly malecontents. If the *Genoese* get the better, there will be no quarter given to the brave fellows who have made the descent. They will be every one put to the sword. Some of my friends are probably among them. Heaven grant them success. The unavoidable occupations of a laborious employment have retarded my account of *Corfica*. I am now, however, very busy with it, and you may depend on having it by the beginning of winter."

Letters from Porto Ferrajo, by the way of Leghorn, say, that the *Cor Rican* troops on the island of *Capraea* consist of 600 men; that they have been joined by 200 of the inhabitants; and that they are provided with ammunition and provision for thirteen months. The *Genoese* have frequently attempted a disembarkation, but without success; particularly on the 19th past, when they suffer'd considerably

Historical Chronicle, April 1767.

THURSDAY, March 12.

AT three in the morning, a fire broke out in the king's palace at *Warsaw*, and in two hours destroyed one entire wing; in which, amongst other people, were lodged a part of his Majesty's own family. No lives were lost, but papers of great importance to the republic are destroyed.

FRIDAY 13.

The flota from *Vera Crux* and the *Havannah* came into *Cadiz Bay*. It consists of the *Santiago de Espanna*, the *San Carlos*, and the *Castilla* men of war, and of the *Percila*, *Oriflamme*, *Conflanxa* and *Almirante* merchant ships; the particulars of their cargo are not yet known. The *Triumfante* from *Vera Crux*, and the *Portobellena* from *Cartagena* were obliged to put back, being leaky, but may be expected soon.

SUNDAY 15.

A most shocking murder was perpetrated by *Alex. Grant* in *Drummulie*, in *Scotland*, on *John M'Donald*, of the same place, both of whom kept whisky houses, but the latter having most trade, *Grant's* envy was raised, and he determined to do him an ill turn. He therefore went to drink at his house, with some other company; and having prevailed upon him to return the civility, he took an opportunity by the way to plunge a knife in his heart, and he died on the spot.

FRIDAY 20.

His *Danish* majesty was taken ill of a scarlet fever, which was thought infectious, notwithstanding which, the queen most assiduously attended him, nor would she leave him day or night till his life was out of danger.

A gentleman near *Warrington* in *Lancashire*, labouring under a delirium, conceiv'd himself beset by robbers and assassins, and being very much disordered in the night, the servants endeavoured to get into his room to secure him, when he suddenly opened the door, and in the dark discharged a fowling-piece among them, whereby an old servant whom he had a great regard for, was killed, and others were much hurt, to the inexpressible grief of the family.

Matthew Clarmont, Esq; was chosen governor, and *Sir Samuel Fludyer*, Bart. deputy-governor of the Bank of England for the year ensuing.

SUNDAY 22.

Prince *Rapnin*, ambassador from *Russia*, presented a declaration to the King of *Poland*, signed by the Empress, by which she demands that the dissidents of *Poland* and *Lithuania* be forthwith restored to the enjoyments of their ancient rights and privileges; and that in order to accomplish this, she has found herself obliged to order 30,000 men to enter *Poland*, who will not

leave the country till the Dissidents are put upon an equal footing with the other citizens.

WEDNESDAY 25.

AThis day the Count *de Guerchy*, ambassador extraordinary from *France*, had a private audience of his majesty.

FRIDAY 27.

At *Maidstone* assizes *Robert Rymes* was tried for the murder of *Richard Williamson*, hostler at the *Antelope*, at *Dartford*. *Rymes*, who had been long a vagabond, came into the kitchen, & demanded beer, which the master of the inn refused, on which he became troublesome: The hostler was ordered to turn him out. *Rymes* struggled hard, and swore he would stab him. The hostler defended himself with a stick, and then ran from *Rymes*, who pursued him about an hundred yards, overtook him, and gave him a mortal wound in his breast, of which he died two days after. The trial lasted five hours, and the jury brought in their verdict Wilful Murder, and in consequence *Rymes* was executed at *Dartford* next day. He died without the least remorse, saying he was guilty of no crime, nor would ever forgive his prosecutor, for what he did was only in his own defence.

SATURDAY 28.

DThe assize for *Surry* ended at *Kingston*, when *Richard Smith*, for two highway robberies; *John Ellis*, for horse-stealing; and *Richard Mibil*, for the murder of his brother at *Richmond*, received sentence of death.—*Mibil* was executed, according to his sentence, next day; of whom an account will be given hereafter.—At this assize a remarkable cause was tried between a gentleman, plaintiff, and *Mr Wm Courtney*, defendant; the action was upon a wager of 100 guineas, which was reduced into writing, that plaintiff procured three horses that should go ninety miles in three hours, which defendant laid he did not; the plaintiff proved his case very well, but it appearing to the court and jury that it was an unfair bet, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant. It seems the manner plaintiff performed this undertaking was by starting all the three horses together, so that they had but thirty miles a piece to run in the three hours, which was done with all the ease imaginable.

MONDAY 30.

HAbout nine at night, four men coming to town from *Holloway*, in a hackney-coach, were attacked by four foot-pads, who, on some resistance being made, shot one of the men through the head, and he expired immediately. They took from the rest about 15 l. and helped the dead man (one *Griffiths*, a turner in *Clerkenwell*) into the coach, and then made their escape.—Intelligence of this murder, with a description.

scription of the murderers, being sent to Sir John Fielding immediately, one of them was taken next day, and by his means all the rest.

TUESDAY 31.

A terrible accident happened at a colliery near *Farfield, Durham*. The pits were 80 fathom deep; and on *Friday* morning last, when all the hands were at work, it went off with a great explosion, by which 39 persons lost their lives. Most of their bodies are got up, but in a very mangled manner. The owners are now giving 20 l. premium per man; and so great is the necessity of the poor, that they are already nearly supplied.

The whole quantity of the different sorts of grain imported this month at the port of *London*, amounts to 71,153 qrs.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

This day arrived from *France* the Marquis *Du Chatley*, the Count *de Conflans*, son to the Marquis of that name, so well known in the late war, with another *French* nobleman. There are now in *England* three Dukes of *France*, and twenty-nine other noblemen of that kingdom.

Was held a numerous meeting of the horse-guards, where were present the Marquis of *Granby*, several officers of state, and Most of the general and field officers, in and about town; when, it is said, the final resolution was agreed upon for raising a fund for the support of the wives and children of soldiers dying in his majesty's service; not otherwise provided for.

FRIDAY 3.

His majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to raise 1,800,000 l. by loans on Exchequer-Bills and a lottery, for the service of the present year.

The following is the scheme of the lottery for 600,000 l. for the service of the present year, consisting of 60,000 tickets, at 10 l. each.

1	Prize of	20000	is—	20000
3	—	10000	—	30000
4	—	5000	—	20000
10	—	2000	—	20000
18	—	1000	—	18000
42	—	500	—	21000
200	—	100	—	20000
610	—	50	—	30500
20950	—	20	—	419000
		First drawn		1000
21838		Last drawn		500
				600000

— The bill to apply the sum granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia, for 1767.

— The bill to enlarge the term granted for building two new churches in the town of *Liverpool*.

— The bill to enable the Earl of *Strathmore* to take the name of *Bowet*, pursuant

to the will of *George Bowes*, Esq; deceased.

And to several road and private bills.

All the *French* noblemen already mentioned, were in the house while his majesty was there, and were greatly pleased with the grandeur and dignity of the house: several of them afterwards viewed *Westminster-Hall*, the courts, &c.

SUNDAY 6.

Was seized, near *Martlesham* in *Suffolk*, by Mr *Church*, Mr *Crabb*, and Mr *Aldrich*, of *Aldeburgh*, three bags, containing near 1000 yards of muslin, upwards of 600 yards of lace, 130 yards of silk gauze, some tea, and other goods, from three foreigners, who were set on shore out of a *Dutch* hoy, at or near *Sizewell*.

TUESDAY 7.

One of the *Crimps* who decoy men into the *East-India* service, was detected in endeavouring to get a young fellow into one of their lock-up-houses, and was by the Lord-Mayor committed to *Newgate*.

WEDNESDAY 8.

An inquisition was taken at *Newbery, Berks*, on the body of a child near 2 years old, who fell into the river *Kennet*, and was drowned. The jury brought in their verdict *Accidental Death*.—The body was discovered by a very singular experiment, which was as follows: After diligent search had been made in the river for the child, to no purpose, a two-penny loaf, with a quantity of quicksilver put into it, was set floating from the place where the child, it was supposed, had fallen in, which steered its course down the river upwards of half a mile, before a great number of spectators, when the body happening to lay on the contrary side of the river, the loaf suddenly tacked about, and swam across the river, and gradually sunk near the child, when both the child and loaf were immediately brought up, with grabbers ready for that purpose.

FRIDAY 10.

The scrutiny for directors of the *East-India* company was declared, when the complete house-list was chosen, notwithstanding the great opposition in favour of Mr *Sullivan*.

MONDAY 13.

A brig from *Newcastle*, with coals, coming into *Portsmouth Harbour*, was boarded by the tide-surveyor, who found 57 casks of brandy concealed under the coals, with about 300 wt of tea, all which he seized together with the vessel.

WEDNESDAY 15.

The society of arts adjudged the first premium for landscape painting to Mr *Jones*, formerly pupil to Mr *Wilson*; the second to Mr *John Gardnoe*, master of an academy in *Kensington*. The merit of both pictures appeared so equal, that the casting vote was left to the chairman. There were likewise given to Mr *Deane*, landscape painter, no

guineas as a bounty, his picture having great share of merit.

THURSDAY 16.

Being *Maundy Thursday*, his Majesty's alms were distributed as usual to 29 poor men and women; to each three ells of holland and a piece of woollen cloth, a pair of shoes and stockings, 20 shillings in a purse, 29 silver two-pences and three-pences, a loaf, and a platter of fish.

FRIDAY 17.

Between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr *Wood*, cheesemonger in *Hungerford Market*, which consumed that house, a butcher's on one side of it, and a small house on the other, damaged two more in front, and some out-houses backwards. The flames were so rapid that the family had not time to save any part of the stock, and but little of the furniture. A jeweller who lodged in the house where it began, lost some diamonds of considerable value.

WEDNESDAY 22.

A foreign messenger arrived with dispatches for the Count de *Guerchy*, the French ambassador; Soon after the delivery, the messenger was taken ill, and died at nine o'clock the same night.

Their Majesties (accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Brunswick*) were pleased to honour the incorporated Society of Artists of *Great-Britain* with their presence, at the great room in *Spring Gardens*; and expressed their satisfaction in observing the several genuine performances exhibited there, and the present flourishing state of the polite arts among their subjects.

FRIDAY 24.

As a waggon load of veal was coming to town from *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, destined for the *London* markets, the mob seized and sold it for two-pence per pound to the poor people, when they paid the owners the money received, returned them the cloths the veal was wrapped up in, & went quietly home to their habitations.

MONDAY 27.

At the sessions at *Guildhall*, *John Young* was tried for illegally confining *Henry Soppitt*, a sailor, at a lock up-house in *Chancery-Lane*, with a design to send him to the *Indies*. He pleaded guilty; but the court finding the action so black against him, he was sent to *Wood-street Compter* till next sessions, when judgment is to be passed.

TUESDAY 28.

Both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last prorogation.

THURSDAY 30,

A machine, of a new construction, for the more expeditious and exact sawing of timber, is now erecting in a timber-yard near *Limhouse*; it is to be worked by wind, and is said to be the first of the kind erected in this kingdom.

We are informed that the national debt, as it stood on the commencement of the present year, amounts to 130,842,412*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$, and the annual interest, or other charges attending the same, is 4,707,223*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

On the 16th of *August* last, the *Pitt*, Capt. *Bothomley*, from *Rotterdam* for *Angola*, ran ashore on *Cape Bajadore*, on the coast of *Barbary*; 25 of the crew going ashore, were stript naked by about 100 moors, in which condition they remained 14 days, while the moors were getting all they could from the ship; and then breaking her up, they burnt the pieces, and stove the casks of liquor as they came ashore, for the sake of the iron and hoops, which were divided among them with the rest of the plunder; then separating the crew, they were sold in the country for camels, sheep, goats, &c. About three weeks after, meeting together again, the natives concluded to carry them to the Emperor of *Morocco*. After 49 days travel, they arrived at *Teredant*, and were carried before the *Bashaw* or governor, who treated them kindly, supplying them with plenty of bread and grapes. After 14 days rest they travelled in seven days to *Morocco*. The last day's march Mess. *Adams* and *Hosier* of *Santa Cruz* sent two moors to conduct them; but being in two parties, only 12 got safe, and 12 were taken by the soldiers, and *Hugh Evans* was left upon the mountains, but got safe in. After eight days they were presented to the Emperor, who appointed them a house among the jews at *Miccanesse*, with an allowance of two blanks a day, and liberty to walk about. By producing a *Mediterranean* pass, after five months they were permitted to go to *Sallee*, where the *Danish* consul behaved with great generosity and benevolence, supplying them with money and victuals. From thence they travelled to *Larach*, and then to *Tetuan*, and passed over to *Gibraltar*, from whence some came to *England*, and others entered on board a man of war.

In the *St. James's Evening Post* of *Tuesday*, the 28th is a long Letter from Mr. *Wilkes* to a Noble Person, expostulating with him for sending a verbal message, in answer to Mr *Wilkes's* letter, (*See Vol. xxxvi. p. 586.*) in which message, Mr *Wilkes* was advised to address himself to another Noble Lord. On receiving which, he says, "I spurned at the proposal, and left my dear native *London* with a heart full of grief that my hopes were blasted."—He then makes a transition to another great person, who had called him a *Blasphemer of his God*, and a *Libeller of his King*: To both which charges he replies; and, in regard to the latter, says, He was sensible he never wrote a single line disrespectful to his Sovereign, but had only attacked the despotism of his Ministers,

AMERICAN NEWS.

Boston in New England, Feb. 16. On Tuesday last the House of Representatives, by a large majority, passed a resolve, that the lieutenant governor, not being elected a councillor, has by the charter, no right to a seat at the council board, with or without a voice, while the commander in chief is in the province. Previously to this resolution, a committee was ordered to wait upon his excellency, with the following message.

"May it please your Excellency,

"The House of representatives beg to be informed by your excellency, whether any provision has been made, at the expence of this government, for his majesty's troops lately arrived in this harbour, and by whom? And also, whether your excellency has reason to expect the arrival of any more, to be quartered in this province"

To which his excellency the same day sent them the following answer.

"Gentlemen,

"In answer to your message of this day, I send you a copy of the minutes of council, by which provision for the artillery company at the castle, in pursuance of the late act of parliament, was made,

"I intended to lay the matter before you, and had given orders for an account of the present expence to be made out for that purpose; which having received since your message came to me, I hereby communicate.

"I have received no advice whatever, of any other troops being to be quartered in this province, nor have I any reason to expect the arrival of any such, except from common report, to which I gave little credit."

Boston, Feb. 20. Friday last his excellency the governor sent the following message to the Honourable House of Representatives, viz.

"Gentlemen,

"I have before me your vote for dismissing your agent Mr Jackson; I am very desirous that Mr Jackson should be released from your service. But you should consider that payment and dismissal ought to go together; especially when the former has been so neglected heretofore. Mr Jackson has served you five years, including the current; the three first years as your standing council appointed by commission under the province seal, during which time he was as fully employ'd as your agent, and in the most material business jointly with him. In the two last years, besides a general attention to your businesses as agent, he bore a considerable part in a most important service to you and the rest of America. I cannot take upon me to say what he expects; but I know so much of his moderation, as to be assured that he will be satisfy'd with what will be consistent with your honour to offer, and his to accept.

FRA. BERNARD.

Jamaica, Dec. Some late dangerous insurrections among the Negroes have at length been happily crush'd; but they were alarming while they prevailed; for the desperate wretches who were engaged, neither spared age nor sex in their fury, nor even the children of their own colour; nor were they sa-

tisfy'd with barely killing the people, but they cut and mangled their bodies in a most shocking manner. Such of them as fell into our hands were burnt alive on a slow fire, beginning at their feet and burning upwards. It is astonishing with what resolution they bore the torture, smiling with an air of contempt at their executioners.

South-Carolina, Feb. 27. On the application of the Hon. John Stuart, Esq; superintendant of India affairs in the southern district, the general assembly of North Carolina hath granted a sum of money for defraying the expences of commissioners, to be appointed by his Excellency governor Tryon, to run the boundary line between that province and the lands claimed by the Cherokee Indians; also a further sum to be laid out in presents for the Indians.

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1767.

Lady of Ld visc. Hinchinbrook—of a son.
Lady of Rt Hon. Wm Dowdeswell, Esq; of a son.

Lady of Sir Tho. Gresham—of a son.
Wife of Tho Griffiths. Esq; daughter of the late Baron Clarke—of a son.

Lady of Lord Garlies—of a daughter.
Wife of Col. Cecil Forster memb. for Wen-

lock—of a son.
Lady of Sir James Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, Bart — of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

GEOR. Pochen Esq;—to Miss Mary Bate, daughter of Rev Mr Bate, R. of N, Tambridge, Essex.

March 31. Jn Cannon Esq; of gr. Russell-str. to Miss Eliz. Shelley, of Bloomsbury.

April 2. Tho. Vaughan Esq; of Lincoln-inn-fields—to Miss Machin of Frith-str. Soho
Ja. Nettleton Esq;—to Miss Barbara Charlton of Ludlow.

Sir Jn Eden, bart—to Miss Johnson of York
5. Tho. White Esq;—to Miss Polly White of Knightsbridge.

Wm Rowland—to Mary Matthews at Upper Ottery, Devon, by which marriage there is a boy, whose own mother is become his grandmother, his father his brother, and his sister his mother.

Benj. Webb, Hamburgh merchant—to Miss Newdigate of Clapham, with 25 000*l*.

Christian Meyer, merch.—to Miss Herman,
6. Mr Ruspini, surgeon dentist—to Miss Eliz. Ord.

7. Capt. Jn Brett—to Miss Ward of Gosport
14. John Peers, Esq;—to Miss Grey of Southampton.

16. Earl of Barrymore—to Lady Amelia Stanhope.

Tho. Hall, Esq;—to Miss Sally Williams of Red-lion-street.

19. Giles Painter Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Colson of Welbeck-street.

Capt. John Quick—to Mrs Jane Rogers of Christ church, Surry.

Mr Jinks of Northamptonshire—to Miss Polly Waller, of Lombard street.

20. Geo. Duckett, Esq;—to Miss Sally Downes of Queen-square.

Mr Bromwich of Ludgate-hill—to Mrs Hopkins.

22. James Atwood, of Orchard street—to Miss Amelia Harris.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

March **M**R Tho. Moore, of Millichope in Shropshire, two of whose brothers lost their lives in the service of their country.

25. Relict of Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. Rev. Cox Macro, senior Dr of divinity of Cambridge.

Cha. Maitland, Esq; youngest son of the E. of Lauderdale.

Youngest daughter of Ld Pewescourt, Irel. Only son of the E. of Shannon.

Rev. Mr Giddlestone, R. of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk.

Edw. Gabriel Coutts, merch. St Mary Hill.

Rev. Dr Thistlewayte, Broughton, Hants.

Peter Tho. Tyson, Esq; speaker to the assembly at St Christophers.

Mrs Eliz. Mason of Hales Owen, aged 104.

27. Mother of Lady Mansel, at Swansea.

Mr Purdon, suddenly, in Smithfield, famous for his literary abilities.

28. Rev. Dr Dayrell of Lyttleton Dayrel, Bucks.

Sir Hen. Edwards, Bart. at Shrewsbury.

Lieut. Terence O'Lughen, of the marines.

Hon. Norris Bertie, Esq; in France.

Edw. Wright, Esq; at Shinfield, Berks.

29. Geo. Nevill, of Holt in Leicestersh. Esq Tho. Dennie, Esq; son of the late Sir Thomas Dennie.

Lady of Sir Ja. Livingston, Bart. Scotland.

Ja. Marwood Esq; at Avishays, Somersetsh.

Rev. Mr Paterson, at Footscray, aged 100.

31. Jacob Tonson, Esq; bookseller in the Strand, by whose death the city of London has lost one of its most valuable members.

Dr Tatum, late physician at Salisbury.

Rev. Dr Lisle, R. of Burelere, Hants.

Rev. Mr Gullifer, V. of Coggeshall, Surry

Jn Lodwich Esq; at North Shoebery, Essex.

Louis Margotten, in France, aged 105.

Mrs Mary Tufton, aged 109, at Nantwyck.

April 1. Wm Holloway Esq; Titchfield-str.

John Spearman, Esq; Henrietta street.

2. Ja. Kelway, Esq; L Iford, Northamptonsh

Joachim Gerrard Baas, sugar baker.

3. John Barlow, Esq; in Bruton street.

Wife of James Nash, Esq; at Bath.

Miss Eliz. Caryll, at Ladyholt, Suffex, daughter to the late John Caryll, Esq; by Lady Mary Mackenzie, niece to the late duke of Powis.

4. Tho. Avery, Esq; at Turnham green.

Wilmot Baker, Esq; at Moultsford, Berks.

Capt. Cockburn, at E. Greenwich, aged 90

5. Lady of Sir Tho. Goorh, Bart.

Charlotte Wilhelmina, born princess of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, countess dowager of Hanau.

James Grassineau Esq; at Bedford.

James Whichcott, Esq; at Barnes, Surry.

6. Scroope Egerton, Esq; first cousin to the D. of Bridgewater.

John King, aged 105, Stratford 'pon Avon.

8. James Jeffop, Esq; in Stanhope street.

Baroness P. Farina, aged 108, at Rome.

Thomas Bowles, the great printseller, late of St Paul's church yard.

John Grant, Esq; of White house, Fowey.

Rev. Mr Smelt, V. of Endfield.

9. Ja. Vickers, Esq; at Carshalton, Surry.

Rob. Wilkinson, of Dilton, aged 104.

10. Mr Twinihoe, attorney in Essex-court

John Benson, Esq; in golden square.

12. Capt. Harrison, of the Hampsh. militia, of the small pox.

13. Rob. Wilson, attorney in Symond's-inn, and deputy filazer for London and Middlesex.

Lady Mary Bertie, eldest daughter to the D. of Ancafter.

Miss Ann Louisa Coring, a maiden lady.

Lieut. Col. Morris, at Carlisle.

14. Mr Anderson, comedian, suddenly.

Philip Staddart, Esq; at Hendon.

Montagu Brooke, Esq; at York.

15. Edw. Ragley, Esq; at Kingston, Surry.

The Rt Hon. Hayes St Leger, Lord Visc. Doneraile, at Bath.

16. Tho. Devon, Banker, in partnership with Mr Child.

Rt Hon. Jane Dutcheffs of Argyll. She was one of the maids of honour to queen Anne, and queen Caroline when princess of Wales. Her Grace had issue five daughters, viz. Lady Caroline, married first to Francis Earl of Dalkeith, and secondly to the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, the present chancellor of the exchequer; Lady Anne, married to William Earl of Stafford; Lady Jane, who died in her 12th year; Lady Betty, married to the Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, brother to the Earl of Bute; Lady Mary, married to Edward Viscount Coke, heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Leicester, and to his mother Margaret, Baroness Clifford, who left her a widow without issue.

Right Hon. Wm Lord King, Baron of Oakham, Surry.

Edw. Ryves, Esq; at Woodstock.

Mr Scroggs, provost marshal to his majesty.

17. John Dawney, Esq; in Hyde street.

Robert Beryll, formerly a butcher, and contractor with the government, worth 50000l Lady of John Ward, Esq; of Squiries, Kent.

20. Capt. Wm Pierman, Red-lyon square, formerly in the West-India trade.

21. Capt. Dalrymple, of his majesty's drags.

Geo. Thornton, Esq; of Town-malling abbey, Kent.

Benj. Dorelle, Esq; formerly a silk merch.

23 The Rt Hon. Lady Geo. Sutton, wife to Lord Geo. Sutton, of Kelham Notts, third son to the Duke of Rutland.

In the List of Deaths for February, the Reader is desired to make the following emendations:

Feb. 6. Died Mr Nathaniel Sheffield, Solicitor for the Dissenters, in the late great Cause between them and the city of London; and on Feb. 17, died Allen Evans, Esq; one of the defendants in the same cause, in whose favour it was determined.

Errat. in List of Deaths for March.

Col. 1. for Blagny read Blaguy. — Hon. Rob.

Fairfax, not dead. — for Miss Baye, r. Kaye.

Col. 2. for Eb. Fred. Finks, read Zinka.





*A Sailor giving a Patagonian Woman some Biscuit
for her Child.*

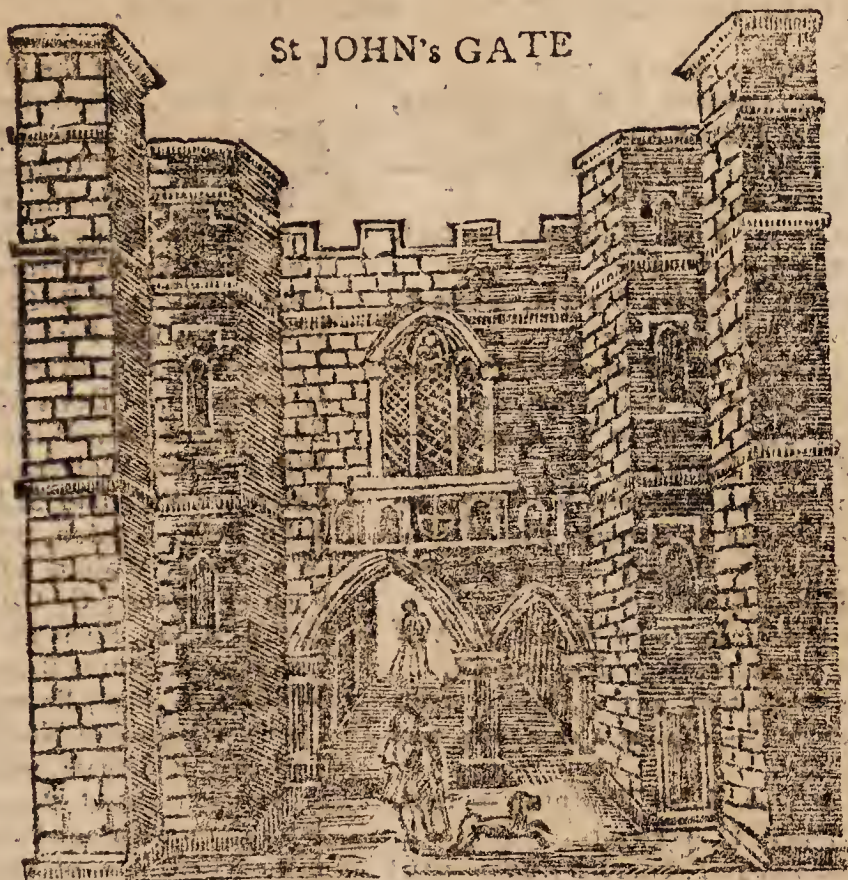
The Gentleman's Magazine :

London Gazette

Daily Advertiser

London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
St James's Chron
Lloyd's Evening
*Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.*
Public Ledger

St JOHN'S GATE



Norwich
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow
Aberdeen

Country News.
Coventry 2
Chelmsford
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2
Lewes, Essex

For MAY 1767.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

An historical account of the *Patagonians*,
from their first discovery by *Magellan*, to
the present time 195
Remarks on the paintings in the late ex-
hibitions 239
Strictures on the practice of turning to the
East, in repeating the Apostle's Creed 240
Defence of *Abp Wake* against a charge in
the *Confessional*, on the authority of *Mo-
seheim* 241
The purveyor of *bacon and montego*, his of-
fice 243
A prediction on the building madness 244
Political Speculations—the *in-est-i-ma ble*
value of secrecy 245
Mr *Wilkes's* letter to the Duke of *G—n* 246
An affecting story of the Count *Alberti* 251
Description of the quicksilver mines at *I-
dra* 252
Of the culture & use of the *Chinese vetch* 253
Lamentable disregard of the Lord's Day 254
Evils from the practice of inoculation *ib.*
Analysis of the song of *Tweed side*; its
beauties borrowed from the *Song of Songs* 255
Authentic account of an iron bullet found

buried in the inside of an elephant's
tooth; with a cut 257
Queries on the present practice of hoarding
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New Publications; with Remarks.—Story of
an adopted son 253
—A dialogue between *Scipio* and *Berganza*,
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—An ode to Genius—The *Buck*—Poetical
Epistles—*Tunbridge verses* 262
—The Cries of Blood—*Crito* 263
—A new Topic of Conversation 264
—Great Events from little Causes 265
—Scheme to pay off the National Debt 266
—Tables and Traits relative to Arts and
Sciences 267
—Letters on the *British Museum* 268
—Dr *Williamson's* Narrative of the Case of a
late great C—r 269
POETRY. The death of Genius.—Ode to
Voltaire 271
—*Tunbridge Verses*—Song—*April* 272
—*May*—Double-fac'd Letter, &c. 273
Historical Chronicle. Description of the new
entertainment at *Ranelagh*.—List of
births, marriages, deaths, &c.

WITH a Curious Representation of a *PATAGONIAN FAMILY*; contrasted with an
English SAILOR. Also a Specimen of *ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS*, finely engraved af-
ter Nature, by a *French Master*; with a View to the Improvement of Young Artists.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY at St JOHN'S GATE.

A Repetition of the Articles in the Title being judged superfluous, by omitting what has been called *Contents*, this Page has been gain'd for the *Military Promotions*, (now regularly authenticated in the *London Gazette*,) and for other useful Purposes.

War Office, May 9. 1767.

Royal reg. horse guards. maj. And. Forbes,
— lieut. col. *vice* John Kellec, *Pur.*

Ditto eldest capt. Wynter Blathwayt —
maj. *vice* Andrew Forbes, *Pur.*

Ditto, capt. lieut. Rich. Bulstrode — capt.
vice Winter Blathwayte, *Pur.*

Ditto, eldest lieut Miles Stavelly, — capt.
lieut. *vice* Rich. Bulstrode, *Pur.*

3d reg. drag. lieut col. Francis Bonham —
lieut col. *vice* Campbell Dalrymple, *dec.*

Ditto, eldest capt Wm de St Amour, —
major, *vice* Francis Bonham, *Pr.*

Ditto, Capt Geo. Manners, half pay, —
Captain, *vice* Wm de St Amour, *Pr.*

Ditto, surgeon Ja Stuart — surgeon *vice*
William Hooke, *resigns.*

1st reg foot guards, capt. Jn Woodford, half
pay, — lieut. *vice* capt. Geo. Evelyn, *Ex.*

Coldstream reg. foot guards, capt. lieut.
Tho. D'Avenant — capt of a company *vice*
James Craig *R-t.*

Ditto, eldest lieut. John Thornton — capt.
lieut. *vice* Thomas D'Avenant.

Ditto, eldest ensign Richard Byron — lieut
vice John Thornton.

Ditto, Sir William Murray, Bart. — en-
sign, *vice* Richard Byron.

4th reg. foot, or invalids, lieut col. Arch.
McNab, half pay, — lieut. col. *vice* Thomas
Welden, *dec.*

May 16. Royal reg. horse guards, capt.
lieut. Miles Stavelley — capt. *vice* William
Maseres, *Pur.*

Ditto, eldest lieut. Henry Bathurst — capt.
lieut. *vice* Miles Stavelley, *Pur.*

Ditto, eldest cornet Christopher Clicherow
— lieutenant, *vice* Henry Bathurst, *Pur.*

2d Batal. 1st reg. foot guards, lieut. John
Sheriatt — adjutant, *vice* John Hill, *Pur.*

8th reg. foot, Hen. Purcel, clerk, — chapl.
vice Benjamin Thornton, *Pur.*

23d reg. foot, eldest lieut. Edw. Evans —
captain lieutenant, *vice* Philip Mercier, *Pr.*

27th reg. foot, eldest lieut. Wm Cooke —
capt. lieut. *vice* Boyle Roche, *Pur.*

57th reg. foot, major Piesion — major,
vice lieut. col. Joseph Harrison, *Ret.*

59th reg. foot, lieut. George Cray, —
captain, *vice* Peter Hennis, *Pur.*

Royal American reg. foot, capt. lieut. Boyle
Roche, — captain *vice* Tho. Barnesley, *Pur.*

Lieut. col. O'Hara's corps, capt. lieut.
Philip Mercier, — capt. *vice* lieut. col. Mat-
thew Pierfon, *dec.*

May 19, 9th of foot, capt. Tho. Whitmore
— major, *vice* major Francis Ogilvie, *Pur.*

Ditto, lieut. George Haslings — captain,
vice Thomas Whitmore, *Pur.*

36th reg. foot, lieut. David Scott — adju-
tant, *vice* Edward Tyng, *Pur.*

B — K T — S.

Geo. Griffin, Thames str. hatter and hosier.
Jn Baptiste Reboul, Old-broad str. merch.

Tho. Bishop, of the Out parish of St Philip
and Jacob, Gloucestersh. soapboiler

James Bolland, S George the Martyr, butcher

Sampson Daniel, Cobbridge, in the parish of
Burslem, Staffordshire Potter.

Wm Stubbs, Bosley, Cheshire, waggoner.

Tho. Viguers, St Clement Danes, merch.

John Stephens of Bristol, Upholder.

Wm Davis, Old Ford, Middlesex, shopkeeper.

James Miller, of Marybone, carver.

Henry Lion, of Bevis Marks, dealer.

Edw. Kendrick, Princes-str. brass foundery.

Wm Fewster, Wolverhampton, linnen draper.

Lawrence Wingfield, St Bride's, branch maker.

John Bean, London, mariner and merch.

Wm Stone, Walton. Essex, innholder,

Rich Fancourt, St Catharine Cree, packer.

Geo. Dikson, Kent-str. Southwark innkeeper.

Cornelius Lowdin, Bristol, cutler.

William Walker, Bromsgrove, Surgeon.

Christ. Owston, of North Shields, shipwright.

Jn Lord, Rochdale, woollen-cloth-maker.

Robert Wright of Dagenham, Essex, victual.

John Crompton, of Halesworth, shopkeeper.

John Allen, late of Shoreditch, linnen-draper.

Bowman Brown, of Bishopsgate-street, coal-
merchants.

Edward Thompson, of Canterbury, grocer.

William Elliot, of Sevenoaks, Kent, innholder.

George Davy, of Fordon, Fuller merchant.

Bill of Mortality from April 21. to May 28,

Buried		Christened	
Males	1170	Males	792
Females	1122	Females	759
Under 2 Years old		825	
Between 2 and 5		186	
5 and 10		78	
10 and 20		80	
20 and 30		176	
30 and 40		209	
40 and 50		222	
50 and 60		169	
60 and 70		169	
70 and 80		126	
80 and 90		45	
90 and 100		7	
100 and 101		0	
101 and 103		0	
		2292	
		1551	
		2811	
		9733	
		17533	
		8366	
		3843	
		8788	
		7555	
		7600	
		7311	
		7199	
		3843	

Price of Stocks, on May 28, 1767.

Bank Stock, 144½	4 per Ct. 1762, 100 7/8
E. India ditto, 248	4 per Ct 1763, 99½ a 1/2
S. Sea ditto,	India B. 9s. a 10s pr.
Ditto Old An. 86½	Exch. Bills —
3 per Ct reduc. 87½	Navy —
3 ditto consol. 88½ a 3/8	Long Ann. 27½ a 1/4
ditto India Ann 85½ a 1/2	Navy 4 per Ct. 99½ a 1/2
3 1/2 Bank 1756, —	Lottery Tick. 12l. 6s.
3 1/2 ditto 1758 93½ a 1/2	Omnium 2½ a 1/2



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A Y 1767.

An Epitome of all the Accounts that have hitherto been published concerning a Race of People of a gigantic Stature, on and about the Eastern Coast of South America, between latitude 24 S. and the Straits of Magellan, which lie in 53 deg.



THESE people are first mentioned in the account of a voyage for new discoveries, undertaken by Magellan in the year 1519. The words in Har-

ris's abridgment of this account are these:—"When they had crossed the line, and the South pole appeared above the horizon, they held on their south course, and came upon the *Main of Brasil*, about that part of it which lies in *twenty two degrees*. They observed it to be all one continued tract of land, higher from the *Cape St Augustine*, which is in this part of the country. Having made two degrees and an half more South latitude, they fell in with a country inhabited by a wild sort of people: They were of a prodigious stature, fierce and barbarous, made a horrible roaring noise, more like bulls than human creatures; and yet with all that mighty bulk were so nimble and light of foot that none of the *Spaniards* or *Portuguese* could overtake them."

By this account giants appear to have been found in lat. $24\frac{1}{2}$ South; but upon referring to the map, the account appears to be erroneous, for *Cape St Augustine*, which is said to be latitude 22, appears to be in latitude 10; so that it is doubtful whether the giants were found in latitude $12\frac{1}{2}$, or $24\frac{1}{2}$. If they were discovered after sailing two degrees and an half South from *Saint Augustine*, they were found in $12\frac{1}{2}$, if after sailing two degrees and an half South, from that

part of the *Main of Brasil*, which lies in 22, they were found in 24 and an half. Such is the accuracy of Harris. The account, however, goes on.

A " Their next advance was to 49 degrees and an half South latitude, " Here they were shut up by hard " weather, and forced to take up their " winter quarters for no less than " five months. They for a long time " believed the country to be uninhabited, but at length a savage of the " neighbouring parts came up to give " them a visit; he was a brisk jolly " fellow, merrily disposed, singing " and dancing all the way he came; " being got to the haven, he stood " there, and threw dust upon his " head, upon which some people " went ashore to him, who also throw- " ing dust upon their head, he came " with them to the ship without fear " or suspicion. The head of one of " Magellan's middle sized men reached " but to his waist, and he was proportionably big; his body was " formidably painted all over, especially " his face. A stag's horn was drawn " upon each cheek, and great red circles round his eyes; his colours " were otherwise mostly yellow, only " his hair was white. For his apparel, he had the skin of a beast clumsily sewed together, but a beast as " strange as that was that wore it; every way unaccountable, neither " mole, horse, nor camel, but something of every one, the ears of the " first, the tail of the second, and the " shape and body of the last; it was " one entire suit, all of one piece from " head to foot; as his breast and back " were covered with it above, so his " legs and feet were wrapped up in it " below. The arms that he brought " with him were a stout bow and arrow: The strings of the bow was a " gut or sinew of the beast whose " skin covered him, and the arrows " were tipped with sharp stones.

" M.

was another tribe, which he called *Tiriminen*, who were of a gigantic stature, being 10 or 12 feet high, and continually at war with the other tribes.

This boy gave an account of the cloathing and appearance of the inhabitants of this country, very different from those already transcribed; for he said the men wore their hair long, that the women were shaved, and that both went naked except a cloak of *Penguin's skins*, which reached to their waist.

Sebald de Weert, another Dutchman, sailed to the Straights of *Magellan* in the year 1598, and in his account are the following particulars. He detached two sloops to an island near the mouth of the Straights, to catch sea dogs. When these sloops came near the shore, they perceived seven canoes, with Savages on board, that were ten or eleven feet high, of a reddish colour, and with long hair. They are farther described as being naked, except one who had a sea-dogs skin about his shoulders; and it is remarkable that *de Weert* was on this coast in *May*, which is there a winter month.

In the account given of the voyage of *George Spilbergen*, we are told that on the coast of *Terra del Fuego*, which is to the south of *Magellan's Straights*, his people saw a man of a gigantic stature, climbing the hills to take a view of the fleet, but, though they went on shore, they saw no other human inhabitant; they saw, however, several graves containing bodies of the ordinary size, or rather below it; and the savages they saw from time to time in canoes, appeared to be under six feet high.

In the history of the voyage of *Capt Cowley*, an *Englishman*, which was undertaken in 1683, we have an account of giants indeed, but in a country very distant from *Patagonia*. In lat. 13 deg. 30 min. North, and about 143 East longitude, lies the island of *Guam*, it is one of the *Ladrone Islands*, and was then in the possession of the *Spaniards*, who had a governor and garrison there. The *Indian* inhabitants of this island, *Cowley* says, were all well made, active, vigorous, and some of them seven feet and an half high. *Capt. Cowley* took, as he says, four of these *Infidels* prisoners, which to be sure, being himself a good Christian, he had a right to do; and it appears

by the sequel of the account, that he treated them as other good Christians had treated *Infidels*, which strength or cunning had put into their power.

A "We brought them on board, says he, tying their hands behind them, but they had not been long there before three of them leapt overboard into the sea, swimming away from the ship with their hands bound behind them; we sent a boat after them, and found that a strong man at the first blow could not penetrate their skins with a cutlas. One of them had received, in my judgment, forty shots in his body before he died, and the last of the three that was killed had swam a good *English* mile, though his hands were not only tied behind him, but his arms pinioned."

Thus it appears that these three poor naked wretches were all murdered in cold blood, because they endeavoured to escape from those, who, without provocation, had injuriously and cruelly seized them by violence, in their native country, and were carrying them as slaves into exile. *Harris* tells the story without the least intimation that any thing had been done to these *Infidels* which a good Christian might not justify.

In an account of *Capt. George Shelvock's* voyage, which was undertaken in the year 1719, there is the following paragraph.—"M. *Frazier* gives us an account that the *Indians* inhabiting the continent to the south of this island [the island of *Chiloe*, which lies off the coast of *Chili*, about lat. 42 S. and long. about 72 W. of *London*] are called *Chronos*, that they go quite naked, and that in the inland part there is a race of men of an extraordinary size, called *Cacabues*, who, being in amity with the *Chronos*, have sometimes come with them to the dwellings of the *Spaniards* at *Chiloë*. He adds, that he was credibly informed by several who had been eye witnesses, that some were about nine or ten feet high. Who *Frazier* was, Mr *Harris*, though he quotes him, does not tell us. His story is certainly fabulous, for the whole coast of *Chili*, and the island of *Chiloe*, having been long in possession of the *Spaniards*, the existence of a gigantic race in those parts, if real, would have been long out of doubt. The same objection lies against the account given of the *Indian* natives of *Guam*, by *Cowley*. The giants, four of whom he says he took prisoners, and

and three of whom he murdered, must have been familiar to the *Spaniards*, and, consequently, their existence recorded by *Spanish* writers of credit, so as to make the fact, as well known and believed as the existence of the island itself. Of the other accounts, our readers must judge for themselves.

On the Performances of the Artists exhibited in Pall-Mall, some Remarks have appeared from two different Quarters. The Reader will perhaps be pleased to see how Connoisseurs differ. Both pretend to select the best; yet both do not entirely agree in the same selection. Those in Italics are signed M. H. those in Roman, A Lover of the Arts.

MR. Barber. His portraits in miniature in oil colours, are very finely painted.

Mr Bond, of Birmingham, No. 31. The distance of this landscape is very cold, ill coloured, and is not in harmony with the colour of the sky. The leafage of his trees seem more properly adapted for tapestry-weaving than an imitation of nature, and his skies, in general, spoil the pretty effect of his smaller pictures.—
Mr Bond. The landscapes by this artist are exceeding good, his scenes are rural and natural, the *chiara obscura* pleasing, the colouring sweet, with remarkable ease and freedom of penciling.

No. 40. Mr Brown's squirrel better than his paroquet.

Mr Cassanova, Bond-street, No. 60. This picture shews great strength of genius; the light and shadow finely managed; and was the drawing a little more correct, it might be deemed a painting of the first class. The other is more tame and cold, though his sky and some of the rocks are very grand, and worthy the attention of landscape-painters. — Mr Cassanova. His battle-piece is a noble design, and painted with wonderful spirit and fire. The march over the Alps is also a prodigious fine picture; I believe him to be the first painter in this way in Europe.

Chev. Caffali, Gerard street, Soho.— No. 62, &c. This Gentleman is a fine painter, and remarkably correct in his drawing, but his female figures seem to be taken from the same lady. Query, Whether his severe constancy to her alone is not more defective than praise-worthy? — Chevalier Caffali. The pictures of this great artist are all very fine.

Mr Collet, James street, Covent Garden, No. 81, 82. The colouring of Ho-

garth is here greatly excelled, his humour agreeably kept up, and was this painter not to follow him in his debauched scenes, but to keep to innocence only, he would be surpassed by none of his cotemporaries.—
A. Imitates the manner of Hogarth with great success; he has shewn a great deal of humour both in his recruiting serjeant and the Rescue, or the Tars triumphant; he is very much improved in his colouring, since the last exhibition.

Mr Dawes, Green-street, Leicester-fields, No. 85. The hen-peck'd husband well painted, a great deal of humour, but highly unfit for the inspection of ladies.—Mr Dawes. Hen pecked husband abounds with humour, and is well painted.

Mr Devis, Great Queen street, No. 90. A lady whole length; the face flat, and ill coloured, but the drapery and still life very fine — 91. A gentleman on horseback. It would have done the artist more honour to have kept this gentleman on horseback at home. — 92, 93. Two sweet little girls, delightfully painted.—Mr Devis. The whole length of an old lady is an extremely fine picture, and the head of a girl, large miniature, is inimitable.

Mr Dodd, Portland Row, No. 94. I thought the society had made a resolution not to admit copies.—The Craydon drawings by this artist are equal to any master. His sketch in *chiara obscura*, of a Methodist holding forth in a garret, is full of humour.

Mr Elmer, of Farnham, Surry, No. 102, 111. A just and minute imitation of nature is very conspicuous in this painter, and if he kept more strictly to the *clara obscura*, his life and dead game would be without a parallel.—
F. Mr Elmer. Deserves the greatest commendation for his industry and skill. All his performances are fine, and shew an extensive genius, he excels in a judicious disposition of objects and good relief, correct drawing, beautiful colouring, neat finishing, and the most faithful imitation of nature.

Mr John Gardner, master of the academy in Kensington square, No. 117. A large landscape, in oil. The sky and distance of this picture are very fine, and the pleasing variety of all his landscapes shews a great eye to nature.
G. N.B His specimen of penmanship is inimitable.—Mr Gardner. His landscapes are very well designed and executed, his drawings are firm and well handled, and his writing admirable.

Mr Edmund Garvey, of St Martin's-lane, No. 127. This artist is not without great share of merit; but a disagreeable sameness of colouring reigns throughout his whole paintings, and his figures are without one spark of life.—*This young artist promises fairly to be a first rate landscape painter.*

A gentleman of Chatham, No. 131. This gentleman may justly be ranked at the head of his class.—*A gentleman of Chatham, The sea pieces by this gentleman are very fine.*

Mr Edward Hodgson, Oxendon street, Haymarket, No. 159. Two pieces of flowers, very pretty.

Mr Hood. *This artist's drawings are excellent.*

Mr Kean, writing and drawing-master, Little Dean's yard, Westminster, No. 168. A landscape, prettily painted, and has a good effect.—*Mr Kean. His landscapes are very pretty.*

Mr Moor, Berner's street, Oxford road, No. 189. This artist's performances are very masterly.—*Mr Moor. The whole length statue of a gentleman is finely designed, and executed with great care and truth. His basso relievos are very good.*

Mr Moreland, Berwick street, No. 197. The portraits of this gentleman are most of them copies, and should not be admitted.—*Mr Morland. He is a very good painter, many of his pictures are well performed.*

Mr Mortimer, Great Piazza, Covent-Garden, No. 211. Mr Broughton, a small whole length. Mr Broughton is painted well, but he cannot appear striking without an atagonist.

Mr Pincot. *Has exhibited a great number of pieces of artificial stone, which, if they can be depended upon for durability, must be very valuable.*

Mr Romney, Coney-court, Gray's-Inn, No. 230. Portraits of two sisters, half length; the heads in profile, very fine, but his colouring in general too cold.—*Mr Romney. The portraits of two sisters is a fine picture in the style of Mr Reynolds.*

Mr Ryibrack's drawings are very fine.

Mr James Scouler, Great Newport-street, No. 224. This miniature is well executed.—*Mr Scouler. A lady playing upon the guitar is a delicate performance.*

Mr George Smith, from Chichester, No. 249. A large landscape and figures. Mr Smith, I suppose, has a mind to try if he cannot shew the variety of nature with two colours; for in this landscape (though a very good design) all the lights are green, and

the shadows umber.—*Mr Smith. This ingenious gentleman still maintains the character he has had for many years. His present performances are nothing short of those which gained him the reputation of one of the best landscape-painters we have.*

Mr URBAN,

I WAS some time ago at a very fine chapel in a famous city, where the reading desk was near the East end, and, consequently, the congregation either before the reader, or on the west of him; when he who was occasionally the reader, came to rehearse the Apostle's Creed, he took the book off the desk, and turned himself, with it, from the congregation directly to the East. I was somewhat shocked at the sight, having never seen the like before. (I have indeed observed in many churches some of the congregation suddenly turn about to the east upon the like occasion.) Now I desire to know if any good reason can be given for such practice, that, if it be right, I may also conform to it, or otherwise, that others may desist from it.

This custom seems to me to have been derived from the superstition of those heathens who, in their morning devotions, always turned themselves toward the rising sun, which they believed to be the residence of their Deity. This custom, with other Pagan rites, was adopted by the church of Rome, and still continues with some among us.

Papists, indeed, endeavour to support this practice, by the pretence that Christ in his human body is present upon their altar, (for as to his divine presence, that being every where, there could be no occasion of turning either to East, West, North or South, upon that account.) But in Protestants, (who cannot believe that a human body five or six feet high can be any where invisible, especially concealed in a bit of bread) this practice must be very absurd. And even in those among us who may still believe the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, this practice is not defensible; for however they might have some pretence for offering their prayers at such time toward that quarter, yet as rehearsing the Creed is only a public profession of our Christian Faith, surely that ought to be done openly to all, and not turning our backs to those on the west of us.

I am, &c.

L. J.
Mr

S I R,

A Writer in the *London Magazine* for March, p. 37, in a letter dated Oxford, has displayed much zeal without knowledge, and has thereby injured the great and good character that he meant to defend; a character that I must beg leave to rescue not only from his misrepresentations, but also from those of the *Confessionalist*, by setting the affair in a true light. The author of the *Confessional* has, it seems, accused Archbishop Wake of being at best but half a Protestant, of intriguing with a Popish church, and “forming a project of peace and union between it and the English church, founded upon this condition, that each of the two communities should retain the greatest part of their respective and peculiar doctrines.” “What a door, says he, is here offered for reflection! A Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, a pretended champion too of the Reformed Religion, sets on foot a project for union with a Popish church, and that with such concessions in favour of the grossest superstition and idolatry, &c.” Nothing indeed can be more unjust than that part of this charge which I have here put in *Italics*. But how is the Archbishop defended by his Oxford advocate? Why by denying that such a plot (as he calls this projected union) was ever laid, and, supposing that this was asserted only on the authority of Dr Mosheim, (a foreign professor) he insists upon it that the words *Gallican church, Ecclesia Gallicana*, in Mosheim, “most evidently means not the French Popish, but the French Protestant church, and, consequently, that Dr Mosheim here speaks not of the Popish church of France, but of the Protestant reformed churches in that country.” But,

— non tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis
Wakus eget.

For, not to dwell on the absurdity of supposing *Ecclesia Gallicana* to mean any but the national established church, as, by the same mode of interpretation, *Ecclesia Anglicana* might mean the Presbyterian meeting house, the Methodist tabernacle, and what not, it is sufficient to say that this writer might and ought to have known from much better authority than Dr Mosheim's, viz. the Archbishop's own, that an union with the French Popish church was actually projected (though not with such concessions in favour of

(Gent. Mag. MAY 1767.)

superstition, &c, as the *Confessionalist* unjustly supposes) had he perused the dedication to Archbishop Wake of a book, entitled, *An essay on generosity and greatness of spirit*, by Henry Mills, Master of Whitgift's Hospital, at Croydon, in Surry, Lond. 1732. 8vo. In this dedication he would have found a particular account of the whole transaction, communicated, it is said, by the Archbishop himself, which account perfectly agrees with a series of letters on this subject from his Grace to the Rev. Mr Beauvoir, then chaplain to the English ambassador at Paris, and also with another account, drawn up by Dr Duffin, and some other papers relative to this affair, now in the hands of Mr Beauvoir's family; from which authorities it is in some places a little enlarged by Mr Beauvoir's son, the present master of the king's school in this city. But as Mr Mills's book, perhaps, may now be scarce, I beg leave also to refer this writer to page 4090 of the last Vol. of the *Biographia Britannica*, (article Wake) from which in justice to the character of this excellent prelate, which has been so unfairly attacked, and so unskillfully defended, I shall now transcribe the following particulars.

“Some mutual civilities having passed in 1717, between his Grace and Lewis Ellis Dupin, Doctor of Sorbonne at Paris, as men of letters, by means of the Rev. Mr Beauvoir, then chaplain to Lord Stair, the English ambassador at court, Dupin wrote to the Abp a Latin letter in January 1717-18, wherein, having congratulated the church of England on the enjoyment of so eminent a prelate for its metropolitan, he took an occasion of expressing his desire of an union between the two churches of England and France, and of entering into a correspondence with his Grace for that purpose. The Archbishop, in return, thanking him for his civilities, observed, that it was full time both for himself and the rest of his brethren of the Sorbonne, to declare openly their true sentiments of the superstition and ambition of the church of Rome: That it was the interest of all Christians to unmask that court, and thereby reduce it to those primitive limits and honours which it enjoyed in the first ages of the church. In the course of this correspondence the Archbishop explained the belief, tenets, and doctrine of the church of England, the manner of its beginning to reform, and shake off all foreign

power and superstition both in church and state, and its acknowledgment that our Lord *Jesus Christ* is the only founder, source, & head of the church. His Grace insisted constantly on this article in the letters he wrote not only to Dr Dupin, but Quinault, and Piers du Girardin, both doctors also of Sorbonne; and he always maintained the justice and orthodoxy of every individual article of the church of England, without making the least concession towards approving the ambitious pretensions of the church of Rome.* It is not to be wondered at if the doctors of the Sorbonne readily concurred in a scheme which some of the principal of them singly wished for. Doctor Patritius Piers du Girardin, in an oration spoken in an extraordinary assembly of the Sorbonne, March 17, 1718, N. S. openly proposed it,† and before the July following, Dr Dupin drew up an essay towards an UNION, which was to receive the approbation of Cardinal de Noailles, and then to be transmitted to his Grace†. This piece, which was

* This, which can be proved from his Grace's own letters, (and it is hoped will, by a publication of some of them) is a sufficient answer to the aspersions above quoted (in *Italics* also) from the *Confessional*.

† This oration is now in Mr Beauvoir's hands.

† In the collection of letters in Mr Beauvoir's possession is also a copy of this piece, entitled, *Commonitorium de modis ineundæ pacis inter Ecclesias Anglicanam & Gallicanam*. It is addressed to all the Bishops; and in it he first gives a short history of the Reformation, after which he reduces the controversy to these three heads; 1. *Fidei dogmata*: 2. *Disciplina Ecclesiasticæ Ritus*: 3. *Moralis Doctrina*. Of these he treats by considering the articles of the church of England. With regard to Art. VI. [Of the sufficiency of the holy scriptures to salvation] he desires Tradition to be admitted as explanatory of scripture, and the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament to be allowed as *Deutero canonici*. In Art. XXI. [Of the authority of general councils] he asserts, that a general council of the whole church cannot err. As to Art. XXII. [Of Purgatory] he says that images may be retained, or not, as each church pleases: Purgatory and indulgences are so explained, as, he thinks, may be admitted by the church of England. In considering Art. XXV. [Of the sacrament] without examining whether the five rejected sacraments of the Roman church were instituted by Christ, or not, he thinks they may retain that name. Under Art. XXVIII. [Of the Lord's Supper] he would alter the words so as the believers in transubstantiation might subscribe to it. The other articles are allowed, as is the ordination of Bishops, &c. and the ecclesiastical discipline of the church of England.

called *A Commonitorium*, was read by, and had the approbation of, the Sorbonne, and in it was ceded the administration of the Eucharist in both kinds, the performing of divine service in the vulgar tongue, and the marriage of the Protestant Clergy; and the invocation of saints was given up as unnecessary. The project engrossed the whole conversation of Paris. Lorp Stanhope, who, about that time, went thither upon some extraordinary emergency, and Lord Stair, the ambassador, were congratulated thereupon by some great personages in the royal palace. The regent himself (Duke of Orleans) and Abbot du Bois, minister of foreign affairs, as also Mr Jely de Fleury, Attorney General, gave the line at first, and let things run on to certain lengths. But the Jesuits and constitutioners rung the alarm bell, and overturned the whole scheme, by spreading a report, that Cardinal de Noailles, and his friends the *Jansenists*, were upon the point of making a coalition with the heretics. Dr Piers du Girardin was sent for to court, and severely reprimanded by Abbot du Bois, and strictly charged, upon being sent to the Bastile, to give up all the letters he had received from the Abp of Canterbury, as also a copy of all his own. The Doctor was forced to obey; and all the letters were immediately sent to Rome, as so many trophies gained from the enemies of the church.

Thus ended this noble project. His Grace was perfectly sensible that nothing could be done in it without the concurrence of the state, however well disposed the principal men of that church might be towards it. Nevertheless the change of affairs contributed to the reputation of the Archbishop, his letters being admired even by the then Pope Clement XI. who declared it was pity that the author of such profound learning was not a member of their church. And notwithstanding this affair met with so unhappy a fate, yet several learned divines of the Gallican church became thereby very sensible of his Grace's catholic benevolence and abilities. It was from a conviction of these, that Peter Francis Courayer, Canon Regular, and principal librarian of the cathedral church of St Genevieve at Paris, applied not long after to his Grace for his assistance to clear up some difficulties in the accounts he had met with of the English ordinations. The Abp gladly

gladly complied with this request, and spared no pains to give his correspondent full satisfaction in that point. And as father *Courayer* had also desired some information concerning other branches of the constitution of the *English* church, the Abp sent him also a particular account of such. The correspondence began in 1721, and continued till 1727, during the course of which that learned *Parisian* Divine received from his Grace such indisputable proofs of the validity of our *English* ordinations, as fully convinced him; whereupon he was not afraid to declare his sentiments to the public. But at length he found it necessary to provide for his safety, by flying under the shelter of the Abp's wing. He came to *England* in 1728, and has continued here ever since" †. Thus far this prelate's life-writer in the *Biographia*; to which I shall only add, that from several of his letters to Father *Courayer*, there inserted, his Grace appears to have been of a most amiable, generous, and truly Catholic spirit. Two or three passages in particular I beg leave to annex.—“ I wish, my good Father, I were more worthy of your good opinion than I fear I am. Report magnifies mens characters at a distance, but few answer the expectations which from thence are raised of them. I bless God, I know my own mediocrity, and am not exalted in any opinion of myself. God has given me an honest mind, desirous to act with integrity in every thing: And having long conversed with men of all persuasions, and found some to value almost in every way, I have learnt not only to bear with those who differ from me, but notwithstanding any such differences, to love them, to think charitably of them, and to hope that a God of infinite love and goodness will pity and accept of us all. If in this I am mistaken, I am sure I err on the best side; and as these thoughts shall never make me either negligent in the search of what is agreeable to God's will, or prejudiced against it, though ever so contrary to my present notion, so I am persuaded, that by keeping up such an universal charity in my mind for those who, in the integrity of their hearts, differ from me, I shall be always the best prepared to submit to a reasonable conviction, and to obtain

God's pardon for any involuntary errors I may, after all, happen to continue in.” And again, “ My principles are catholic; my heart is the same; and my love and prayers shall be so too. If I live, and any unhappy accident drives any of you hither, I will endeavour to shew you that I do not in vain pretend to this character. I may err, but I will not be a heretic. I may and do separate from the Pope and his tyranny; yet, for all that, I neither am nor will be a schismatic. In this disposition I live, and if in this disposition I die, I shall not fear any anathemas from the *Vatican* fulminated against me. To yourself, and all charitable and good Christians, I am, and ever will profess myself, *A faithful and loving friend and brother, &c.*”

In another of his letters, his Grace says, “ My age and infirmities admonish me to look upon myself as a citizen of another and better country, and ready to go from hence to it. Your prayers for a happy passage to it will be a seasonable and friendly help added to my own. In return, I shall not be wanting to wish you all happiness in your longer pilgrimage upon earth: And though we go by somewhat different paths, yet as we do, in effect, pursue the same road, so I trust we shall meet together at our journey's end.”

And now, from these extracts, in which, *though dead, he yet speaketh*, and from the above true state of the case, the reader is left to form his own judgment of the character and principles of Abp *Wake*, and, doubtless, will be at a loss how to account for his being arraigned and condemned by a writer of such a free spirit as the author of the *Confessional* seems to be, instead of receiving those applauses to which he has a claim from all lovers of Christian liberty, from all who think and act with openness and candor.

Canterbury, April 18, 1767.

P.S. In another quotation from Dr *Mosheim*, the letter writer has, indeed, detected a very palpable error in Mr *MacLaine's* translation, and has thereby fully obviated that part of the *Confessionalist's* charge which was built upon it.

Mr URBAN,
AMONG the officers that supply the king's household, is the purveyor of *Bacon and Montego*, or as sometimes it is expressed, *bacon, cheese, and montego*; whereupon two questions arise

† Father *Courayer* is now [1767] eighty-seven years of age.

rise; 1st. what is meant by *montego*? and, 2^{dly}, what may be the original of this seemingly barbarous word?

As to the first of these questions. it appears from *Carter's Cookery*, that *montego* means hog's lard; and I find it carries much the same sense in *Thevenot*, p. 165, where, he says, the *Arabs* make a hole in the throat of the ostrich, after they have run it down, 'and then having tied straight the neck under the hole, three or four of them take hold of it [the bird] and for some time toss and shake it from side to side, just as one would rinse or wash a barrel; when they think it is enough shaken, they untie the throat of it, and then a great deal of *mantegue*, or a kind of butter, comes running out at the hole, in so much that they say some of them will yield above twenty pound weight of that stuff; for by that shaking, all the flesh of the creature is dissolved into *mantegue*, nothing remaining but skin and bones.'—This is a most remarkable passage, for I apprehend this use of the ostrich was unknown to the ancients, though they were well acquainted with that bird. There is some variation, you observe, in the orthography, and I have it not in my power to consult M. *Thevenot's* French original, to see how the word stands there, but it is plain, that *mantegue* in this author, and *montego* at St James's, intimate a substance of much the same kind, viz. lard or butter.

But the greatest difficulty with me, at least, lies in the etymology, for as the word occurs not in our common dictionaries, I can only make a conjecture concerning its original. There is a place in the island of *Jamaica* called *Montego Bay*. Now the *Spaniards* were the first possessors of that island, and, probably, gave the bay that name, whence I conceive it may possibly be a *Spanish* word; but, as I am not skilled in the *Spanish*, and have not even a dictionary of that language to turn to, I must leave this point to others, and I hope some of your learned correspondents will be so obliging as to clear it for us.

I am, Sir, &c. T. Row.

To Mr URBAN. on the OIKOANOANIA
Bristol Hot Wells. April 20.

THE letter published in your Magazine, upon the Building Age, (1767) has opened mens eyes strangely here; nor is it to be wondered at, for if any town rivals the sober œconomy

and provident good sense of the *Dutch*, it is *Bristol*; though I hear *Oxford*, *Worcester*, *Northampton*, *Nottingham*, and *York*, have all taken the alarm. Wise men foresee, that a set of *adventurous* builders will cause the rents of all the old houses to sink, (which is a great matter of property to some people) and the ravage made in certain streets of towns by their numberless waggon-loads of ponderous building materials, constantly passing, will (to some inhabitants) be equal to an heavy land-tax. Therefore, if this unforeseen burthen falls upon the occupant, the landlord, consequently, must lower his rent in proportion. I have heard of a town where 1000*l.* will hardly repair the injury done to the streets this very year, and that by builders rather than by quiet inhabitants. Next year as much more may be wanted, and so on, till the madness ceases, or a remedy be applied.

'Tis hard to write, but harder to forbear,
To view so mad an age, and to refrain!

What hoops of iron can one's spleen contain?
DRYDEN.

Doubting my own judgment in this point, I was resolved to consult the indications of the stars, and, therefore, without delay, dispatched a man and horse to the famous *Italian* astrologer Dr *Gemelli Forobosco*, (now drinking the goat's whey in the mountains of *South Wales*.) His answer (if you will excuse my translating it from the *Italian*) is as follows:

"Most beloved and most esteemed patron,

"I have been honoured with yours of the 8th instant. The question you propose is knotty and arduous, yet the stars are always legible, provided man can read. Your epidemic contagion will go off in a year. I see in the emblazoned volume of celestial signatures many *fourberies*, and some *bankruptcies*. As your fee was rather too small for the gallant *Inglese*, I can only afford you a short explanation for one guinea.

"When *Fomabant Souths* precisely at 12 o'clock at night, and the cusp of *Saturn* appears at the same time red, angry, and a little blunted, then the building madness will evaporate, for the crisis is arrived."

"Yours, &c.

"GEMELLI FOROBOSCO."

Licentiat. Patav.

South Wales, near Swansea-
Island, April 10, 1767.

Mr

MR URBAN,

THE best critics of antiquity, when they laid down the principles of perfect composition, never form'd their rules on any speculative ideas of their own. They examined how *Homer* conducted himself in such and such circumstances, and they invariably formed *their* theory upon *his* practice.

In my little political speculations, to the best of my power, I carefully observe the same method. I always keep my eye fixed on our true polar star, our steady, wise, and unerring minister.

His virtues, taken in gross, have been universally admitted by the good people of this kingdom, who were, even to a proverb, notorious for their *caution* and *incredulity*; and who are the only race of men, of whom it may safely be said, that they are never deceived by false appearances, nor ever have had cause to change their love and admiration of a *patriot* into hatred and contempt of a *pensioner*.

That the nation at large should be satisfied to admire his virtues in *bulk*, is both proper and convenient. But it is much my duty, and still more my inclination, to select from the group of these virtues such as appears to me of most value, and to display them like gems in a royal diadem, to the astonished gazer, in such a manner as to give them their true and perfect lustre.

For the subject of my present paper, I intend to dwell wholly on the first, and most precious of all—*secrecy*.—Of this I may affirm, what the woman who shews the jewels at the *Tower* says of the stone at the top of the crown—and *this pearl is in-est-i-mable*.

Secrecy must be acknowledged, of all ministerial virtues, by far the most important. Wisdom in planning, skill in conducting, and resolution in executing the greatest designs, are, without this capital virtue of *secrecy*, absolutely useless and ineffectual. To prove this, a thousand examples might be brought from ancient history. Every conspiracy, every treason, every intended massacre where this *secrecy* has been wanting, has most *unfortunately* miscarried—where this was strictly observed, they have *happily* succeeded.

When *Cromwell* (a name never to be forgotten in this country) had formed the great and generous plan of murdering his sovereign, and placing

the crown upon his own head, he trusted principally to *secrecy* for the completion of that grand design. Had he given but the smallest intimation, had he let the least hint of such a project escape him early in life, what a chance would he have had for success towards the close of it?

Since the time of this great man, no one has appeared to be perfect master of this most necessary political virtue, except our illustrious statesman, under whose sole guidance we have been for a long period (now near 7 months) an happy, united, and flourishing people. When this great man, no more than a simple corner, by a violent, disinterested, and patriotic opposition to that corrupt, profligate, and unable minister, Sir *Robert Walpole*, first drew the attention, and acquired the respect of the people; what good could he have possibly done to himself by that opposition, had not he kept his *real* opinion of that minister a most profound secret? This opinion (at a proper time) he has since declared publicly, and it is “that this nation never had a more able, sufficient, enlightened minister than this very Sir *Robert*.”

When, that he might not be responsible for measures which he was not allowed to guide, he resigned his office of Secretary of State, did not the whole nation resound with his praises? His patriotism, his firmness, his integrity, his disinterestedness, were echoed from one end of the kingdom to the other. All men promised themselves all things from such a noble conduct; and no hope flattered them more than the vigorous opposition which they promised themselves from him to the baleful influence of a justly detested favourite, which was then beginning to operate, and whose first operation was the disgrace of our patriotic statesman. Alas! Sir, should we have sung those praises, would his name have filled every corner of the kingdom, would his firmness have been extolled, and his disinterestedness have been applauded, if he had not buried his intention of receiving a pension from that very favourite, in the deepest and darkest *secrecy*?

So perfect is he in the practice of this sublime virtue, that I challenge the most inveterate of his enemies to point out a single instance in which it has failed him. Is not his knowledge of mankind, of chusing and managing

ing them a profound secret? Is not his skill in the commerce and finances of the kingdom a profound secret? Are not his schemes for our internal government and for our foreign negotiation, secrets not yet violated? Has any man been yet able to guess at what he intends to do with that great and important branch of our commerce carried on by the *East India* company? Has yet a glimmering of light shone upon his intended reformation of our constitution? Is any man yet able to form a probable conjecture by what means *America* is to be ordered and governed, and her commerce preserved to *Great Britain*? Has any one presumed to divine what measures he means to pursue for the dissolution of the family compact? Does any one, even a mad man, desire to know how proud connections are to be broken, the national debt reduced, public credit revived, taxes moderated, provisions made plenty, trade and manufactures restored, and energy given to government? These are, happily, impenetrable secrets, and that they may always continue so for the honour, dignity, and prosperity of this nation, must be the wish of every *Englishman* well affected to the present happy union of Lord B— and Lord C—.

He (Lord C—) resolved that the prying curiosity of impertinent people at home should not find out his secrets—admits no man (except Alderman B—ck—d and the E. of B—, which makes no difference) to his presence. And to prevent foreigners from pumping our ministers, he most prudently keeps the ambassadors, whom he has appointed (and of whose discretion he is the best judge) at home. In short, so deep, so perfect, so impenetrable is his *secrecy* in every thing; that all men, foreigners as well as natives, friends as well as foes, cry out with one voice, “*What the devil is Lord C—m about?*”

TRANQUILLUS.

*A Letter to his Grace the D. of G—n, first
Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury.
Paris, Dec. 12, 1766.*

MY LORD,

I AM not yet recovered from the astonishment into which I was thrown by your Grace's verbal message, in answer to my letter of the 1st of November*. In a conversation I had with Colonel Fitzroy, at the hotel

d'*Espagne*, he did me the honour of assuring me, that I should find his brother my real and sincere friend, extremely desirous to concur in doing me justice, that he was to tell me this from your Grace, but that many interesting particulars relative to me could not be communicated by letter nor by the post. I fondly believed these obliging assurances, because on a variety of occasions your Grace had testified a full approbation of my conduct, had thanked me in the most flattering terms, as the person the most useful to the common cause in which we were embarked, and had shewn an uncommon zeal to serve a man who had suffered so much in the cause of liberty.

I returned to *England* with the gayest and the most lively hopes. As soon as I arrived at *London*, I desired my excellent friend, Mr *Fitzherbert*, to wait on your Grace, with every profession of regard on my part, and the resolution I had taken of entirely submitting the mode of the application I should make to the throne for my pardon. I cannot express the anxiety which your Grace's answer gave me, *Mr Wilkes must write to Lord Ch—m*. I then begged Mr *Fitzherbert* to state the reasons which made it impossible for me to follow that advice, from every principle of honour, both public and private. I shewed too the impropriety of supplicating a fellow subject for mercy, the prerogative good kings are the most jealous of, by far the brightest jewel in their crown, and the attribute by which they may the nearest approach to the divinity.

I afterwards wrote the letter to your Grace, which I have seen in all the public prints. I never received any other answer but a verbal message, *Mr Wilkes must write to Lord Ch—m, I do nothing without Lord Ch—m*. When I found that my pardon was to be bought with the sacrifice of my honour, I had the virtue not to hesitate. I spurn'd at the proposal, and left my dear native *London* with a heart full of grief that my fairest hopes were blasted; of humiliation, that I had given an easy faith to the promises of a minister and a courtier; and of astonishment, that a nobleman of parts and discernment could continue in an infatuation from which the conduct of Lord Ch—m had recovered every other man in the nation.

I have had as warm and express de-

* See Vol. xxxvi. p. 586.

clarations of regard as could be made by this marble hearted friend, and Mr P— had no doubt his views in even feeding me with flattery from time to time, on occasions too where candour and indulgence were all I could claim. He may remember the compliments he paid me on two certain poems in the year 1754. If I were to take the declarations made by himself and the late Mr Potter, *a la lettre*, they were more charmed with those verses after the ninety-ninth reading, than after the first; so that from this circumstance, as well as a few of his speeches in parliament, it seems to be likewise true of the first orator, or rather the first comedian of our age, *non displicuisse illi jocos, sed non contigisse*.

I will now submit to your Grace, if there was not something peculiarly base and perfidious in Mr —'s calling me a *blasphemer of my God* for those very verses, at a time when I was absent, and dangerously ill, from an affair of honour. The charge too he knew was false, for the whole ridicule of those two pieces was confined to certain mysteries which formerly the *unplaced and unpensioned Mr P—* did not think himself obliged even to affect to believe. He added another charge equally unjust, that I was the *libeller of my king*, though he was sensible I never wrote a single line disrespectful to the sacred person of my sovereign, but had only attacked the despotism of his ministers, with the spirit becoming a good subject, and zealous friend of his country. The reason of this perfidy was plain. He was then beginning to pay homage to the *Scottish idol*, and I was the most acceptable sacrifice he could offer at the shrine of B—. History scarcely gives so remarkable a change.

Although I declare, my lord, that the conscious pride of virtue makes me look down with contempt on a man who could be guilty of this baseness, who could in the lobby declare that I must be supported, and in the house on the same day desert and revile me, yet I will on every occasion do justice to the minister. He has served the public in all those points where the good of the nation coincided with his own private views; and in no other. I venerate the memory of the secretary, and I think it an honour to myself that I steadily supported in parliament an administration the most successful we ever had, and which carried the glory of the nation to the highest pitch in

every part of the world. He found his country almost in despair. He raised the noble spirit of *England*, and strained every nerve against our enemies. His plans, when in power, were always great, though in direct opposition to the declarations of his whole life, when out of power. The invincible bravery of the *British* troops gave success even to the most rash, the most extravagant, the most desperate of his projects. He saw early the hostile intentions of *Spain*, and if the *written advice* had been followed, a very few weeks had then probably closed the last general war; although the merit of that *advice* was more the merit of his noble brother than his own. After the omnipotence of Lord B— in 1761, had forced Mr P— to retire from his majesty's councils, and the cause was declared by himself to be our conduct relative to *Spain*, I had the happiness of setting that affair in so clear and advantageous a light, that he expressed the most entire satisfaction, and particular obligations to my friendship. I do not, however, make this a claim of merit to Mr P—. It was my duty, from the peculiar advantages of information I then had.

The constitution of our country has no obligations to him. He has left it with all its beauties and all its blemishes. He never once appeared in earnest about any question of liberty. He was the cause that in 1764 no point was gained for the public in the two great questions of *general warrants* and the *seizure of papers*. The cursed remains of the court of star-chamber, the enormous power of the attorney-general, the sole great judicial officer of the crown, who is *durante bene placito*, and not upon oath, who tramples on grand juries, and breaks down the first, the foremost barriers of liberty, continued during his administration the same as before. Every grievance which was not rooted out by the glorious revolution, and the latter struggles of our patriots, still subsists in full force, notwithstanding the absolute power he exercised for several years over every department of the state. But I have done with Lord C. I leave him to the poor consolation of a place, a pension, and a peerage, for which he has sold the confidence of a great nation. *Pity shall find and weep over him.*

I am now, my lord, once more driven from the *Romans*, to the gay, the polite *Atheni-*

*Athenians**, but I shall endeavour to convince your Grace that I am not totally lost to my country nor to myself in this scene of elegant dissipation, and that I do not waste the time in unavailing complaints of my hard fate, and the ingratitude of those I have served with success, for I shall very soon beg to call the public attention to some points of national importance, and in the mean time I shall embrace this opportunity of doing myself justice against the calumnies which a restless faction does not cease to propagate.

The affair of the *general warrant* and the *habeas corpus*, is told very unfaithfully, and almost every particular relative to my being made a prisoner, and sent to the *Tower* on the 30th of April 1763, has been injuriously represented in several late publications. I shall therefore state the transactions of that memorable day, and I may appeal to the minutes taken at the time for the accuracy of this relation.

On my return from the city early in the morning, I met at the end of *Great George street* one of the king's messengers. He told me that he had a warrant to apprehend me, which he must execute immediately, and that I must attend him to Lord *Halifax's*. I desired to see the warrant. He said it was against the authors, printers, and publishers of the *North-Briton*, No. 45, and that his verbal orders were to arrest Mr *Wilkes*. I told him the warrant did not respect me: I advised him to be very civil, and to use no violence in the street, for if he attempted force, I would put him to death in the instant, but if he would come quietly to my house, I would convince him of the illegality of the warrant, and the injustice of the orders he had received. He chose to accompany me home, and then produced the *general warrant*. I declared that such a warrant was absolutely illegal and void in itself, that it was a ridiculous warrant against the whole *English* nation, and I asked why he would serve it on me rather than on the Lord Chancellor, on either of the Secretaries, on Lord *Bute*, or Lord *Cork*, my next door neighbour? The answer was, *I am to arrest Mr Wilkes*. About an hour afterwards two other messengers arrived, and several of their assistants. They all endeavour'd in vain to persuade me to accompany them to Lord *Halifax's*. I had like-

wife many civil messages from his lordship to desire my attendance. My only answer was, that I had not the honour of visiting his lordship, and this first application was rather rude and ungentlemanlike.

While some of the messengers and their assistants were with me, Mr *Churchill* came into the room. I had heard that their verbal orders were likewise to apprehend him, but I suspected they did not know his person, and by presence of mind I had the happiness of saving my friend. As soon as Mr *Churchill* entered the room I accosted him, *Good morrow, Mr Thomson. How does Mrs Thomson do today? Does she dine in the country?* Mr *Churchill* thanked me, said she then waited for him, that he only came for a moment to ask me how I did, and almost directly took his leave. He went home immediately, secured all his papers, and retired into the country. The messengers could never get intelligence where he was. The following week he came to town, and was present both the days of hearing at the court of common-pleas.

The whole morning passed in messages between Lord *Hallifax* and me. The business of the messengers being soon publicly known, several of my friends came to me on so extraordinary an event. I desired two or three of them to go to the court of common pleas, to make affidavit of my being made a prisoner in my own house, under an illegal warrant, and to demand a *habeas corpus*. The chief Justice gave orders that it should issue immediately.

A constable came afterwards, with several assistants, to the messengers. I repeatedly insisted on their all leaving me, and declared I would not suffer any one of them to continue in the room against my consent, for I knew and would support the rights of an *Englishman* in the sanctuary of his own house. I was then threatened with immediate violence, and a regiment of the guards, if necessary. I soon found all resistance would be vain. The constable demanded my sword, and insisted on my immediately attending the messengers to Lord *Hallifax's*. I replied, that if they were not assassins they should first give me their names in writing. They complied with this; and thirteen set their hands to the paper. I then got into my own chair, and proceeded to Lord *Hali-*

* By *Romans* is meant the *English*, by *Athenians* the *French*.



Ornamental Flowers drawn from Nature.

guillet scp -

Halifax's, guarded by the messengers and their assistants.

I was conducted into a great apartment fronting the Park, where Lord *H—* and Lord *E—*, the two secretaries of state, were sitting at a table covered with paper, pens, and ink. The under secretaries stood near their Lordships. Mr *L—l St—nb—pe*, the law-clerk, and Mr *P. C. W—bb*, the solicitor of the treasury, were the only persons besides who attended. Lord *Eg—m—t* received me with a supercilious insolent air, Lord *H—x* with great politeness. I was desired to take the chair near their lordships, which I did. Lord *H—x* then began,—"That he was really concerned that he had been necessitated to proceed in that manner against me, that it was exceedingly to be regretted that a gentleman of my rank and abilities could engage against his king and his majesty's government. —I replied, That his Lordship could not be more mistaken, for the king had not a subject more zealously attached to his person and government than myself; that I had all my life been a warm friend of the house of *Brunswic*, and the Protestant succession; that while I made the truest professions of duty to the king, I was equally free to declare in the same moment, that I believed no prince had ever the misfortune of being served by such ignorant, insolent, and despotic ministers, of which my being there was a fresh glaring proof, for I was brought before their lordships by force, under a *general warrant*, which named nobody, in violation of the laws of my country, and of the privileges of parliament; that I begged both their lordships to remember my present declaration, that on the very first day of the ensuing session of parliament, I would stand up in my place and impeach them for the outrage they had committed in my person against the liberties of the people. Lord *H—* answered, "That nothing had been done but by the advice of the best lawyers, and that it was now his duty to examine me." He had in his hand a long list of questions, regularly numbered. He began, "Mr *Wilkes*, do you know Mr *Kearseley*? when did you see him? &c. &c." I replied, that I suspected there was a vain hope my answer would tend rather to what his Lordship wished to know; that he seemed to be lost in a dark and intricate path; and really wanted much

(*Gent. Mag.* MAY 1767.)

light to guide him through it, but that I could assure his lordship not a single ray should come from me. Lord *H—x* returned to the charge,—"Mr *Wilkes*, do you know Mr *Kearseley*, &c. &c." I said, that this was a curiosity on his lordship's part, which, however laudable in the secretary, I did not find myself disposed to gratify, and that at the end of my examination all the quires of paper on their lordship's table should be as milk white as at the beginning. Lord *H—x* then desired to remind me of my being their prisoner, and of their right to examine me. —I answered, That I should imagine their lordships' time was too precious to be trifled away in that manner, that they might have seen before I would never say one word they desired to know; and I added, Indeed, my lords, I am not made of such slight, flimsy stuff; then, turning to Lord *Eg—m—t*, I said, Could you employ tortures I would never utter a word unbecoming my honour, or affecting the sacred confidence of any friend. God has given me firmness and fidelity. You trifle away your time most egregiously, my lords. Lord *H—x* then advised me to weigh well the consequences of my conduct, and the advantages to myself of a generous frank confession. I lamented the prostitution of the word *generous*, to what I should consider as an act of the utmost treachery, cowardice, and wickedness. His lordship then asked me, If I chose to be prisoner in my own house, at the *Tower*, or in *Newgate*; for he was disposed to oblige me. I gave his lordship my thanks, but I desired to remark, that I never received an obligation but from a friend; that I demanded justice and my immediate liberty as an *Englishman*, who had not offended the laws of his country; that as to the rest, it was beneath my attention; the odious idea of restraint was the same odious idea every where; that I would go where I pleased, and if I was restrained by a superior force I must yield to the violence, but would never give colour to it by a shameful compromise; that every thing was indifferent to me in comparison of my honour and liberty; that I made my appeal to the laws, and had already by my friends applied to the court of Common Pleas for the *habeas corpus*, which the Chief Justice had actually ordered to be issued, and that I hoped to owe my discharge

solely

solely to my innocence, and to the vigour of the law in a free country.— Lord H—x then told me that I should be sent to the *Tower*, where I should be treated in a manner suitable to my rank, and that he hoped the messengers had behaved well to me.” I acknowledged that they had behaved with humanity, and even civility to me, notwithstanding the ruffian orders given them by his lordship’s colleague.

—I then turned again to Ld E—m—t and said, Your lordship’s verbal orders were to drag me out of my bed at midnight. The first man who had entered my bed-chamber by force, I should have laid dead on the spot. Probably I should have fallen in the skirmish with the others. I thank God, not your lordship, that such a scene of blood has been avoided. Your lordship is very ready to issue orders which you have neither courage to sign, nor I believe to justify.— No reply was made to this. The conversation dropped. Lord H—x retired into another apartment. Lord E—m—t continued sullen and silent about a quarter of an hour. I then made a few remarks on some capital pictures which were in the room, and his lordship left me alone.

I was afterwards conducted into another apartment. I found there several of my friends in argument with the most infamous of all the tools of that administration, Mr P—C— —. He confirmed to me that I was to be carried to the *Tower*, and wished to know if I had any favours to ask. I replied, that I was used to confer, not to receive favours; that I was superior to the receiving any even from his masters; that all I would say to him was, if my valet-de chambre was allowed to attend me in the *Tower*, I should be shaved, and have a clean shirt, if he was not, I should have a long beard, and dirty linnen. Mr W— said that orders would be given for his admission at the *Tower*. I complained of the shameful evasion of the *habeas corpus* in sending me to the *Tower*, though the orders of the Chief Justice Pratt were known. Mr W— made no reply to this. He came to visit me at the *Tower* in the beginning of my imprisonment, when I had not the permission to see any friend. I desired him almost at his first entrance to take his leave, for if I was not allowed to see those I loved, I would not see those I despised.

While I continued in the *Tower*, I was pressed to offer bail, in order to regain my liberty, and two of the first nobility desired to be my securities in the sum of 100,000*l.* each. I was exceedingly grateful for the offer, but would not accept it. I observed that neither my health nor my spirits were affected, that I would by great temperance and abstinence endeavour to compensate the want of air and exercise, but if my health suffered in a dangerous way, I would then accept such generous offers, for I hoped to live that so noble a cause might be brought to a glorious issue, for the liberties of my country. From the beginning of this arduous business, I would not on any occasion give bail, by which I never involved any friend, and remained the perfect master of my own conduct.

Mr Wilkes proceeds next to relate the manner of his expulsion from parliament, and the issue of his actions at law against Lord H—x, who, he says, for near two years availed himself of every advantage which privilege, and the chicane of law could furnish. He never entered any appearance to a court of justice, and the Common-Pleas had, as far as they could, punished such an open contempt, such a daring proof that administration would not submit to the law of the land, and had endeavoured to compel his lordship to appear. Towards the end of 1764 I was *outlaw’d*. The proceedings continued against his lordship till that hour. He then appeared, and his single plea was, that as an *outlaw* I could not hold any action. No other defence was made against the heinous charge of having in my person violated the rights of the people.

I felt this, my lord, as the most cruel stroke which fortune has given me. Justice had at length overtaken many of the inferior criminals, but my *outlawry* prevented my punishing the great, the capital offender, when after all his subterfuges he was almost within my reach. I please myself, however, with the reflection that no minister has since dared to issue a *general warrant*, nor to sign an order for the *seizure of papers*. In the one the personal liberty of every subject is immediately concerned. On the other may depend not only his own safety and property, but what will come still more home to a man of honour, the security, the happiness of those with whom

whom he is most intimately connected, their fortunes, their future views, perhaps secrets, the discovery of which would drive the coldest stoic to despair, their very existence possibly, all that is important in the publick walk of life, all that is dear and sacred in friendship and in love. I was the last oppressed, but I was the first man who had the courage to carry through a just resistance to these acts of despotism. Now the opinions of our sovereign courts of justice are known and established. I rejoice that several others, who suffered before me, have since made their appeal to the laws, and obtained redress. I hope the iron rod of ministerial oppression is at length broken, and that I am the last victim of violence and cruelty. I shall not then regret all the sacrifices I have made, and my mind shall feast itself with the recollection in the unjust exile I am doom'd to suffer from my friends and my native land.

I will now, my lord, only add, however unfashionable such a declaration may be, that consistency shall never depart from my character, that to the last moment I will preserve the same fixed and unconquerable hatred to the enemies of freedom, and the constitution of our happy island, the same warm attachment to the friends and the cause of liberty, that I keep a steady and a longing eye on *England*, that my endeavours for the good and service of my country, by every method left me, shall have a period only with my life, and that although I do not mean to lay any future claim to your Grace's favour, I will take care to secure your esteem.

I am, my Lord, &c.

JOHN WILKES.

Gratias tibi, Deus optime, maxime, cuius nutu & imperio nata est & aucta RES ANGLICANA, lubens latusque ago, LIBERTATE PUBLICA in hanc diem & horam, per manus, quod voluisti, meas, servata, eandem & in æternum serva, fove, protege propitiate, supplex oro.

Two Letters from Mr EVERARD, F.S.M.
Translated from the Italian.

LETTER I.

THE pleasure I always take in writing to you wherever I am, and whatever doing, in some measure dispels my present uneasiness; an uneasiness caused at once by the disagreeable aspect of every thing round

me, and the more disagreeable circumstances of the Count *Alberti*, with whom you were once acquainted. You remember him one of the gayest, most agreeable persons at the court of *Vienna*; at once the example of the men, and the favourite of the fair sex. I often heard you repeat his name with esteem, as one of the few that did honour to the present age, as possessed of generosity and pity in the highest degree; as one who made no other use of fortune but to alleviate the distresses of mankind. That Gentleman, Sir; I wish I could say, is now no more; yet, too unhappily for him, he exists, but in a situation more terrible than the most gloomy imagination can conceive.

After passing through several parts of the *Alps*, and having visited *Germany*, I thought I could not well return home without visiting the quicksilver mines at *Idra*, and seeing those dreadful subterranean caverns, where thousands are condemned to reside, shut out from all hopes of ever seeing the cheerful light of the sun, and obliged to toil out a miserable life under the whips of imperious task-masters. I imagine to yourself a hole in the side of a mountain, of about five yards over; down this you are let, in a kind of bucket, more than an hundred fathom. At length, after swinging in terrible suspense for some time, you reach the bottom, and tread on the ground, which, by its hollow sound under your feet, and the reverberations of the echo, seems thundering at every step you take. In this gloomy and frightful solitude, you are enlightened by the feeble gleam of lamps, here and there disposed, so as that the wretched inhabitants of these mansions can go from one part to another without a guide. And yet, let me assure you, that though they, by custom, could see objects very distinctly by these lights, I could scarce discern, the person who came with me to shew me these scenes of horror.

From this description, I suppose, you have but a disagreeable idea of the place; yet let me assure you, that it is a palace, if we compare the habitation with the inhabitants. Such wretches my eyes never yet beheld. The blackness of their visages only serves to cover an horrid paleness, caused by the noxious qualities of the mineral they are employed in procuring. As they, in general, consist of

malefactors condemned for life to this task, they are fed at the public expence ; but they seldom consume much provision, as they lose their appetites in a short time ; and commonly in about two years expire, from a total contraction of all the joints of the body.

In this horrid mansion I walked after my guide for some time, pondering on the strange tyranny and avarice of mankind, when I was accosted by a voice behind me, calling me by name, and enquiring after my health with the most cordial affection. I turned and saw a creature all black and hideous, who approached me, and with a most piteous accent demanding, "Ah! Mr *Everard*, don't you know me!" Good God! what was my surprize, when, through the veil of his wretchedness, I discovered the features of my old and dear friend *Alberti*. I flew to him with affection, and after a tear of condolance, asked how he came there? To this he replied, that having fought a duel with a General of the *Austrian* infantry, against the Emperor's command, and having left him for dead, he was obliged to fly into one of the forests of *Idria*, where he was first taken, and afterwards sheltered by some banditti, who had long infested that quarter. With these he had lived nine months, till, by a close investiture of the place in which they were concealed, and after a very obstinate resistance, in which the greater part of them were killed, he was taken and carried to *Vienna*, in order to be broke alive upon the wheel. However, upon arriving at the capital, he was quickly known, and several of the associates of his accusation and danger witnessing his innocence, his punishment of the rack was changed into that of perpetual confinement and labour in the mines of *Idria*; a sentence, in my opinion, a thousand times worse than death.

As *Alberti* was giving me this account, a young woman came up to him, who at once I saw to be born for better fortune; the dreadful situation of the place was not able to destroy her beauty; and even in this scene of wretchedness she seemed to have charms to grace the most brilliant assembly. This lady was in fact daughter to one of the first families in *Germany*, and having tried every means to procure her lover's pardon without effect, was at last resolved to share his

miseries as she could not relieve them. With him she accordingly descended into these mansions from whence few of the living return; and with him she is contented to live, forgetting the gaieties of life, with him to toil, despising the splendours of opulence, and contented with the consciousness of her own constancy.

LETTER II.

MY last to you was expressive, and perhaps too much so, of the gloomy situation of my mind. I own the deplorable situation of the worthy man described in it was enough to add double severity to the hideous mansion. At present, however, I have the happiness of informing you, that I was spectator of the most affecting scene I ever yet beheld. Nine days after I had written my last, a person came post from *Vienna* to the little village near the mouth of the greater shaft. He was soon after followed by a second, and he by a third. Their first enquiry was after the unfortunate Count, and I happening to overhear the demand, gave them the best information. Two of these were the brother and cousin of the lady, the third was an intimate friend, and fellow-soldier to the Count: They came with his pardon, which had been procured by the General with whom the duel had been fought, and who was perfectly recovered from his wounds. I led them with all the expedition of joy down to his dreary abode, and presented to him his friends, and informed him of the happy change in his circumstances. It would be impossible to describe the joy that brightened up on his grief worn countenance, nor was the young lady's emotion less vivid at seeing her friends, and hearing of her husband's freedom. Some hours were employed in mending the appearance of this faithful couple, nor could I without a tear behold him taking leave of the former wretched companions of his toil. To one he left his mattock, to another his working cloaths, to a third his little household utensils, such as were necessary for him in that situation. We soon emerged from the mine, where he once again revisited the light of the sun, that he had totally despaired of ever seeing. A post-chaise and four were ready the next morning to take them to *Vienna*, where I am since informed by a letter from him-

himself, they are returned. The Em-press has again taken him into favour, his fortune and rank are restored, and he and his fair partner now have the pleasing satisfaction of feeling happiness with double relish, as they once knew what it was to be miserable.

An Account of the Luk Taw, or Chinese Vetches, introduced into Georgia from China, by Mr Samuel Bowen, as appears by a certificate to the Society of Arts, &c. from Henry Yonge, Esq; Surveyor General of Georgia.*

THE Chinese use these vetches for the following purposes.—From them they prepare an excellent kind of vermicelli, esteemed by some preferable to the Italian; nothing keeps better at sea, not being subject to be destroyed by the weevil.

In Canton, and other cities of China, they are used for sallad, and also boiled like greens, or stewed in soup, after they have been prepared in the following manner;

They put about two quarts of the vetches into a coarse bag, or hair-cloth bag, that will hold about a peck, and after steeping them in it a little time in warm water, they lay the bag on

Savannah, Georgia, Dec. 23, 1766.

* This is to certify, that the peas or vetches lately introduced by Mr Samuel Bowen in this province from China, were planted by me the last year at Mr Bowen's request, and did yield three crops: and had the frost kept off one week longer, I should have had a fourth crop, which is a very extraordinary increase, and must, if attended to and encouraged, be of great utility and advantage to this and his Majesty's other southern American provinces.

Given under my hand the day and year above written, HENRY YONGE.

To Dr Templeman, Secretary to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, London.

Dr Templeman sent the following letter to Mr Bowen on his presenting the Society himself with a sample of these Vetches.

SIR, I have the pleasure to return you the thanks of the Society for your obliging communication to them of a sample of Chinese vetches, and your ingenious account of their uses. It gave great pleasure to many members whom I heard speak of it, to see this additional instance of your attention, when in China, to enrich your native country and its colonies with the natural productions of a country, the inland parts of which are so little known or accessible.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, in the name of the Society. Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

PETER TEMPLEMAN.

A flat grating, or a wooden lattice, placed about half way down a tub, and put a cover on the tub: then every four hours they pour water on them, and in about 36 or 40 hours they will have sprouted about three inches in length; they are then taken out, and dressed with oil and vinegar, or boiled as other vegetables.

At sea, where fresh water is valuable, they place a cock in the bottom of the tub, and draw off the water that drains from them to moisten them again, so that none is lost.

B Mr Flint and Mr Bowen having found them an excellent antiscorbutic prepared in this manner, was a principal reason for his introducing them into America, as it would be a most valuable remedy to prevent or cure the scurvy amongst the seamen on board his majesty's ships.

C These vetches are also of great use in warm countries where grass is scarce, as you may soon raise most excellent fodder for your cattle, which may be given them either green, or made into hay, and not thrashed.

D In warm climates they yield four crops a year, each crop will ripen in six weeks; they grow erect in tufts from 18 inches to two feet high.

MR URBAN,

I LIVE in a village that consists chiefly of labouring men, and I think few will deny that it is as necessary for them to seek that food on the Sunday, which nourisheth unto eternal life, by attending the public offices of religion, as it is for them on the other six days to labour for the support of themselves and families. But if I may judge of other parishes by my own, the state of the poor in this kingdom, with regard to the religious observation of the Lord's Day, is become very deplorable; and, no doubt, the small influence which Christianity appears to have upon their lives and manners, is owing in a great measure to their disregard to that worship and those instructions, without which they must be little better than *Greenlanders*. But how should it be otherwise, whilst they observe worldly interest, profit, and pleasure, bear such an universal sway over the actions of mankind. People of substance they very often see travelling to fairs, or following their respective inclinations and pleasures on the Sunday. Horse couriers, butchers, and drovers, are permitted

to

to travel unmolested; and, as for themselves, they know the shops and public houses are ready to receive them at all hours, by which means a great part of them neglect public prayers, and scarce any of them are ever communicants. Thus do they directly contrary to their Blessed Lord's command, of *seeking the kingdom of God, and his righteousness*, in the first place, seek it not at all, but their whole lives are entirely taken up about worldly matters, which they ever alledge as sufficient and invincible obstacles to their coming to church. These things must be just matter of concern to those who would have the poor religious, sober, orderly, and happy. It is great pity, therefore, they are not obliged, by some method, to buy their provisions at the end of the week, that they may not almost unavoidably prevent themselves and people in trade, from attending to the *one thing necessary*, the care of their souls.

I shall beg leave to conclude with what the *Speculator* says excellently on observing the *Sunday*. 'I am always very well pleased, says he, with a country *Sunday*, and think, if keeping holy the seventh day were only a human institution, it would be the best method that could have been thought of for polishing and civilizing of mankind. It is certain the country people would degenerate into a kind of Savages and Barbarians, were there not some frequent returns of a stated time, in which the whole village meet together with their best faces, and in their cleanliest habits, to converse with one another upon indifferent subjects, hear their duties explained to them, and join together in adoration of the Supreme Being.

I am, Sir, &c. J. M.

Corwhit, Lincolnshire, May 11, 1767.

MR URBAN,

EVERY lover of mankind must rejoice that a method has been discovered of preserving multitudes from the fatal effects of a most loathsome distemper by inoculation. It must, with all thankfulness, be acknowledged, that the inventors and improvers of it deserve to be ranked among the first benefactors of their fellow-creatures. But, whilst we gladly pay them this tribute of gratitude, we cannot but lament that this practice hath been abused and perverted to the destruction of many lives,

which might have been preserved. Inspect the yearly bills, and you will find, that for an equal number of years, more have died of the small-pox within the bills of mortality, *since* the practice of inoculation, than did *before*. "How is this to be accounted for?" The inoculated live: But numbers who receive the infection from them, in the natural way, die. Hitherto, therefore, inoculation seems not to have been so beneficial to this great city as might reasonably be expected. If it has saved, it has also destroyed multitudes. It is impossible to determine precisely what have been its effects in the country, since no bills of mortality are there open to our inspection. But we may venture to pronounce, that the methods at present practised, if they are not hurtful to mankind in general, are not so serviceable to them as they might be made. Inoculation introduces the small-pox into cities and towns which otherwise might be entirely free from that distemper. Not only private families are inoculated, but hospitals are provided, in places full of people, for the reception of all who have money in their purses, and choose rather to have the small pox abroad than at home. Hither are patients bro't from all parts. The consequences are, the stagnation of trade, an extraordinary dearness of provisions, even in this dear time, the distressing of the poor, and the communicating to multitudes this dreadful distemper.

"Would you then put a stop to inoculation?" I am not so much the enemy of my country. For the good of mankind may it generally prevail! But till this time shall come, let it be put under proper regulations. What these are, superior wisdom must determine. I only beg leave humbly to propose one, *viz.* that inoculation be prohibited within a certain distance of cities, and other populous places, where the small-pox is not. If this were done, we should reap all the benefits of inoculation, without the inconveniences and miseries with which it is at present too frequently attended. Had this been done long ago, there would have been fewer orphans lamenting the loss of their parents, and fewer parents weeping over the graves of their children.

Many worthy magistrates (I know) grieve that they cannot prevent the evil of which I have been speaking. But

But can they only grieve? Yes, (thank Heaven!) they can do more; they can petition the legislature; and let them petition, or never complain of grievances, which only want to be properly represented, in order to be redressed.

Could inoculation be practised no where but in cities, &c. the present fashion would not only admit of a defence, but it would deserve praise. As this is not the case, what, I beseech you, is *their* guilt, who destroy multitudes for their own advantage, and only because they can do it with impunity? And what can be more unreasonable than that the trade of a town should lie at any man's mercy? The trade of a town did I say? If I am rightly informed, as the law now stands, the most flourishing city in the kingdom may be made, and continue a small-pox infirmary, so long as any inoculator pleases.

I am, &c. VARIOLANUS.

Analysis of the Song of TWEED SIDE.

THERE is something so sweetly wild, natural, and harmonious, in the generality of the *Scottish* airs, that, I must confess, I have ever been a passionate admirer of the genius of their music; and cannot help comparing it to the romantic face of their Highland country, where the rugged mountains and dreadful precipices are in many places so happily interspersed with a variety of delightful objects, that the eye of the spectator is at once charmed with the beauty, and astonished with the magnificence of the prospect. Though numberless specimens might be produced in support of my taste, yet will I content myself with mentioning the single instance of the tune of *Tweed Side*. It is possible, indeed, that my veneration for the notes may be heightened, not only by the easy cadence and delicate expression of the language, but still more by the chaste warmth and noble simplicity of the sentiments. Perhaps the highest encomium I can bestow on this excellent composition, will be to shew, that it derives its origin from the sacred source of Holy Writ, and that it is in reality an exact counterpart of some of the most poetical passages in the *Song of Songs*.

"Rise up, my love, my fair one, says Solomon, and come away. For, lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the

earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

A Scarce can a more pleasing reflection enter into the heart of man, than that which arises from the comparison of past misery with present happiness. Upon this principle it is, that the horrors of winter give such an exquisite relish to the enjoyments of spring. Our author, however, dropping the very elegant and agreeable contrast of the seasons, in lieu thereof substitutes another, which, to a mind in love, must certainly be most natural and affecting. Beginning with the appearance of the flowers on the earth, and passing by an obvious transition from the beauty of the landscape, to that of his mistress, he takes occasion to celebrate the pleasure that results from the contemplation of her superior charms, and then proceeds to express what follows in the text.

What beauty does *Flora* disclose?

How sweet are her smiles upon *Tweed*!

Yet *Mary's* still sweeter than those,

Both Nature and Fancy exceed.

Nor daisy, nor sweet-blushing rose,

Nor all the gay flow'rs of the field;

Not *Tweed* gliding gently through those,

Such beauty and pleasure does yield.

The warblers are heard in the grove,

The linnet, the lark, and the thrush;

The blackbird, and sweet-cooing dove,

With music inchant ev'ry bush.

E "Again, (says the Royal Bard) Come,

"my beloved, let us go forth into the

"field; let us lodge in the villages. Let

"us get up early to the vineyards, let us

"see if the vine flourish, whether the ten-

"der grape appear, and the pomegra-

"nates bud forth; there will I give thee

F "my loves."

By selecting and transposing certain of the foregoing lines

"Come, my beloved, let us go forth into the field,

"Let us see if the vine flourish:

"Let us lodge in the villages:

"There will I give thee my loves,

G the fourth stanza of the Song is almost literally formed:

Come, let us go forth to the mead,

Let us see if the primroses spring;

We'll lodge in some village on *Tweed*,

And love, where the feather'd folks sing.

H I never hear the two subsequent stanzas without rapture: All *Arcadia* rises as it were to my view: I fancy myself a partaker of the innocent joys of the golden age; and I actually long for the opportunity of stealing such an ambrosial kiss.

How

How does my love pass the long day?

Does Mary not tend a few sheep?

Do they never carelessly stray,

While happily she lies asleep?

Tweed's murmur should lull her to rest,

Kind Nature indulging my bliss,

To relieve the soft pains of my breast,

I'd steal an ambrosial kiss.

The imitation, however, is not so close in this as in other parts of the Song; and the hints from whence it is taken are less connected in the divine original. The following traits are nevertheless very discernible.

"Tell me, O thou whom my soul loveth,
"where thou feedest, where thou makest
"thy flock to rest at noon.—I charge
"you, O daughters of Jerusalem, that ye
"stir not up, nor awake my love until he
"please—tell him, that I am sick of
"love—and, Let him kiss me with
"the kisses of his mouth."

In the two remaining stanzas the resemblance is so striking, that I shall do no more than barely transcribe the corresponding passages.

'Tis she does the virgin's excell,

No beauty with her can compare;

Love's graces around her do dwell;

She's fairest, where thousands are fair.

"As the lily among thorns, so is my
"love among the daughters—and, at-
"terwards, What is thy beloved more
"than another beloved, O thou fairest a-
"mong women? My beloved is white
"and ruddy, the chiefest among ten thou-
"sands."

Say, charmer, where do thy flocks stray?

O tell me, at noon where they feed!

Shall I seek them on sweet winding Tay,

Or the pleasanter banks of the Tweed.

"Tell me, O thou whom my soul lov-
"eth, where thou feedest, where thou
"makest thy flock to rest at noon: for why
"should I be as one that turneth aside by
"the flocks of thy companions?"

Mr URBAN,

THERE are many particulars in Natural History, concerning which we are by no means satisfied even in this enlightened age. One of these doubtful points is, whether that enormous land animal, the elephant, casts its teeth or not; one would think that in so many centuries, and after so long an acquaintance with the Ivory coast of Africa, this matter should now be sufficiently clear, and yet I cannot find it is. Pliny viii. 3. seems to insinuate that the teeth or horns, as some call them, drop *quamobrem deciduos casu*

aliquo vel senecta [dentes] defodiunt. But Bosman, in his description of Guinea p. 233 makes a doubt of this 'the vast numbers of [elephants] teeth traded for in these countries, clearly evince the great number of elephants here; but whether all those are taken from

A 'slaughter'd elephants, or some of them are found in the woods, or elsewhere, I cannot determine; tho' I am apt to think, that here they come by them both ways; from whence it should seem, that (as some tell us) the elephants *change their teeth*; but this is utterly contradicted by the great difference betwixt the teeth themselves, some of them weighing one, two, or three pounds, and others progressively heavy till they amount to above one hundred pounds weight; nor is it in the least probable that a solid body composed of such hard substance as elephants teeth, can, in about twenty years time, grow from one to a hundred pound weight: How this happens to increase, I must own I am ignorant.

The same author enumerating the follies, the strange and ill digested stories, concerning this creature, particularly mentions amongst the rest, *the changing its teeth*, p. 231.

Mr Moore has expressed himself since, in his *Travels into the Inland parts of Africa*, with the same uncertainty, in regard to the point in question. 'Ivory

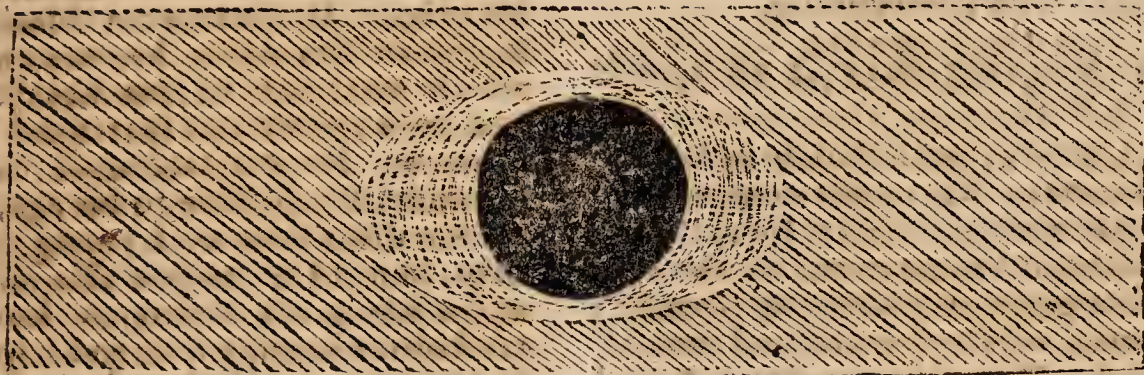
E 'or elephants teeth, is got, says he, either by hunting or killing the beasts, or picked up in the woods. The teeth I have had some experience in. Some are found in the woods; but whether they are of elephants long dead, or whether the elephants shed their teeth, I have not been able to learn: but I have known men bring in teeth, which they have found in the woods, without any skull or bones fixed to them.

Moore, p. 30 seq. The last fact seems to imply that the beast casts his teeth, but the author, you see, is intirely undetermined, tho' he wrote so late as the year 1730, and resided several years in the country; wherefore, for what I can judge, we must be content to continue in ignorance.

This, however, I think, is clear; H that the teeth grow bigger and bigger as the animal does; and that they are at first in a soft and tender state, and afterwards grow harder, seems probable from what follows, which is a case so remarkable, that it deserves the

the notice of the most curious. At *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire* the cutlers work up a great deal of ivory; in sawing a tooth into proper *Lamina* or scanrlings, the saw met with a resistance which it was with great difficulty the workman could overcome. At last, after he

had with much labour got through the obstruction, and its substance appeared open to the eye, it proved to be an iron bullet lodged in the very body of the tooth, and, as I am informed, without any visible mark externally of the place where it entered.



As this piece of ivory, with the bullet in its proper size, has been given me by a friend, I propose to send it to you to be engraved if you chuse it, at least for your inspection. Now I remember that *Bosnian* repeatedly observes, that the bullets to be made use of in hunting and killing the elephant, must be of *iron*, *lead* being too soft in its texture to do any execution. He says in one place 'the elephants are very difficult to be killed, unless the ball happens to light betwixt the eyes and the ears; to which end the bullet ought to be *iron* also: Their skin is as good proof against the common musquet *lead* balls, as a wall; and if they hit the mentioned place become intirely flat,' p. 232. afterwards he says 'Those who pretended thoroughly to understand the elephant-shooting, told us, that we ought to have shot *iron* bullets, since those of *lead* are flatted, either by their bones, or the toughness of their

Mr URBAN,

Here are at this time 13,500,000lb. weight of teas in the *East-India* company's warehouses; & 6,500,000lb more are expected this year, by fourteen ships from *China*; twenty millions of pounds of tea in all.

QUERIES arising from the above.

Whether the company's hoarding up such a quantity of tea, and keeping up the price at almost a hundred per cent dearer than it is at in foreign parts, has not been the occasion of such vast quantities of that commodity having been smuggled into all parts of the king's dominions, for a very considerable time past?

Whether the revenue has not been greatly injured thereby? and does not still continue to be so every day?

Whether our national cash is not

(*Gent. Mag.* MAY 1767.)

skin, p. 268. This being the case with the *hide* of the animal, a *lead* ball, it must be presumed, could never enter his *teeth*.

To make therefore a short observation or two upon the *phenomenon* before us; first, the bullet, though it be of *iron*, could not have penetrated, I think into the body of the tooth had the last been in its hardest state, or full grown. 2dly, That in this case, there would have been a plain mark of the place where the bullet entered, which I understand there was not. 3dly, That the bullet must consequently have been lodged in its ivory bed, when the tooth was in its soft state, and the animal young; and that after the bullet had been received into it, the tooth both grew harder and bigger, so as to obliterate even the wound, and to cover and hide the very place of entrance. These corollaries, however, are submitted to the more intelligent, I am, Sir, &c T. Row.

daily carrying out of the kingdom by bushels, to purchase a commodity, of which we have 3 or 4 years consumption perishing in warehouses.

Whether, as tea is now become one of the chief *necessaries* of life, this article should be withheld at this dear time.

Whether the *East India* proprietors should not in prudence call upon their directors to sell their teas, in order to pay the sums they have borrowed.

And whether such a measure would not be, besides, attended with the following happy consequences? viz The increasing the revenue very considerably; the preserving our cash at home from little or no more tea being smuggled in upon us, and the discouraging foreign companies from importing teas into *Europe*, as they do at this present time, principally to supply our market in the smuggling way. *Ans*

An Account of new Publications ; with Remarks.

1. THE adventures of an author, in two volumes.

This is full of faults and inaccuracies as a piece of writing, but is very sprightly and entertaining.

The following story is an episode in this work.

" A lady of noble family in *Scotland* who in the year 1715 was compelled to leave her native country, by reason of her husband's attachment to the Pretender's party, retired to *St Germain's* in *France*, where her husband soon after died. The old chevalier behaved very kindly to her ; but being incapable of properly supporting all those unhappy fugitives, whose blind zeal had rendered outcasts of their maternal isle, she was in great distress, having three sons to educate and maintain. A dreadful perspective opened to her view, and she was meditating upon her unhappy fate, when a widow lady, who had no children of her own, residing near the palace, and possessing an ample fortune, remitted her a very considerable sum of money, and gave her to understand, that if she would part with the youngest of her sons, who was not above two years old, she would take upon herself his education. This lady had seen the child, who was remarkably handsome and engaging, and she had often wished that she had been blessed with such an amiable pledge of her former love.

The mother was easily persuaded to let her have the child, as she was convinced from her general behaviour that she could do much better by him than herself was able. The boy was accordingly put into her hands, and it was agreed with the mother that this lady should adopt him for her own son. The lady's tenderness and affection daily increased for the child, and she continued bringing him up with this intent.

In the mean while a relation of the *Scottish* lady's died in *England*, and having bequeathed her a considerable legacy, it was necessary that she should make her personal appearance there, in order to receive it. She accordingly set out for *Great Britain*, with her two eldest sons, leaving her youngest in the hands of this affectionate lady, with the prospect of an ample fortune.

The first impressions he had received in his infancy were not difficult to remove : he soon forgot that he was born in *Scotland*, and the assiduity of his mother by adoption, in placing him early at a college in *Paris*, entirely eradicated the remembrance of his origin. He there went through his studies in the name he was entered, which was that of his benefactress, and no expence was spared for maintenance. He was taught all the proper exercises suitable to his age, with all the distinction of a young gentleman, heir to a considerable fortune, and without his having the least mistrust of the change that had happened in his destiny. He imagined his benefactress to be his mother, and she had habituated herself to look upon him as her son, and finding him answer her most promising expectations, by the methods that had been taken in his education, she was resolved that he should always remain in this agreeable error.

He was already, by her intercession, made a musqueteer, when one of his brothers came to *Paris*, who failed not to perform what he thought his duty, by paying his earliest respects to this lady, who had done so many generous and good offices to the family. At this interview he learnt from her what, indeed, could not have been concealed, that his brother was living, and that he was deserving of the affection which she conceived for him. But she did not at the same time dissemble her capricious turn of mind, by adding, that she had hitherto taken care to conceal from him his real family, her design being to keep him, during her life, in that delusion. That to counterbalance this deception, she had not only resolved to behave, in every respect, as a mother to him, but to bequeath him the succession of all her fortune ; that he already bore her name and arms ; that he believed himself destined by nature to be her heir, and that the force of custom had habituated him to pay her every filial respect and attention ; that the illusion was so agreeable to her, if ever it should be destroyed she should consider it as the greatest misfortune that could happen to her ; that she would not even answer for the continuance of her former dispositions, if by undeceiving her dear son, he should slacken his regard and duty towards her, by, perhaps, paying them to another ;

ther ; and that it was therefore of the utmost consequence to both of them that he should remain in the state of ignorance wherein he had been educated ; and therefore she intreated, either through favour or justice, to be indulged by her, at least till her death, and concluded by telling him, his brother's future fate and fortune were now in his hands.

This was too favourite a topic for her not soon after to resume it.—“ Truth and honour, said she, will not allow me to deny you, that I could wish all the world were equally ignorant as himself, with respect to his birth ; but you will be his destruction if by communicating to him what I have just been saying to you, I am robbed of any part of that pleasure which I take in concealing it from him. Consider well your conduct, for I have such delicate notions upon this head as will never suffer me to put up with appearances, or be imposed upon by deception.”

However extravagant these notions appeared to the *Scotch* gentleman, he thought himself obliged to reply, that she required nothing but what she had a right to expect ; and having a strong desire to see his brother, he protested that every thing she had been pleased to make him the confidant of, should remain for ever a profound secret, if she thought proper. After this promise, she did not hesitate informing him, that his brother was a musqueteer, and that he might see him at *Paris*. If indeed the regard he had for his brother did not weigh with him not to destroy the musqueteer's fortune, his own personal interest would have induced him to have kept the secret. He sat out with full resolution of being silent, no way mistrusting his own discretion, and ruminating, anticipated the pleasure he should have in playing so uncommon a character as he was going to exhibit. His impatience did not let him long postpone his desired satisfaction. Almost as soon as he arrived at *Paris* he obtained it ; and accident was so much his friend, that instead of having only the pleasure of seeing his brother, as he proposed, he supped with him the very first night, being introduced by an *Irish* officer, who had an intimacy at the *hotel* of the musqueteers.

If he was at first excited by nothing but curiosity, to keep his eyes constantly fixed upon the musqueteer,

he was soon sensible that the force of nature was still stronger, which recalled his attention against his will. During the whole night he could not one instant withdraw his eyes from a face whose every feature awakened in his heart some tender sentiment. His brother, on his side, was secretly agitated by the same power ; but this he at first imputed to that embarrassment which the constant attention of a stranger must naturally create ; but finding it increase, with a kind of prejudice in favour of this very stranger, he could not account for it ; and he at length concluded it to be one of those sympathetic *péchants* which sometimes influence the heart, and which dispose us to esteem those we are unacquainted with.

They retired with a strong inclination of meeting again. The musqueteer was the more solicitous for it, as he knew of no measures that were to be kept ; and therefore the next day he desired the *Irish* officer, who had introduced this agreeable companion, to make them better acquainted. Thus, then, they kept each other's company, whilst their mutual inclination daily increased, and they at length became almost inseparable ; in a word, they were for some months the *Castor and Pollux* of *Paris*, and, as a constellation, attracted the attention of all inquisitive beholders. The innuendature world began to reason with respect to a friendship that so much resembled a passion. At a time when such familiarities and affection were not always founded in innocence, some slanderous tongues chose to brand their connection with an unnatural stigma. Such at least was the pretext of the elder brother for having revealed the secret. Moreover, he had no reason to suspect that his indiscretion would have been so fatal to the musqueteer ; and those who upbraid him with weakness, do not, however, pronounce him criminal for yielding to the impulse of his natural feelings.

The musqueteer was one day expressing his surprize at the strong inclination he had of constantly being with his unknown brother, and at his great propensity for loving him ; it was now that the elder brother could no longer withhold the secret from him, or refrain from embracing him with tenderness, at the same time substituting the word *brother* for *friend*. He, nevertheless, immediately subjoined all the

the reasons which should induce both of them to act with caution in this respect, in imparting to him the discourse which had passed between him and the musqueteer's supposed mother; and concluded with intimating his fears that she might behave to her adopted son in the manner she had threatened, if she perceived the least relaxation on his side with respect to tenderness and affection.

Whatever emotions the musqueteer felt in his breast upon this discovery, he promised, however, to keep within such bounds as were prescribed him; and they then settled in what manner they should behave. To pay respect and regard to an amiable and generous lady, could not appear a very difficult task, which they agreed, by oath, never to swerve from. Indeed the testimonies which she expected were such as could no way embarrass any young gentleman well brought up, as his own disposition, without compulsion, would have induced him to offer them.

But the danger lay on another side. The idea of a mother, whom he had never seen, and who incessantly recurred to his mind under every attracting form, greatly disturbed his tranquility. The desire of seeing her became an insupportable torment to him. He opened his mind to his brother upon this head, who painted to him, in lively colours, his apprehensions, exhorting him to gain more empire over his sentiments; but this counsel was not attended to. Even the frustration of all his hopes did not appear to him as an evil that should divert his design; but this he thought could never be the case, as he did not imagine that she, who was, he thought, solely actuated by generosity in all that she had done for him, could ever be offended to see him give way to those sentiments which were as just as they were natural, especially when he should solemnly declare to her they should no way affect those which she had a right to expect from him. His brother exerted all his endeavours to make him lay aside this thought, but in vain; he sat out with the design of opening his heart to his benefactress, and to intreat her to allow him to make a voyage to *England*.

He was received by her with the usual marks of affection. She had no suspicion of any thing that had passed; and her affection for this dear

son was now at its summit. He had, nevertheless, scarce began to explain himself ere she discovered what he was going upon. Her indignation was fired to that degree that it eclipsed all her other sentiments. — “They have ruined you,” says she, interrupting him, “I from this moment cease to be your mother, since you’re no longer ignorant whose son you are. Go back to those who have done you this kind office, and never appear again in my sight.” So great was her jealousy, that, upon saying these last words, she immediately retired to her closet, where she locked herself in all alone, without listening a moment to the prayers and intreaties of the youth. He at length concluded that his reasoning had deceived him; but the evil which he began to dread affecting him far less than what he thought the duty he owed to nature, he resolved rather to renounce his claims to fortune, than to give up those obligations which he thought incumbent on a youth of family, who should consider nothing so dear as those who gave him breath. This resolution did not, however, prevent the renewal of his endeavours to soften a heart whose affection he considered as placed in the first rank after that he bore his real mother. He was beloved by the servants, who had been accustomed to treat him like their master, so that by their assistance he gained admittance into the lady’s apartment, notwithstanding the rigorous injunctions she had laid upon her attendants to the contrary. At the sight of him she was upon the point of flying from the room he entered; but he threw himself at her feet, and interrupted her passage.

This was a most uncommon scene: jealousy, affection, and rage, by turns animated her. However, it at length ended in a kind of composition on both sides. The lady promised to continue her friendship towards him, and to forget the offence he had given her, on condition that he would engage not to go to *England*, and never to call the *Scotch* lady (whom she considered as her rival) mother in her presence. On his part the musqueteer gave his word, but in the most equivocal terms, to obey in every thing the lady whom he should love all his life time as his mother, and never to undertake any thing that might give her the least uneasiness. He placed his

his hope in escaping by this mental reservation, and to find some favourable opportunity of going secretly to England.

Peace being restored by this happy treaty, some months elapsed whilst he was concerting his measures to make a secret voyage to England; and he put them in execution at the time the court was at Fontainebleau, when he obtained leave of absence for three weeks, without any one of his friends having the least suspicion of his departure. In fine, fate, who had decreed that he should not inherit this lady's fortune, resolved that his benefactress should be taken ill of a violent fever during his absence, and thinking, in her lucid intervals, that her end approached, she most ardently wished to see him. He was accordingly wrote to, but the letters never reached him; equally fruitless was the search made after him, till it was at length discovered by some of the officers of the corps, that he was gone over to England.

This news, which was too inadvertently related to his benefactress, no sooner reached her than it threw her into the most violent agonies, in which she expired, revoking her former will in her adopted son's favour, considering him as the most ungrateful of human beings, and leaving her whole fortune to a convent.

The mind of the unfortunate musqueteer was greatly agitated at this unexpected stroke; every thing now seemed to ruffle him, though the real source of his uneasiness was in his own breast, there engendered by his adopted mother's cruelty and revenge. As he could not brook an affront, he was always cautious of giving one; but his disposition now was inclined to construe the slightest insinuation into insult, and being in company where his own story was told by another officer, who did not know him, it was considered by him as so great an outrage upon decency, that he immediately called the officer out, when drawing, his antagonist fell in the conflict. It was necessary for the musqueteer to make a precipitate escape, and he flew to England, where he soon found himself destitute of money or protection, and his expectations from the summit of fortune were reduced to the mean necessity of imploring the benevolence of those, who, because they were richer, fancied themselves greater than he."

2. *A dialogue between Scipio and Bergansa, two dogs belonging to the city of Toledo, with the comical history of Rincon and Cortado.* Bladon.

A —The principal merit of these pieces to an English reader, is the exhibition of the manners, customs, and characters of Spain, of which we know nothing but from books of the same kind. The reader will find here an entertaining picture of low life strongly marked with national peculiarities, and will be introduced to scenes which graver fictions could not admit. It may upon this occasion be remarked, as a proof that pride and poverty are characteristics of the people of Spain, that those who strut about in cloaks of satin and velvet, with a feather in their hat, and a sword by their side, are represented as spending life in petty stratagems and expedients to procure victuals. These are almost the only achievements related by their comic writers, particularly by the noble author of *Lazarillo de Tormes*, a man of the first quality in Spain.

D 3. *The entertaining medley; being a collection of genuine anecdotes, delightful stories, frolics of wit and humour, with other notable displays of the force of the human genius.* Parker.

This miscellany contains a frolick of the late Duke of Montague's, which the reader will find in our Magazine, Vol. xxvi. p. 114. and several other pieces in the same miscellany under the following titles: *The force of love; Love and Honour; the character of Mr Hastings, &c. &c.*

F Several of the articles are selected from the works of Dr Swift, which are in every hand; and the rest of the book is a kind of wit's *vaide mecum*, consisting of short attempts at pleasantry and humour, in which the writer has not always succeeded.

4. *An ode to Genius; by J. Jennings, master of St Saviour's free Grammar-school, in Southwark.* 6d. Cabe.

G In this ode the author celebrates Homer, Pindar, Virgil, Milton, Thomson, and Shakespeare. It is not written in stanzas, yet it is divided into eleven parts, each consisting of five couplets; the first may serve as a specimen of the rest.

Ethereal nature's darling child,
With fiery eyes, and spirit wild,
Genius, young eagle of the soul
Aspiring, bold, above controul:

On rapid wing, 'tis thine to rove
Creation's various blossom'd grove ;
Where, crowding em'ulous on thy view
The scenes of beauteous, grand, & new :
You seize, with living rapture warm,
Instantaneous every charm !

5. *The Buck, a poem.* Smith.

The author, to increase his influence over the Bucks, whom he addresses, intimates that he has been a Buck himself.

Ye sons of mirth (says he) who flush'd with pride,

Push more phlegmatic souls aside,
Think not that, chill'd with awkward dreed, B
Upon life's crouded stage to tread,
Pedantic gloom involves me round,
Dull fire of apathy profound !
Or that next neighbour to the sky
Frantic I stalk in garret high ;
Pursuing some aerial scheme,
More childish than an idiot's dream ;
Then, in mere impotence of spleen,
Condemn what I have never seen ;
And leave society, to stare
At my own castles in the air.

New to the world, I join'd a throng
Who tripp'd in flow'ry paths along :
My dazzled eyes were caught awhile
By pleasure's meretricious smile,
Till Virtue, with superior charms,
Unloos'd me from the wanton's arms.

The satire upon those irregularities which characterize the Buck, is not very poignant or poetical, nor is every line a verse, as will appear by the following :

" Teach him a system of polite breeding
" Lord of the frantic revelling stand
" When scowerers & Mohawks laid claim.

At the conclusion the author apologizes for youth, and deprecates criticism ; he hopes to be excused, he says, for letting fall a *cautionary buoy*, with a *daring hand*,

Which may, perhaps, to heedless youth
Inculcate this repeated truth,
" On pleasure's sea, though vessels gay
" Wanton along the liquid way ;
" Though laughing Cupids spread the sail ;
" Though zephyrs breathe the tempting gale ;
" Trust not its dang'rous smiles, but know
" That treach'rous quicksands lurk below ;
" While calms but lull your care asleep,
" Till hurricanes invade the deep." X.

6. *Poetical Epistles ; to the author of the New Bath Guide.* 1s 6d Dodsey.

7. *Tunbridge epistles ; from Lady Margaret, to the Countess of B * *.* 1s. 6d. Johnson and Davenport.

These are feeble and spiritless imitations of the *New Bath Guide*. The *Tunbridge Epistles*, however, are the best of the two, and of these our readers will find a specimen among the poetry. X.

8. *Some observations on the causes of the dearth of provision in general, and corn in particular ; with proposals for regulating markets on a plan something different from the present general usage.* By a country Gentleman. 1s 6d. Bladon.

A This pamphlet contains nothing that has not been discussed in the news papers almost every day for this twelve-month. X.

9. *Crito ; or, Essays on various subjects, in two volumes.*

These essays contain many sensible and important remarks upon subjects that are worthy of universal attention. X.

10. *The Cries of Blood, or Juryman's Monitor, being an authentic and faithful narrative of the lives and melancholy deaths of several unhappy persons who have been tried, convicted, and executed, for robberies and murders, of which they were entirely innocent. Together with a brief relation of the means in which the said crimes were discovered after the deaths of the several unfortunate persons herein related.* 1s. 6d. Cooke.

D The editor shrewdly remarks in his preface, that it is better the guilty should escape, than the innocent suffer undeservedly, and his book is intended, he says, to enforce this truth : his book however only relates instances in which the innocent have suffered, but how this enforces the principle that it would have been better for the guilty to have escaped, is not very easy to conceive. The only principle that it can enforce, is, that those who determine in questions of life and death should suppose innocence where there is not absolute demonstration of guilt. But this, instead of enforcing the maxim that the guilty had better escape than the innocent perish, takes it for granted, and is founded upon it.

F The collection is very imperfect, evidently consisting of such relations as first offered, without search or choice ; they are neither related with accuracy, nor selected with judgement.

G Some are doubtful in themselves ; some for want of authority.

H The first story in this collection has been often published under the title of the *Camden wonder*, and contains an account of the execution of Joan Perry and her two sons, for the supposed murder of William Harrison, steward to Lady Camden in the year 1660, who afterwards appeared, and gave an account of his being carried forcibly on board a ship and sent to Turkey, a very

very brief account of it will be found in our Mag. (Vol. I. p. 399.)

The second article is an account of one *William Sharw*, who was hanged at *Edinburg* in 1721 for the supposed murder of his daughter. The evidence upon which it is asserted that the daughter killed herself is such as cannot be believed. She is supposed to have written a letter, almost immediately before she committed the fact, acknowledging it, and alledging that she was driven to it by her fathers opposing her marriage, and to have hidden this letter so dexterously in a hole near the chimney that it was not found till the house was rummaged by the people who took it after *Sharw's* death. The letter itself has strong marks of fiction, for the stile and expressions are by no means such as can be supposed to have been used by the daughter of a *Scotch* upholsterer in *Edinburg*.

Third, An account of the execution of *James Crow* for a robbery committed by one *Geddely*, to whom he had a strong resemblance, at *York* in 1727. The compiler has written an introduction to this story apparently without reading it, for he there supposes *Thomas Geddely* to be executed instead of *James Crow*, though the narrative that follows is of *James Crow's* being hanged instead of *Thomas Geddely*.

Fourth, An account of the execution of *John Miles* at *Exeter* for the murder of *William Ridley*.

In this account several things are related that could not be known, it may therefore be supposed that others are related which are not true. *Homer* has been charged with the absurdity of relating the dreams of those that died in their sleep: The author of this narrative relates what happened to a man alone in the dark, immediately before he fell into a bog and was suffocated.

Fifth, An Account of the execution of *Thomas Harris* for the murder of *James Grey* at *York* in 1642. To prove the innocence of *Harris*, we must suppose, at least, a moral impossibility that *Harris* being extremely avaricious and fearful of losing his money, hid thirty pounds in his garden; and that notwithstanding the caution and secrecy with which such a man would perform such an act, his man and maid servant not only knew the very spot, but the exact sum, which however they chose to discover as a means of wrongfully

hanging their master rather than privately to take it away for their own use.

Sixth, An account of the execution of *Jonathan Bradford*, an inn-keeper at *Oxford*, for the murder of *Christopher Hays*, Esq; in 1736.

Hays put up at *Bradford's* inn, and shewing money, *Bradford* conceived a design to rob and kill him, accordingly in the night he went into his room with a knife and dark lanthorn. When he came to the bed side, he found *Hays* already dead, and weltering in his blood. *Hays's* footman having conceived the same design against his master with *Bradford*, had just executed it and gone out of the room when *Bradford* entered. While *Bradford* was standing torpid in astonishment and horror at the bedside, two gentlemen who had supped with *Hays*, having a little before been alarmed by the noise in his room, and his groans, came in, and there being no doubt from the situation and circumstances in which they found *Bradford* that he was the murderer, they seized him, and upon proof of what they had seen he was hanged.

Seventh, An account of the execution of *Oliver Lamb* for a murder of which he accused himself, but never had committed.

The compiler says, that he has selected this from other instances of hypochondriac and melancholy persons who have been hummed into destruction by their fear; by this account it is so manifest that *Lamb* was a lunatic, that even if he had committed the murder he ought not to have been hanged. When he accused himself of murdering a lady that was robbed and killed in the night, he was asked what he had done with the money and bank notes, he said he had hidden them, but that the devil afterwards fetched them away. Yet for all this his confession was supposed to be true, and he died a martyr not less to the folly of his judge and jury than the disorder of his own mind.

Eighth, An account of the execution of *John Jennings*, for a robbery committed by his master at *Hull* in 1742.

Jennings was servant to *James Brunel* who kept the Bell inn near *Hull*. *Brunel* robbed an old man on the highway near his own house, of 20 guineas in a purse. The old man went forward to *Brunel's* house, and going accidentally to the bar, saw him pull out one of his own guineas, which were

were marked, with some silver that he was paying to a carrier. He naturally suspected him, and told his suspicions to some other persons in the house. *Brunel* overheard the conversation, and to secure himself, instantly formed and executed a design to impute the robbery to *Jennings*, one of his waiters who was asleep and in liquor; he put the purse with the 19 marked guineas into the poor fellow's pocket without waking him, and then came and told the company that he believed he had found the thief. I have, says he, suspected *Jennings* one of my waiters a long time, and about five hours ago I gave him a guinea to get changed; he returned in liquor and gave me a guinea which I am sure is not the same I gave him. It is marked, and here it is; he then produced the guinea, which the old man had before seen in his possession. He proposed that *Jennings* should be searched, which was done, and the purse with the rest of the money being found upon him, he was committed, tried, condemned, and executed. *Brunel* being afterwards detected in another robbery, confessed this. There is reason to think this story apochryphal, at least in some particulars.

Ninth, The case of *John Maguire*, who was hanged for a robbery committed by another in 1736 at *Dublin*.

The circumstance upon which *Macguire* was convicted, was his being seen to go in and out of the house that was robbed, at an unreasonable time. He went to visit a girl who was left to take care of it by the owner. The melancholy catastrophe of this young man, says the editor, should be a warning to youth to shun debauchery.

Tenth, An account of the rape and murder of *Sarah Green*, for which *Richard Colman* was executed at *Kennington* in 1749: for an account of this affair (See *Vol. XIX. p. 139*, and *Vol. XXI. p. 377.*)

Eleventh, An account of the conspiracy against *Joshua Kidden*, by *Berry*, *Macdonald*, and other thief-takers in 1754, (See *Vol. XXIV. p. 194.* and an account of another conspiracy against *Kelly* and *Ellis* in which they were detected. (*Vol. xxvi p. 298*)

7. A new topic of conversation.

This new topic is luxury. An author that thinks this a new topic, may well be supposed not to know the meaning of the term. Luxury is the enjoyment of such pleasure as arises

from the gratification of artificial wants, and he that does this as far as he can do it honestly, without injury to his own health, or to the property of another, is not only innocent, but meritorious. It is his money alone that diffuses plenty and independance, that employs and rewards industry, that becomes at once the prosperity and the bulwark of his country.

He that contracts debts which he knows he can never pay, and disobeys which nature would never have inflicted, is guilty of theft and suicide; and his crimes are no otherwise the effects of luxury, than gluttony and drunkenness are the effects of hunger and thirst.

As a remedy for luxury, this wise author proposes that nothing should be sold by retail upon credit. If this regulation took place, he says, the fair trader would be enabled to retreat sometimes to prepare for the grand *hereafter*. The fair trader, however, may prepare for the grand *hereafter* without retreating, and if every fair trader should retreat, when, by an exact frugality, he could procure the necessaries of life without trade, our manufacturers would starve, our fleets would rot, and, instead of furnishing the articles of luxury to each other, we should furnish them to foreign taskmasters, to whom, thus starving and defenceless, we should become an easy prey.

The author has produced his arguments in a dialogue between *Philon* and *Genio*; they are indeed both pretty fellows, and complement each other with great politeness; but notwithstanding their severity against luxury, they seem to treat knavery with some tenderness. Mr *Genio* tells a story of a taylor, who, when one of his debtors proposed to pay to him and other creditors ten shillings in the pound, made out a bill for twice the sum that was due, a fraud by which he obtained the whole of his debt, while those whose demands were just, obtained but half. This Mr *Philon* says was honest policy, and Mr *Genio* assenting, lays it down as a general principle, that it is but half a crime to be knavish with knaves.

If credit is refused for the superfluities, it must also be refused for the necessities of life; for the same thing is either a necessary or a superfluity, according to the condition of the party. An examination that would determine whe-

whether what was required upon credit was a necessary or superfluity to the party, would be impossible. Besides, nothing is a superfluity for which the party can ultimately pay, consistent with his known duties to others and himself; and how a trader can assure himself that the credit his customer requires, does not exceed his pecuniary abilities, nor violate a known duty, it is ridiculous to enquire. This author, indeed, seems to think, that credit should be denied equally in both cases, and proposes that the statute of limitations, which makes a debt irrecoverable after six years, should be so far extended as to make a debt irrecoverable after six weeks.

It is certain that the facility of credit is the cause of much mischief; but to prevent this mischief, by making credit impossible, would be to act as ignorantly and cruelly with respect to the body politic, as he would act with respect to the body natural, who, to remove a wart, should amputate a limb.

The style of this writer is not less remarkable than his principles: Among other barbarous expressions, he says, the best *approbriam* of evils would be a resolution to remove them; that we should not permit the shadow of *upbraiding* over the afflicted; that we have a *saclitious* passion to *grasp at an idol*; that we miscarry by *lameness of skill*; that an estate remained to the *heirs* of a man's *will*; that to partake of entertainments which another cannot afford, seems a kind of *abetment* in what has *laid a foundation*; and that slavery is the lot of *every one* who are so *bewildered* by a *mode*.

There is, however, great variety in his manner; he has given instances of the argumentative, the pathetic, the sublime, and the familiar.

Of the *sublime*, the following speech of Mr *Genio* may serve as a specimen:

"To be in debt becomes politeness, and there seems a sort of glory in having their respective names stand *capital* in the shopman's ledger. What crowds of these epicurean heroes close their *Promethian* lives in the *dusk* of insolvency, *worse than nothing*, after having been the gaze of false admiration for figure and parade, for knowledge and excellence on the turf, for fulfilling honourable engagements at the gaming-board, and such like meritorious badges of mistaken fame. At their deaths the swarms of creditors,

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like the deluded travellers whom *Will-a-Whisp* beguiles, shrink at the strange deception: Their *dancing* hopes of interest and gain all vanished with the *phosphorous meteor* that formed them.

A With what propriety does honest Mr *Philon* exclaim, "You are launching into the metaphorical stile?" Mr *Philon* furnishes the following instance of the *familiar*:

"The heir is to *sweep the bulk*; the *latter-born* must turn out and cook for *themselves*, with a pittance far from *adequate* to their birth and education." X.

13. *Great events from little causes; or, a selection of interesting and entertaining stories, drawn from the histories of different nations. Wherein certain circumstances, seeming inconsiderable, are discovered to have been apparently productive of very extraordinary incidents. Translated from the French of M. A. Richer, by whom it was dedicated, by permission, to her most serene highness the late Duchess of Orleans.* F. Newberry.

D This is a very entertaining little book, but ill translated; it is throughout inelegant, and in some places unintelligible.

The following is extracted as a specimen; the general inelegance of the style it is not necessary to point out; the unintelligible paragraph is printed in *Italicks*.

E "A pilgrim of *Amiens* armed all *Europe* against *Asia*. The Christians, at his persuasion, went to drive the *Mahometans* from the holy places where the mysteries of Redemption were accomplished. Piety gave birth to the project; but prudence was wanting in the execution of it. The chiefs, forgetting their first design, thought of nothing but conquering states; and the soldiers, badly disciplined, employed themselves wholly in pillaging and massacring. Those who made any conquest were envied and hated by others. The Christians, by their divisions and imprudence, gave the *Mahometans* an opportunity of easily retaking *Palestine* from them. At length, seeing themselves threatened with intire ruin, they solicited succours from *Europe*. St Bernard preached up a new crusade.

H He began by persuading Louis the Young, king of France; and great numbers, after the king's example, took up the cross. It is affirmed that St Bernard, who had made great provision for it, one day as he was preaching at *Vezelai* in

Bur-

Burgundy, distributed so much of it that he was obliged to cut his robe to pieces, and that the stuff failed him.

He afterwards went into Germany, and persuaded the Emperor Conrad III. also to take the cross,

At length the princes marched, and incredible numbers followed them, insomuch that a distaff and spindle were sent to those who refused to go to fight against the enemies of their religion. *Eleonora de Gavienne*, either from love or complaisance, accompanied her husband. *Louis the Young* arrived at *Constantinople* the beginning of *October 1147*, where *Manuel Commene*, the Grecian emperor, received him with magnificence due to his rank. He then passed the *Hellespont*, and defeated an army of *Mussulmen* on the banks of the *Meandre*; but dividing his army, he was defeated, and obliged to fly to *Antioch*, of which place *Raimond*, the uncle of *Eleonora*, was then sovereign.

The queen, struck with the beauty of a young Turk, named *Saladin*, who had embraced Christianity, and was then at the court of *Raimond*, prevailed on *Louis the Young* to stay at *Antioch* to refresh himself after the fatigues of the war. The oftener she saw *Saladin*, the more was she enamoured with him. The queen being unable to subdue her passion, and knowing that her rank exacted too great a deference on the part of the young Turk, to allow of his declaring the sentiments she might have inspired him with, resolved to make such advances as might embolden him. At length *Saladin* understood her meaning, and proceeded according to her wishes.

Eleonora thus making herself amends for the disagreeableness of so troublesome and unfortunate a voyage, was unwilling to return to *France*, whither her love could not follow her. In order to delay her departure, she gave ear to the solicitations of her uncle, who had more tenderness for her than what arises merely from friendship. *Raimond*, guided by his passion, had several times, when *Louis* was ready to set out, prevailed on him to defer his departure. But at last, that monarch, knowing how necessary his presence was in his own dominions, returned thither, notwithstanding the solicitations of *Raimond*; and the queen was obliged to sacrifice her lover to her duty, by leaving him.

The conduct of *Eleonora*, in spite of her precautions, had not escaped the notice of every body; and some of the courtiers were so indiscreet as to reveal the affair to *Louis*. This prince believing himself dishonoured, dissolved the marriage with *Eleonora*, under pretence of consanguinity, and returned her dowry, which indeed he could not keep.

Henry II. King of England, less delicate than *Louis the Young*, thinking there was no disgrace in being the husband of a lady who had *Guienne* and *Languedoc* for her portion, married *Eleonora*; by which alliance he was master of *England*, *Normandy*, *Maine*, *Anjou*, *Touraine*, *Languedoc*, and *Guienne*. Urged by his wife, and emboldened by his power, he now carried on a vigorous war against *Louis the Young*; and his successors following his example, were almost continually at war with the kings of *France*. Is it not very extraordinary that the gallantries of a young Turk at *Antioch* should have been the means of putting the French and English into such a fury against each other, as to occasion the destruction of a million of men on both sides?

X.

14. A scheme to pay off, in a few years, the national debt, by a repeal of the marriage act. Becket.

This is a feeble attempt at humour, and, consequently, an insipid performance. The author proposes that marriages should unite the parties, not for life, but for a certain term of years, not less than one, nor more than five; that at the expiration of the marriage lease, the parties mutually desiring the same, shall have liberty to renew it, upon paying a certain fine; and that every marriage shall be registered in the district where it is solemnized, for which the parties shall pay a certain tax to government, the money to be applied to pay the public debt.

X.

15. Tables and Tracts, relative to several arts and sciences. By James Ferguson, F. R. S. T. Cadell.

In this valuable work the ingenious author has collected together many useful tables and tracts which hitherto have lain scattered in different volumes, to which he has added several of his own, with a few easy rules and examples directing their use.

The book, by its nature, is such as cannot be reduced to an epitome, but the

the following articles are selected as well for the instruction as entertainment of our readers.

A Remark concerning the placing of Sun-Dials.

If a dial be made according to the strict rules of calculation, and truly set at the instant when the sun is on the meridian; it will be a minute too fast in the forenoon, and a minute too slow in the afternoon, by the shadow of the stile; for the edge of the shadow that shews the time is even with the sun's foremost edge all the time before noon, and even with his hindmost edge all the afternoon, on the dial. But it is the Sun's center that determines the time in the (supposed) hour circles of the heavens. And as the sun is half a degree in breadth, he takes two minutes to move through a space equal to his breadth; so that there will be two minutes at noon in which the shadow will have no motion at all on the dial. Consequently, if the dial be set true by the sun in the forenoon, it will be two minutes too slow in the afternoon; and if it be set true in the afternoon, it will two minutes too fast in the forenoon.

The only way that I know of to remedy this, is to set every hour and minute division on the dial one minute nearer XII than the calculation makes it to be.

Directions how to explain the phenomena of the harvest moon, by means of a common globe,

Make chalk-marks all round the globe on the ecliptic, at 12 1-6th degrees from each other (beginning at *Capricorn*) which is equal to the moon's mean motion from the sun from day to day, near enough for your purpose. Then elevate the north pole of the globe to the latitude of any place in *Europe*; suppose *London*, of which the latitude is 51½ deg. north.

This done, turn the ball of the globe round westward, in the frame thereof, and you will see that different parts of the ecliptic make very different angles with the horizon, as these parts rise in the east: and therefore, that in equal times, unequal portions of the ecliptic will rise. About *pisces* and *aries* seven of the marks will rise in about two hours and an half, measured by the motion of the index on the horary circle; but about the opposite signs, *leo* and *virgo*, the index will go over eight hours in the time that seven marks will rise. The in-

termediate signs will, more or less, partake of these differences, as they are more or less remote from them.

Hence it is plain, that when the moon is in *pisces* and *aries*, the difference of her rising will be no more than two hours and an half in seven days; but in *virgo* and *libra* it will be eight hours in seven days; and this happens in every lunation.

The moon is always opposite to the sun when she is full; and the sun is never in *virgo* and *libra* but in our harvest months, and therefore the moon is never full in *pisces* and *aries* but in these months. And consequently, when the moon is about her full in harvest, she rises with less difference of time, for a week, than when she is full in any other month of the year.

Here we consider the moon as moving always in the ecliptic. But as she moves in an orbit which is inclined to the ecliptic, her rising when about the full in harvest will sometimes not differ above an hour and 40 minutes through the whole of 7 days; and, at other times, it will differ three hours and an half, in a week, according to the different position of the nodes of her orbit in the ecliptic, in different years.

In our winter the moon is in *pisces* and *aries*, about the time of her first quarter; and rises about noon: but her rising is not then taken notice of, because the sun is above the horizon.

In spring, the moon is in *pisces* and *aries*, about the time of her change; and then, as she gives no light, her rising cannot be perceived.

In summer, the moon is in *pisces* and *Aries* about her third quarter; and then, as she rises not till about midnight, her rising passes unobserved; especially as she is so much on the decreate.

But in harvest, *pisces* and *aries* are opposite to the sun; and therefore the moon is full in them at that time, and rises nearly after sun set for several evenings together; which makes her rising very conspicuous at that time of the year, as it is so beneficial to the farmers, in affording them an immediate supply of light after the going down of the sun when they are reaping the fruits of the earth.

Colours produced by the mixture of colourless fluids.

Spirit of wine mixed with spirit of vitriol make a red.

Solution

Solution of mercury mixed with oil of tartar, *orange*.

Solution of sublimate and lime water, *yellow*.

Tincture of roses & oil of tartar, *green*.

Solution of copper and spirit of sal-armoniac, *purple*.

Tincture of roses and spirit of wine, *blue*.

Solution of sublimate and spirit of sal-armoniac, *white*.

Solution of sugar of lead and solution of vitriol, *black*.

Colours produced by the mixture of coloured fluids.

Tincture of saffron, which is yellow, mixed with tincture of red roses, make a *green*.

Tincture of violet, which is blue, and spirit of sulphur, which is brown, make a *crimson*.

Tincture of red roses, which is red, and spirit of hartshorn which is brownish, make a *blue*.

Tincture of violets, which is blue, and solution of copper, which is green, make a *violet*.

Tincture of cyanus (blue bottle flower) which is blue, and spirit of sal-armoniac coloured blue, make a *green*.

Solution of *Hungarian* vitriol, which is blue, and lixivium, which is brown, make a *yellow*.

Solution of *Hungarian* vitriol, which is blue, and tincture of red roses, make a *black*.

Tincture of cyanus, which is blue, and solution of copper, which is green, make a *red*.

Colours changed, and restored.

Solution of copper, which is *green*, by spirit of nitre is made colourless; and is again restored by oil of tartar.

Limpid infusion of galls is made *black* by a solution of vitriol, and transparent again by oil of vitriol; and then *black* again by oil of tartar.

Tincture of red roses is made *black* by a solution of vitriol, and becomes red again by oil of tartar.

A slight tincture of red roses, by spirit of vitriol becomes a fine *red*; then, by spirit of sal-armoniac turns green; and then, by oil of vitriol becomes *red* again.

Solution of verdigrease, which is *green* by spirit of vitriol becomes colourless; then by spirit of sal-armoniac becomes *purple*; and then, by oil of vitriol becomes colourless again.

This work, amongst other curious articles, contains also a proof that the darkness at the crucifixion of our Saviour was supernatural, and an as-

tronomical demonstration of the truth of Ezra's prophecy concerning the time of his death. X.

16. *Letters on the British Museum*. 1s.

A *Dodsley*.

As this is only a small duodecimo of 92 pages not closely printed, it cannot be supposed to serve as a companion to the Museum. It will however afford the reader an hours entertainment in his closet. The curiosities particularly mentioned are only the following:

1. Two pieces of greenish marble which were part of the Mausoleum of *Cleopatra*.

2. Three mummies from *Egypt*.

3. Some *Egyptian* idols.

4. A head of *Jupiter Ammon*.

5. A Sphinx, a figure composed of the head and neck of a woman, and the body of a lion, supposed to signify the overflowing of the *Nile*, which happens in the months of *July* and *August*, when the sun is in the zodiacal signs of *Leo* and *Virgo*.

6. An ancient musical instrument called a *sistrum*, somewhat resembling the stand of a box-iron.

7. Some *Chinese* and *Japanese* images.

8. Two antiquities of *Hetruria*. The *Hetrurians* flourished in *Italy* before the *Trojan* war; they are supposed to have been a colony from *Lydia*, and their language and characters are not now understood.

9. A bust of *Homer* in brass, of excellent *Greek* workmanship; two images of *Venus*; one of *Cupid*; one of *Bacchus*; the *Esculapius* of *Epidaurus*; a *Jupiter*, and a bust of *Silenus*. Some lacrymatories and lamps.

10. A *Latin* poem written by *John Seward* in the time of *Henry the Vth*.

11. A very large pearl, the finest amethyst in *England*, a remarkable cup of *Agate*.

12. Two extraordinary butterflies.

13. An *Egyptian* pebble, which being broken, shews, on the two sides that joined, a picture of our poet *Chaucer*; and a piece of marble, the veins of which represent a beautiful landscape.

14. Some curious birds nests, particularly one which is made of a tobacco leaf, the edges of which are stitched together with grass; and the nest of a spider formed of clay, and covered with a lid, which moves upon a hinge, and which the spider fastens with his web when he goes out.

15. Several skeletons of fishes included in stones; some cloth made of the *Asbestos*.

16. The Opossum a small animal like a fox, that carries its young in a pocket which hangs to the middle of the belly; a toad of *Surinam*, and a salamander, ignorantly supposed to live in fire.

17. A flying serpent; the aspis; the rattle snake; the hooded snake; the cerastes; the hæmorrhoids; and the skins of two serpents, one of which is 20 feet, and the other 50 feet long.

18. A crocodile, and the ichneumon which creeps down his throat while he is sleeping, and destroys him with great torment by lacerating his bowels.

19. The bird of paradise.

20. The horns of the *African* goat, of the rain-deer, and the *American* moose-deer; the horn of the unicorn fish; a horn said to have been cut from the head of a woman, & the picture of a woman who had two such horns, which renewed as often as they were cut off.

21. The *Alexandrine* manuscript of the old and new testament; it is written in *Greek* on parchment, and is the work of *Thecla*, an *Egyptian* lady supposed to have lived in the latter part of the fourth century. It was sent as a present to king *Charles* the first in the year 1628 by *Cyrrillus Lucaris* then patriarch of *Constantinople*; the magna charta of king *John*; the magna charta of *Henry III*; the Pope's bull absolving him from an engagement with his nobles confirmed by oath; two MSS. of the Pentateuch in *Hebrew*; queen *Elizabeth's* prayer-book; the journal of *Edward* the VIth, with some of his letters, and an original letter from the queen his mother in *Latin*; some verses of *James* the first; an old physical volume; a pastoral poem, and two small copies of verses.

The language of this little tract is easy and elegant, but there is here and there an expression that makes it probable the author was born north of the Tweede.

X. Dr WILLIAMSON's *Narrative of the extraordinary Case of a late great C—r. In a Letter to the President of the College of Physicians. Almon.*

A BOUT the beginning of last March, I was sent for to attend Lord—. I found him in the usual habit and posture of gouty patients; nor did I at my first entrance, or for some time after, perceive in him the least symptom of that disordered mind under which he has since so unhappily laboured. What appeared to me I give in the words of my diary, and it is as follows:

The subject of this narrative is now in the 57th year of his age, of a thin and hectic habit of body, subject in the spring and fall to adust choler and bile, and to whose constitution an hereditary gout is incident. At the time of my visit I found his visage highly flushed, his eyes quick and sparkling, his pulse very strong and large, and his anxiety excessive. Whilst I was observing the vibrations of his pulse with those of the watch in my hand, I perceived him to pass the hand which was disengaged with a violent and irregular motion through the air: I naturally attributed this to the joy which his lordship felt on finding the free use of that limb restored to him, and was congratulating him accordingly on the pleasure which this motion gave him: *Pleasure* from the motion, said his lordship, interrupting me with some eagerness, I am sure it has given me great uneasiness, and brought me hither from *Marlborough* much sooner than I intended; God knows where it will stop. I told his lordship I hoped and trusted better things, and that all the ill consequences that he complained of, would, by a gentle anodyne which I should immediately order, be removed by to-morrow morning.—Oh no, says he, they will never stop here—with 206 to 188—we shall have many more motions—all reduction was improper—. Is it possible, said I, turning to Mr *Adams* the apothecary, that his lordship can look so florid after such a number of motions, and added my apprehensions, that if either of the two numbers specified had taken place, a reduction of them, so far from being improper, was absolutely necessary, and that, in the course of my practice, I had never met with any thing that induced me to think any constitution could support itself under so copious a discharge.

Finding his lordship thus agitated, I enquired of the apothecary whether he had discovered in him any desire of change of place?—I have no such desire, said he; that in which I am deposited is very warm and easy. Yes, said my brother, and where you are happily within the reach of every kind of assistance.—I neither expect nor desire any assistance, said our patient, nor will I admit any of them till I have seen and consulted Ald—mn B—d. There is no intention, replied I, to force upon your lordship any

any other advice or opinion than what is now in the room ; as to consulting Al—n B—d, I despise as much as any man the punctilios of my profession ; but though the Al—n says he has a slight tincture of physic, having made it one of the diversions of his younger days, I hope your Lordship will excuse our joining our names to that of such an irregular, or at least that you will not take any advice from him before we have visited you again. We then retired to an adjacent chamber, and having ordered such lenient medicines as might trust the cure of his lordship's disease to nature, without precipitating her operations, took a respectful leave.

Upon visiting him the next day, I found a considerable alteration for the worse, his skin was hot and dry, his tongue white, his mouth foul, his pulse hard, quick, and full, and he had passed a restless and confused night. I was wondering what had produced so unfortunate a change, satisfied as I was that the medicines prescribed were at least safe and innocent, when his lordship broke out, " You see me, said he, Dr *Williamson*, a martyr to my country ; the sleepless nights and anxious days I pass in her service have brought me to this condition ; I had trusted the *A—ns* would return, they have undone me, they have forfeited my honour, they must be taxed. —I gently chid the attendants for suffering any messages to be delivered, and endeavoured to compose his lordship by assuring him that some quiet sleep, which it would be our study to procure him, would I hoped set all matters to rights, but that in these cases the patient must, to a good degree, be his own physician, and that the best advice I could give him was to resign himself. —Resign, said he. that I will never do, I may be betrayed, or beaten, I have been both. —You remember, doctor, the dispensing power — That I will do, said I, and hope you will never approve of that power being lodged in other hands than those of the college. As to betraying or beating, I am a friend to no such violences. Who thinks of the power of the college, said our patient, wildly? And I here declare, upon the faith of a physician, that his conversation upon the subject of the dispensing power, was the first symptom which I perceived of the loss of his reason. I had soon indeed but too many opportunities to be convinced of it, for just at

this time was introduced a young gentleman, who advancing towards his lordship, with an eager voice and manner said, Only hear us, my lord—

A I will hear nothing, replied our patient. Pleased with this gleam of returning reason, His lordship is quite right and regular, cried I, and endeavoured, in the mildest manner I was able, to put the gentleman out of the room, that I might more effectually strengthen his lordship in his resolution. But I found this in vain, for pushing by me with a violence which let me a little into his case, he began a discourse with the patient of so incoherent and rambling a nature, upon the reduction of the land tax, the state of *North-America*, and the house of lords and commons (which they in their unhappy wanderings talked of governing and guiding) as left me no room to doubt either of our patient's or the young gentleman's unfortunate situation.

Upon enquiry, I found that the person who contributed so much to increase his lordship's disorder, was the very E. of —, and in the persuasion that my attendance was no longer necessary, I left him, earnestly recommending it to the family that the doctors *Monro* and *Battie* might immediately be sent to.

I declare, in justice to my patient, E that I heard him discourse on the *Mannilla* ransom, the mischief of uninhabited boroughs, the dearness of provisions, the necessity of triennial parliaments, and the general subjects, somewhat like a projector, indeed, but by no means in such a manner as F to warrant confinement ; and though there commonly ensued a total oblivium, a consequent drowsiness, and such vague and desultory expressions, as were plainly, in the words of *Celsus*, *agri somnia*, yet I could not bring myself to think this state sufficient to justify my desertion of his lordship.

G Had I indeed been an ear witness of those intemperate sallies which have wantonly been published, I should not have attended him so long ; but I do solemnly assure the public, that all those incoherent ravings concerning the forfeiture of the charter of the E. I. C. the design of seizing their property H without hearing their pretensions, &c. which have since broken from him, and left no doubt of the disorder of his mind, never escaped him during my attendance, or till some days after I had pronounced him totally incurable.

The DEATH of GENIUS. A FABLE.

FROM too alert a disposition,
Genius was in a sad condition;
 Thread bare and tatter'd were his cloaths,
 His shoes, alas! had lost their toes,
 And ev'ry thing alike seem'd fit,
 To represent a needy wit.

Distresses now of ev'ry kind,
 Had harass'd and fatigu'd his mind,
 In such a manner that ev'n health
 Was not less distant than his wealth,
 Half starv'd and sick, he could not bear it,
 But sought repose in lonely garret.

When folks are sick, 'tis nothing new,
 T' expect their friends with how d'ye do?
 Some come through pride and ostentation,
 And some for sake of mere vexation,
 Shrug up their shoulders, cry, 'Tis pity,
 Think to insult, is to be witty.

Poor *Genius* now lay very ill,
 Without a doctor, nurse, or pill;
 When, lo! the door wide open flew,
 A meagre form came strait to view,
 With silver beard, and wrinkled face,
 With solemn—yet with hasty pace.

Him *Genius* knew, by his complexion,
 To be no other than Reflection;
 Struck with the sight, a thousand things,
 Since first he left his leading strings,
 Rush'd in at once upon his mind,
 And drove all peace a mile behind.

The next a lisping ambling dame
 Came in, and Folly was her name;
 And instantly she sought the bed,
 Where *Genius* laid his aching head,
 And whisper'd something in his ear,
 Which serv'd but to augment his fear;
 Then with a kiss, she sigh'd and cry'd,
 "You surely cant forget your bride!"

Another now, with loud horse grin,
 Came without ceremony in,
 Miss *Fortune* this—who thus began:
 "My charming youth, my dearest man,
 Tho' Folly I must own 's your bride,
 Both legally and firmly ty'd,
 Yet surely genius can't forget,
 How much he's in Miss *Fortune*'s debt.

When ev'ry friend hath left your side,
 And even Folly, tho' your bride;
 Yet I, you know, was ever near
 To sooth your woes, and soften care:
 Then give me no unkind reply,
 With you I'll live, with you I'll die."

Now mad, or worse than mad, he rav'd,
 And ev'ry power divine he brav'd;
 When, lo! another meagre shade,
 (Like some poor antiquated maid,)
 ---Advanc'd--- "Behold me here
 A friend to all, then banish care;
 My name is *Hope*, have patience, then,
 And all will soon be well again."

Patience surviv'd till *Hope* was fled,
 And left poor *Genius* almost dead.
 When *Death*, the only friend he had,
 Thinking his case extremely bad,

Came in, and with a well trimm'd dart,
 Struck him, at once, quite thro' the heart.
 Miss *Fortune*, Folly, left his side;
 And *Genius* in a garret died.

ODE to VOLTAIRE.

[Translated from the French of the King of
 PRUSSIA.]

BELIEVE me, friend, were I *Voltaire*,
 And led like him a private life,
 A competence alone my care,
 Nought else would yield a cause for strife.
 Let giddy fortune smile or frown for me:
 I'd scorn her frowns and smiles as well as he.

I know what troubles vex the great,
 Have felt the duty most severe,
 To toil amidst the farce of state,
 With flatterers buzzing in the ear;
 And triflers plaguing, with the trifling things.
 That adulation finds, to torture kings.

Vain-glory hence, my scorn and hate,
 I boast nor king, nor poet's name,
 For, when I yield my breath to fate,
 What boots to me a doubtful fame?
 One hour of solid bliss by far outweighs
 An immortality of empty praise.

Is then our envied lot so blest
 When every lively genuine joy,
 Sweet pleasure, ease, and peaceful rest,
 Forsake the great and their employ?
 To freedom born, the soft enchanting train,
 Prefer their ease to pomp and carking pain.

So might I live, though fortune sway
 The world, she should not my delight;
 Or if she strove to vex by day
 I'd sleep the sweeter for't at night.
 But 'tis our state that quickens our desires,
 To live and act as each his place requires.

Voltaire from noise and courts retir'd,
 At ease may study wisdom's lore,
 And tread the paths, by truth inspir'd,
 Which *Plato* trod so long before:
 But I, with shipwreck threaten'd, cease to sing,
 To brave the storm, and live or die a king.

TUNBRIDGE VERSES.

'TIS said that this morning, precisely at four,
 As the beauteous *Aurora* was opening her
 door,
 She blush'd for a youth of an aimable mien,
 Who, tho' scarcely attain'd to the bloom of eigh-

teen,
 Presented a sword to the throat of his friend,
 And raising his voice cried out, *Villain defend!*
 The combat was fierce, yet so equal their flags,
 Their effusion of blood, and their number of scars,
 That *Honor*, who waited some time at a stand
 And had twisted a serpentine wreath in her hand,
 Divided the prize with precision and care,
 And gave each of the heroes a competent share.

But why this combustion?—I've nothing to
 write,
 Excepting that late at a tavern last night,

Amidst

Amidst some high words in the sociable crowd,
Vile scoundrel was utter'd a little too loud;
 And as smart a reply, in a note somewhat higher,
 Was made by a voice, that said, *roscally liar*.
 'Tis pretty, when men, in their high-flying fits,
 Have frightened poor women half out of their wits.
 And ventur'd, in noble contempt of the laws,
 To hector, and bluffer, and fight about draws.
 As if no harm was done, the fray cordially ends,
 And our *scoundrels*, and *rascals*, shall kiss, and be
friends.

S. O. N. G.

O all ye cold virgins, who live without care,
 Who listen to stories of death and despair;
 Who can see your admirers, and dangles, and
 sparks, [larks,
 Pierc'd thro' to their hearts, like a spit-full of
 To the tale I propose cou'd ye lend but an ear,
 I will venture my life on't, it causes a tear.

It is of Sir *Fopling*, whose cruel disgrace
 Is alas! the distress and reproach of the place;
 A youth so replete with attractions and charms,
 That our *Naiads* of *Tunbridge* are all up in arms,
 That so finished a swain should give way to despair,
 Thro' the prudish neglect of an insolent fair.

He who swore, like a trooper, that all the widewells
 Which gives a retreat to us amiable belles,
 Contain'd not a nymph but was pliant & tender,
 And at all times dispos'd to immediate surrender;
 But the fatal *Miss Juliet* had feather'd a dart,
 Which found out a way to the pit of his heart,

When the wretched Sir *Fopling*, unus'd to en-
 treat,
 Implor'd but the honour to die at her feet:
 The damsel reply'd, with an air of disdain,
 "That his hopes and pretensions were equally
 vain." [they so?

When the youth in a rage—"Cruel maid, are
 "From this very moment, forever I go,
 "No more shall my eyes a proud beauty survey,
 "Serene as the sun, at the close of the day,
 "Yet a foe to delight and a stranger to joy,
 "And as fierce as the lightning which shines to
 "destroy."

The sword from his side, in an instant, he drew,
 Believe me ye fair, for the tale it is true;
 With transport he thought of a cure for his pain,
 And—into the scabbard he put it again.

The YEAR 1767.

A. P. R. I. L.

BLUST'RING *March* retir'd at last,
 See a month of milder cast,
 Hastening quick to fill his place
 Beaming round a gentle grace;
April its engaging name,
 Which it well may justly claim*:
 Just escap'd from winter's chains,
 Nature now her freedom gains;
 And with open lavish hand,
 Does her chiefest stores expand;
 Pleas'd her sweetest charms to bring,
 To deck the brows of smiling spring.

* *April* comes from the Latin word *aperi-
 endo*, which signifies to open, as the earth now
 begins to open and expand itself.

Let us now the days review;
 As they pass in order due;
 Folly claims the first her own,
 Mounting now her ancient throne;
 Pleas'd to see her vot'ries pay,
 Rites peculiar to the day:
 Sleeveless errands now are fram'd,
 And ideal wants proclaim'd,
 Taking in unwary youth,
 Who suspecting all for truth
 Soon are gull'd by ev'ry cheat,
 Making Folly's sport complete.

Quitting this—Let's turn our eyes,
 Where most awful prospects rise;
 † See a day approach in view,
 Claims our joy and wonder too:
 For which struck with deep amaze,
 Lost in gratitude and praise,
 A solemn scene displayed we find
Jesus comes to save mankind;
 On the cross ignobly dies,
 For our sins the sacrifice;
 Most amazing condescension!
 'Bove our finite comprehension,
 Undeserving man to save,
 Yielding to the silent grave,
 Which no longer could sustain
 The terrors of its ancient reign,
 Nor at any rate confine
 Its blest inhabitant divine;
 Soon he bursts the gloomy prison,
 And to heav'n again is risen;
 Angels now in chorus sing,
 Hailing loud their God and King;
 Loud proclaim the great event,
 And adore the blest intent,
 Of heaven's mercy shewn to man
 By the glorious wondrous plan.
 Mortals now your voices raise,
 Wake the lyre with songs of praise;
 Ev'ry pleasing strain employ,
 Fitting such a theme of joy.

Custom now a truce ordains,
 From all labour, toil, and pains;
 Jocund youth your sports display,
 Suited to the season gay;
 Now of pleasure take your fill,
 Not forgetting *Greenwich hill*;
 There how pleasant 'tis to slide,
 Down the verdant sloping side;
 With your lovely lasses fair,
 Tender, easy, debonnaire:
 See what mirth adorns the scene,
 When in crowds we spread the green,
 And a thousand frolics start,
 Form'd to please a cheerful heart.

Now mild *April* wears away,
 Giving place to blooming *May*;
 For *St George* appears in view,
 Saint to *England* ever true;
 And *St Mark* advancing near,
 Closes and conducts the rear;
 Then here we'll quit the artless lay,
 'Till summon'd forth by lovely *May*.

† Good Friday.

The DISAPPOINTMENT; or, DEATH takes the LADY from her Pool at QUADRILLE.

A Monday it rain'd a great part of the day,
(Which is but a trifle to us that love play)
So we sat our selves down, for an hour or two,
To taste the delights of a scramble at loo.
There was I, and my aunt, and that plague Mrs
Black,

Who is sure to have all the good cards in the pack,
And the pert affectation of little Miss Sly,
Who knows how to make a good use of her eye;
With these, Lady Fretful, that seldom refuses
To think us all cheats, if her ladyship loses;
And old Sir John Grumble, who, give him but
Pam,
Is as still as a mouse, and as meek as a lamb.

Miss Harriot, who dotes upon motion and air,
Rides out about ten when the weather is fair,
And shews with what infinite freedom and grace,
She keeps up her claim to be queen of the chace;
So yesterday morning she saddled her nag,
To make a short visit to old Mrs Wagg,
And was sorry to find the poor mortal in bed,
With an ugly complaint of a pain in her head:
Says she, "my dear Harriot, I vastly rejoice
To hear the sweet sound of your musical voice,
And cou'd you but do me the kindness to stay—
There's the two Miss Go-between's over the way,
(And I think, my dear creature—I'm sure that
you will)

We shall all be so snug at a pool at quadrille."

The moment she spoke it, the thing was agreed,
(For who cou'd refuse such a dear invalid?)
But scarce had the ladies decided the places,
In hopes of a plentiful share of black aces,
When Thimble flew down to the parlour; & said,
In a kind of a scream, that her lady was dead.
And so Mrs Wagg is gone off of the stage,
And this is the humour and wit of the age.

E P I T A P H.

HERE lies Madam WAGG,
And we hope she's at rest;
But without Loo, and Bragg,
She'll be sadly distressed.

So, lest cards might be few,
In so distant a land,
She discreetly withdrew,
With a pack in her Hand.

M A Y. 1767.

HAIL, delightful, blooming May,
Ever lovely, fresh, and gay.
Thee the Romans us'd to place
Sacred to the elder race;
Custom not amiss design'd,
To refresh the thoughtful mind
With the charms that now delight
The raptur'd ear, and ravish'd sight.

Now the swains and damsels gay
Celebrate the first of May,
Healthy rosy, fresh, and sweet,
Tripping with their nimble feet
Many an airy buxom round,
O'er the verdant, flow'ry ground;
Not such tripping here I mean
As in London oft is seen,

(Gent, Mag. MAY 1767.)

When this month employs its space
Of the year's revolving race,
And the Milkmaids in a train,
With fiddlers scraping horrid strain,
Knock their beels from street to street,
Making discord quite complete.

See *St Philip*, and *St James*,
How their bright example beams
Instruction o'er each troubled mind,
All ills to bear, and be resign'd.
And our Blessed Lord's *Ascension*.
Claims our most devout attention.—
Let our hearts with him ascend,
Nor to earth too closely bend:
So shall we our souls insure,
And everlasting bliss secure.

Let us now a tribute frame,
Due to *Royal Charles's* name,
Willingly a verse display
On *Charles Restoration Day*;
Who made all civil discord cease,
And calm'd the land once more to peace.
Now blooming *May* retires apace,
And rosy *June* assumes his place;
Then here the verse no longer tune,
Till fresh occasion rise in *June*.

C. V.

AN EPIGRAM.

I'LL list for a Soldier, says Robin to Sue,
T'avoid your eternal disputes.
Aye, aye cries the termagant, do Robin do,
I'll raise, the mean while, fresh recruits.

Mr URBAN,

IN your Magazine for *March*, you have
inserted the double faced letter of
Cardinal Richlieu. As an invention of
the like kind, I send you the Jesuits
double faced Creed, which was published
in the history of Popery 1679. and
which, according to the different read-
ings, may suit either Papist or Protec-
tant. 'Tis a true portrait of the fol-
lowers of *Ignatius Lyola*, and I hope you'll
hold it up to public view, by giving it
a place in your next magazine.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. W.

The Jesuits Double faced Creed.

I hold for faith What *England's* church allows
What *Rome's* church faith My Conscience disavows
Where th' King is head The flock can take no shame,
The flock's misled Who hold the Pope supreme.
Where th' Altar's drest The worship's scarce divine,
The people's blest Whose Table's bread and wine.
He is an Ass Who their communion flies,
Who shuns the Mass Is catholic and wise.

In Latin.

*Pro fide teneo sanã Quæ docet Anglicana,
Affirmat quæ Romana Videnter mihi vana,
Supremus quando rex est Tum plebs est fortunata,
Erraticus tum Grex est Cum caput fiat papa,
Altare cum ornatur Communio fit inanis,
Populus tum beatur Cum mensa vino panis,
Asini nomen meruit Hunc morem qui non capit,
Missam qui deseruit Catholicus est & scit.*

Boston, Feb. 9. On the 4th inst. a committee of assembly waited on the governor, with the following remonstrance.

May it please your Excellency,

"IN reply to your Message of the 30th of *January*, the house of representatives beg leave to observe, that it is by virtue of the royal charter alone, that the governor and council have any authority to issue money out of the treasury, and that only, according to such acts as are or may be in force within the province. This clause was intended to secure to the house of representatives the privilege of originating, granting and disposing of taxes: But we apprehend, it would be of very little value and importance, if it should ever become a settled rule, that the house are obliged to impose and levy assessments, upon their constituents, for the payment of such expences as may be incurred by virtue of an order of the governor and council, without the knowledge and consent of the house. Your Excellency, therefore, in giving orders, with the advice of the council, for making provision for the artillery-companies at the castle, acted, in an essential point, contrary to the plain intention of the charter of the province, wherein the powers of the several branches of the general assembly are declared and limited. If, however, there was an urgent necessity for this procedure, in the recess of the court, we are very much surprized that your Excellency should suffer the whole of the last session of the general assembly to pass, without laying this matter before us, and that it was again omitted in the present session, till the house had waited upon your Excellency with their message; an omission in breach of our privilege.

But, may it please your Excellency, it is still more grievous to us to find your Excellency making mention of a late act of parliament, in pursuance of which your Excellency and the council have created this expence to the province. One great grievance in regard to the stamp-act, was, that it deprived us of the advantage of a fundamental and most essential part of the *British* constitution, the unalienable right of freedom from all taxation, but such as we shall voluntarily consent to and grant. While we feel a sense of the worth and importance of this right, we cannot but express a very deep concern, that an act of parliament should yet be in being, which appears to us to be as real a grievance as was that which so justly alarmed this continent. Your Excellency and the council, by taking this step, have unwarrantably and unconstitutionably subjected the people of this province to an expence, without giving this house an opportunity of passing their judgment upon it: And have also put it out of our power, by an act of our own, to testify the same chearfulness

which this assembly has always shewn, in granting to his majesty, of their free accord, such aids as his majesty's service has from time to time required."

To this remonstrance his Excellency sent the following message.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"THE charges against me and the council, contained in your message of the 4th instant, have had a full consideration; the result of which is, that the proceedings in making provision for the king's troops lately arrived here, appear to be constitutional and warrantable; and are justified not only by the usage of this government, but by the authority of the general court.

The barracks at the castle were built by order of the general court, for the reception of the king's troops, when they should arrive here, that there might be no occasion for quartering them upon the inhabitants. Fuel and candle are necessary to the occupation of barracks; without them, no troops could go in, or stay there, it being an allowance always incidental to their living in barracks. When therefore the general court ordered these barracks to be built for troops, it must have been implied that the incidental necessities should be provided for the troops when they went into them. Otherwise we must suppose, that the general court did not intend that the barracks should be applied to the use for which they were built.

The manner of making the provision, and the provision itself, were agreeable to the usage of this government in the like cases. It consisted of fuel and candle only, which are absolutely necessary, and always have been allowed in these barracks; and it did not include it in the articles prescribed in the act of parliament. And therefore it was wholly conformable to the usage of the government and the necessity of the case, but to the act only as it coincided with it.

As to your complaint against me for not laying this matter before you during the whole of last session, and part of this session, I shall only state the facts, and leave it there. What you call the whole of last session, was only the six last days of it, when you met, after an adjournment, to pass upon the compensation-bill. As soon as you had finished that business, you desired me to grant you a recess. I did so; and told you at the same time, that upon that account I had postponed all other business to the next session. As to the part of this session, it was not 48 hours; and within that time I had given orders for making out an account of the expence of the provision, in order to lay it before you, and I actually received it within two hours after I had your message. This is the whole of what you call an omission in breach of your privilege. F. BERNARD.

Historical Chronicle, May 1767.

FRIDAY, March 6.

AN attempt was made to assassinate Mr Alex. Gordon, collector of excise at *Ayr* in Scotland; but the villains not knowing him, shot the horse of Mr *Harrises*, who was in his company, under him, and seized his person with a resolution to murder him; but being at length convinced of their mistake, they suffered him to escape. The assassins are supposed to be smugglers; And a reward of 200*l.* is offered for apprehending them.

WEDNESDAY April 8.

A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage at *Provence* in *France*. The lightning set fire to the Royal Abbey of *St James*, by which one of the main beams in the steeple was burnt, so as to give way in the angle; two other churches were set on fire in the neighbourhood, the bells of one melted, and the other entirely consumed.

MONDAY 20.

The frost was so severe in the province of *Dauphiny*, that it destroyed the vines, and totally cut off the blossoms of the early fruit trees.

SATURDAY 25.

A body of tinnerns assembled near *Truro* in *Cornwall*, and rummaged *Lambessa farm* for corn, which they seized and paid for; but in searching for the corn, one of their company filched a couple of silver spoons, which were soon missed, and application made to the rigleaders to have them returned; these men with a frankness not to be expected, insisted on an immediate search of all their companions, in order to discover the thief, who being soon detected, they caused him to be stript, and scourged to such a degree that he took to his bed, and it was thought would hardly recover.

SUNDAY 26.

The concerto at the *Thuilleries* in *Paris*, was interrupted by a tragical accident, which has occasioned much conversation. Mr *H—y*, an *English* gentleman, having taken offence at a *French* officer's manner of talking to some ladies that sat next him, made use of some rough language, which the officer resenting, gave a sign for the *English* gentleman to follow him out. In crossing the benches, the *Englishman* struck the officer with his fist, and the officer instantly drew his sword, and ran the *Englishman* through the body. The wound, however, was not mortal; and the *French* in general, seem to be sorry, that it was not, as the example of striking a person in a royal palace ought, according to their way of thinking, to be punished with instant death. The gentleman was, however, taken up, and carry'd to the *Bastile*, where his wound has been since cured, and at the instance of the *British* ambassador,

he has been released, and conveyed by order of court, to the frontiers of *France* next *England*, and the *French* officer enjoined not to depart the kingdom in a limited time.

THURSDAY 30.

AA fire broke out in a saw pit in the timber yard of Mr Justice *Quarrel* at *Redriff*, and the flames catching the timber, a dreadful conflagration ensued, which consumed ten dwelling houses, with vast quantities of timber, sheds, and out buildings.

BAt the anniversary meeting of the Trustees of the *London* hospital, the collection at church and at the hall, amounted to 133*l.* 3*s.* The sermon was preached by the bishop of *Gloucester*.

FRIDAY May 1.

CM. *Roussseau*, the celebrated writer, quitted his retreat at Mr *Davenport's* at *Wootton* in *Derbyshire* where he has long been hospitably entertained, in a very abrupt manner, leaving a letter behind him, in which he abuses his benefactor in the most ungenerous terms. He has since written a letter from *Spalding* in *Lincolnshire* to the Lord Chancellor, demanding a safe conduct to *Dover*, for which, he says, there is an absolute necessity; and this act of hospitality he requests, as the last he shall ever require from a country which he is henceforth determined to abandon for ever. *What pity, that a man of refined sense, should be the slave of a disempered fancy!*

EThe *Morocco* ambassador had his audience of leave of his majesty, and a ship of war is ordered to be in readiness to carry him home.

FThis day the ceremony of the coronation of their *Danish* majesties was performed in the chapel of *Christianburg* at *Copenhagen*, by the bishop of *Sieland*. On that occasion his majesty assumed the motto *Gloria ex amore patriæ*. My glory is in the love of my country. As the kings of *Denmark* do not receive the crown from any other hands than their own, the ceremony of putting it on is performed by themselves.

SATURDAY 2.

GThe sessions which began at the *Old Bailey* on *Wednesday*, ended, when 17 prisoners capitally convicted, received sentence of death; *James Simpson* for stealing money; *David Roberts* for stealing a gold watch; *John Benham* and *William Elliot* for house breaking; *John Harris*, a boy, for shoplifting; *Richard Leach* for house breaking; *Samuel Knock* and *Jacob Wood* for burglary; *John M'Donnell* for forgery; *Daniel Hobbs* for the highway; *Mary Peck* for counterfeiting a marriage certificate in order to receive a seaman's pay; *Thomas Smith* for horse stealing; *Gorman* and *Johnson*, sailors, for the murder of *Griffiths* near *Holloway* (See p. 123.) *Samuel Collins* and *Lawrence*

Lazurence Sweetman for the highway; and *Thomas Pings* for procuring a forged receipt to be written for nine guineas for three loads of hay, when only 7*l.* 10*s.* was paid for the same, with an intent to defraud his master, *Jenison Shastice*, Esq; to whom he was coachman, of 11*l.* 19*s.* in the purchase of the said hay; a fraud which, it is feared, has been too commonly practised with impunity.

The Governors of the Charter-house met, for the election of scholars to the Universities, when *Thomas Melmoth*, Esq; resigned the Register's Office.

An inhabitant of the *Little Old Bailey* acquainted the Committee of the Foundling Hospital with the cruelties practised upon a girl placed out as an apprentice by that charity, to a woman in that neighbourhood; and the contents of the information, upon enquiry, being found to be true, a bill of indictment was this day preferred at the *Old Bailey* against the mistress, in order for trial at the next sessions. The poor creature's arm is withered, and she was almost starved to death.

SUNDAY 3.

Collections were made in the several churches of *Dublin*, for the relief of the industrious poor, which amounted in the whole to 2738*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

MONDAY 4.

Francis Gorman, for the murder of *Tho. Griffiths*, was executed pursuant to his sentence. He died a Papist, and seemingly without concern. A young woman, with a wen upon her neck, was lifted up while he was hanging, and had the wen rubbed with the dead man's hand, from a superstitious notion that it would effect a cure.

Charles Pleasant, lately under sentence of transportation in *Newgate*, was apprehended at *Chester*, for defrauding several inn-keepers of very large sums, by passing upon them counterfeit notes. In his defence he said, that he and his company all transacted *within the law*, and until new acts should be made, no present law could reach them.

TUESDAY 5.

The collection at the rehearsal of the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy amounted to 212*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* the least that has been known for many years.

At *Buston* sessions, a widow woman of *Yerlington*, in the 72d year of her age, swore herself with child by one *Perry* of *Castle Cary*, aged 73. *Bath Journ.*

WEDNESDAY 6.

Mr *Sweetman*, a young gentleman of fortune, was committed to *Clerkenwell Bridewell*, being charged with the murder of *Mary Gardier*, at an house of ill fame, by striking her with his open hand in the face, by which she fell backwards on a stone pavement and fractured her skull, so that she died immediately.

THURSDAY 7.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr *Eyre*; and the collection amounted to 165*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* At the hall to 490*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* (See Vol. xxxvi. p. 197.)

Several workmen, lately discharged from his Majesty's dock-yards, were paid their wages at the Pay-office in *Broad-street*.—In the discharge of these spare hands, the greatest regard was had to merit and circumstances. The idlest men were first discharged; those who kept public houses next; and, last of all, those who were least burthened with families.

The King of *Spain's* expulsion of the Jesuits from his dominions has recalled to mind the prediction of *Bronswell*, Archbp of *Dublin*, in 1558, when *Laynez*, General of the Society, and immediate successor of St. *Ignatius*, had formed them into a society.—There has, says that Prelate, lately risen up a new fraternity, a new society of men, called *Jesuits*, who shall seduce many people; they shall employ all their talents to destroy the truth, and they shall be near succeeding; they are a generation who assume all shapes; with Pagans, they will be Pagans; with Jews, Jews; with the Reformed, Reformed; Atheists, with Atheists; wholly to discover your views, your designs, your inclinations, the bottom of your hearts; to render you, in the end, like the fool who said in his heart, *There is no God*. This society will spread over the whole earth; they will be admitted into the councils of Princes, who will not be the wiser for so doing; they will bewitch them so far, as to oblige them to lay open their hearts to them, to entrust them with their greatest secrets, even without perceiving it; they shall be deceived in this sort for having forsaken the law of their God, neglected to follow the rules of the Gospel, and shut their eyes to the sins of the people. But, in the end, to make known the righteousness of his law, God shall speedily extirpate this society, by the hands of those who protected it most, and who served themselves most by it; so that these men shall become odious to all nations, and be in a worse condition than the *Jews*. They shall no more have any fixed residence on earth; and in that time a *Jew* shall find more favour than a *Jesuit*.—In 1598, these Fathers were banished from *France*, for being concerned in the assassination of King *Henry IV.* They were driven from *England* by *Q. Elizabeth* in 1602; from the Republick of *Venice* in 1605; from *Poland* in 1607; from *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *Moravia*, and *Hungary*, in 1619, where however they were again re established. They were expelled from *Portugal* and *France*, and

and now just banished for ever from the monarchy of *Spain*.

The Lady of Admiral O'Hara was terribly burnt, by an accident of her ruffle taking fire by the flame of a candle; and her son, Capt. O'Hara, was much scorched by endeavouring to extinguish the flame.

FRIDAY 8.

An ingenious experiment was made by the Rev. Mr. *Gainborough*, before several persons of distinction, pointing out a cheap and easy method of turning any wheel-plough into a drill-plough, adapted to all kinds of seeds and all proportions; which met with general applause.

A correspondent in the *London Chronicle*, recommends the culture of Buck, or *French Wheat*, as exceedingly profitable to the farmer. It will thrive well in sandy or gravelly soils; rolled and ploughed in, when green, it makes an excellent manure for three years; reaped and threshed, it produces great increase, affords a delicious food for pigs, pigeons, and poultry; and, by mixing it with oats, it cleanses and smooths the coats of horses; in short, in poor land nothing answers so well. The time of sowing it, is in *May*.

SUNDAY 10.

A sugar-baker in *Cheapside*, was put into fresh earth up to the chin, in which situation he remained six hours, by way of remedy for an inveterate scurvy, that had baffled the skill of eminent physicians.

TEUSDAY 12.

Was held the herbalizing feast of the company of apothecaries, when Mr *Latham* recommended the *Lamium Album*, or White-nettle, to the notice of his brethren, as containing properties that might be extremely useful in pharmacy.

Advice was received here, that the *Lindenboff*, a *Dutch East-Indiaman*, had been set on fire by lightening, on the coast of *India*, and entirely consumed. The Captain and 37 others saved themselves in their boats; but 40 perished in the flames, or were drowned.

At *Ranelagh House* was performed the much-admired Catches and Glees, selected from the curious collection of the Catch-club; being the first of the kind publicly exhibited in this or any other kingdom.—The entertainment consisted of the favourite Catches and Glees composed by the most eminent masters of the last and present age, by a considerable number of the best vocal and instrumental performers.—The choral and instrumental parts were added to give the Catches and Glees their proper effect in so large an amphitheatre; being composed, for that purpose, by Dr *Arne*. This performance was introduced at the desire of many persons of quality; and was formerly so much in fashion, that in most polite families, after dinner and

supper, it was a custom to lay the choicest collection of Catches and Glees on the table; and it was thought a deficiency in education in those who could not readily perform a part: Catches and Glees are thus defined:

A CATCH, is that species of composition, in which the words and music are so contrived, that the sense of one line catches on, or plays into, that of another; and, by so doing, conveys a meaning and humour which did not occur in the cursory reading.

A GLEE, in the *Scotch* acceptation, implies something chearful, as in the well-known song,

“With tuneful pipe, and merry glee,
“Young Jocky won my heart.”

CATCH, by way of Specimen.

The FAMILY QUARREL.

FRIEND.

Good neighbours, be quiet, let me part the fray;

C Come kiss and be friends, drive discord away.

WIFE.

He's a puppy, an ass, a poor frip'ry Jack,
That gives me no victuals, nor cloaths to my back.

HUSBAND.

Oh! you vixen, you brawler, how dare you to rail!

D If this be the case, I must lock up my ale.

WIFE.

Aye, fasten the door, and pocket the key,
I can get ale abroad, for you shan't lock up me.

This Catch gained a Golden Prize Medal, in the Year 1764.

GLEE, by Mr BAILDON.

E WHEN gay *Bacchus* fills my breast,
All my cares are lul'd to rest;
Rich I seem as *Lydia's* King,
Merry catch or ballad sing.

Ivy wreaths my temples shade;

Ivy, that will never fade:

Thus I sit, in mind elate,

F Laughing at the farce of state.

Some delight in fighting fields;

Nobler transports *Bacchus* yields—

Fill the bowl—I ever said,

'Tis better to lie drunk, than dead.

This Glee gained a Golden Prize Medal, in the Year 1766.

THURSDAY 14.

The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met. On this occasion his Majesty's High Commissioner, the Earl of *Glasgow*, made a grand appearance. His Grace opened the Assembly with an elegant speech from the throne, to which the Moderator made a very suitable return. His Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly was then given in by his Grace, and read with all due honour and respect.

The commissioners of the Court of Requests at *Trowbridge*, having displaced Mr *Pierce*,

Pierce, their clerk, for refusing to receive the monies belonging to the suitors of the said court, a cause, that was commenced by Mr *Pierce*, upon his removal, was tried before Lord *Mansfield*, when his Lordship was of opinion, that the commissioners had no power to order Mr *Pierce* to receive the said monies; and that they had exceeded their authority in removing him for that cause; and a *mandamus* was thereupon ordered for restoring him.

TUESDAY 18.

At a sale of medals in *Suffolk-street*, a small gold one of *Pompey the Great* sold for 27 guineas.

A number of subalterns of the army and marines, on half-pay, assembled at the *Globe Tavern* in the *Strand*, and deputed Lieut. *Carroll* to wait on the Marquis of *Granby* and Gen. *Conway*, to return them thanks for their gracious reception of their application for an augmentation of their allowance.

WEDNESDAY 20.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to

The Bill for raising 1,500,000*l.* by annuities and lottery.

— for laying an additional duty of 3*d.* an ell on linen cloth or sheeting, above a yard in width, imported from *Holland* and *Flanders*, except cloth of the manufacture of those countries.

— for allowing the free importation of rice, sago, powder, and vermicelli, from *America* [This has already reduced the price of Rice to 2*d.* a pound.]

— for repaying the remainder of joint stock annuities, in respect of several navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures.

— for redeeming one-fourth part of the joint stock annuities, established by an act of his present Majesty, for granting several additional duties upon wines; and certain duties on cyder and perry.

— to explain an act of the 29th of Q. *Elizabeth*, to prevent extortion, in cases of execution.

— for extending the royalty of the city of *Edinburgh*, and for establishing a theatre in that city.

— for establishing a general hospital in the town of *Cambridge*.

— for extending the navigation of the river *Hull*, from *Frodingham-Beck* to *Driffield*, in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*.

— to make *Codbeck* brook navigable, from the river *Swaile* to *Thirsk*, in *Yorkshire*.

And to several road, inclosure, and private bills.

FRIDAY 22.

At a court of common council, it was resolved to agree with the government's proposals for the purchase of *Gresham-College* for an Excise Office. The lectures are to be read over the Royal Exchange,

and the lecturers allowed a handsome gratification for their apartments.

MONDAY 25.

Two women in liquor ran after a servant girl in the house where *Statute-Hall* is kept, who had affronted them; they quarrelled, and behaved with insolence: the master of the office pushed them out; they rushed in again, the doors were shut, and a constable sent for; but before his arrival one of the girls, with her fist, broke the glass of the sash-doors, and thereby cut her arm in a terrible manner. Vast numbers of people then assembled before the house, and began to break the windows; the master of the office was taken into custody, under pretence of having stabbed a young woman who came after a service dangerously; and, had not a party of soldiers seasonably arrived, the mob would certainly have pulled the house down.

THURSDAY 28.

Several of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Navy, were deputed by their corps with a letter of thanks to the Hon. Captain *Henry*, for his unvarying perseverance in obtaining for them that additional shilling a day, which is now given to their present half-pay. [N. B. That *Gentleman's* speech in P—t, on this occasion, shall be inserted in our next.]

FRIDAY 29.

The ballot was declared at *Merchant-Taylor's Hall*, upon the question proposed for petitioning the Parliament against the bill for regulating the *East India Company's* dividend, when the numbers were,

For the Question 244, Against it 120

SATURDAY 30.

Letters from *America* are full of apprehensions, lest new taxations from the mother-country should again produce new disorders throughout the colonies. 'Tis added, that these apprehensions are the more affecting, as the *Americans* have been told, that their late great Patron has deserted their cause.

A letter from *Jamaica* says, "The opening of free ports of trade in this island has occasioned an additional number of *Spanish* guarda costas to be put into commission, with orders to keep a vigilant look-out, to search and prevent the *Spanish* traders coming to this island, so that very few have been bold enough to run the risk of coming here, and those have chiefly brought mules and cattle, but very little money. They now, in general, go to the *French* ports, where they meet with great encouragement; the *French* receive their dollars at 6*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* each, and we allow them only 6*s.* 6*d.* The *French* vessels come down here in shoals with indigo, brandy, wines, cordials, &c. and some run manufactured goods, all which they sell for

for ready money only, by which means they carry away not only the few dollars the *Spaniards* bring us, but even the currency of this country, viz. *dobloons*, &c.

Letters from *Genoa* bring an account of an ineffectual attempt made by the *Genoese* to recover the island of *Capraia* from the *Corficans* (see p. 187) in which a body of volunteers, consisting of 150 men, were all cut off, except 19, who, with great difficulty, got back to their boats.

The troubles in *Poland* still subsist, and no expedient has yet been proposed that is likely to put an end to them.

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1767.

I Ady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr Digby—of a daughter.
Lady of Peter Matt. Mills, Esq;—of a son.
Rt Hon. Cts of Errol—of a son and heir.
Lady of Rich. Milles, Esq; member for Canterbury—of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

R Obert Fulton, Esq;—to the relict of the late Admiral Tyrrel.
April 26, Tho. Creamer Esq; of Cavendish square—to Miss Eccleston of New-Bond-street.
— Davenport, Esq;—to Miss Touzey, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr Touzey.
28. Cha. Ford of Eaton in Cheshire—to Miss Johnson of Lancashire.
Rev Mr Etherington, V. of Collingham in Yorkshire—to Miss Umpleby.
May 2. Duke of Buccleugh—to Lady Betty Montague.
3 — Bailey, Esq;—to Miss Ingram, sister to Lord visc. Irwin.
Tho. Atkinson, Esq;—to Miss Nancy Forster of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.
5. Ja. Chaloner, Esq; of gr. Russel-str.—to Miss Fanny Ridge of King-str. Golden-sq.
Wm Priestman, Esq;—to Miss Grape of Great Queen-street.
7. Geo. Bostock, Esq;—to Miss Susannah Bellamy of Argyle buildings.
8. Nat. Draper, Esq;—to Miss Applegarth of New-bond-street.
Anthony la Motte, Esq;—to Miss Dorcas Randal, only daughter to the Hon. Wm Randal Esq; surveyor general of the southern district in America.
10. Rt Hon. the E. of Anglesea—to the Hon. Miss Lyttleton only daughter of Lord Lyttleton.
Jn Lyon Esq; of Curzon str.—to Miss Eliz. Broadie, of Sackville street.
Edw. Newton, Esq; of Peterborough—to Miss Alestree of Brackley, Northamptonsh.
Major Pringle.—to Miss Godley, daughter of the Rev. Dr Godley in Ireland.
11. Fra. Baring Esq;—to Miss Harriot Herring of Croydon.
14. Wm Culverden, banker, in Thread-needle-str.—to Miss Mee of Fenchurch-str.
Wm Porter Esq; of Shepperton, Middsx—to Miss Haultain of Mitcham.
16. Rich. Smith, Esq; of Islington—to

Mrs Towers of Pater-noster-row.

Geo. Waters, Esq; of Orchard-str.—to Miss Harriot Brooks of Kings-str. Golden-sq.
21. Ja. Marriot, Esq; of Spelmondham in Kent—to Miss Bosworth, grand daughter to the late chamberlain of London.

24. Ja. Berry, Esq; of Charles-str.—to Miss Hind of New-bond-street.

Wm North, Esq; of Lambeth—to Miss Mann, third daughter of Mr Mann, a farmer in Kent, with a fortune of 6000*l*.

27. Jn Weyland, Esq; King-str. Bloomsbury,—to Miss Eliz. Whitley of Saville-row.

28. Rt Hon. Lord Burghersh, son of the Earl of Westmoreland—to the Rt Hon. Lady Susan Gordon.

Wm Vaughan, Esq; of Courtfield, Monmouthshire,—to Miss Turner of Hampstead

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

Capt. Inglis of the Asia Indiaman. His death was occasioned by an accidental fall at St Helena.

Lady of the Hon. Roger Hope Elletson, Lieut. gov. of Jamaica, aged 28.

April 20 Jn Mitchel at Gr. Bircham, Norfolk, aged 100.

The Hon. Rob. Delap, Chief Justice of the common pleas in Jamaica.

Rt Hon. Lord St John of Bletsoe, at Nice.
22. Nich. Bacon, Esq; at Shrubland hall, Suffolk.

Alex. Crawford, of Fermanaugh in Ireland aged 99.

24. Only daughter of the late Sir Rob. Cocks, bart.

26. The sister of the late Sir Rowland Wynne, bart.

Capt. Evans of the Suffolk militia.

27. Wm Hunt, Esq; many years in the bank direction.

Cha. Lapiere, diamond merchant, aged 93.

28. Capt. Nat. Branstone, aged 90, formerly a commander in the royal navy.

Chr. Hawkins, Esq; of Trewinnard, Cornw.
John William Bacon Forster, Esq; of E-therstone in Northumberland.

29. Mr Blackwell, groom of the great chamber to his majesty.

Rev. Dr Simon Manningham, R. of Je-vington, Suffex.

Strickland Hill, Esq; of Stenton Grainge, Yorkshire.

Relict of Wm Okeden, of Moor Critchel, Dorsetshire.

Sir Jn Morgan, bt. memb. for Herefordsh.
Jn Young one of his majesty's band of music.

Rev. Mr John White, V. of Welmington and Erith in Kent. He was a cheerful friend, an elegant scholar, and a generous, open-hearted man; beloved by his parishioners, and exact in all his ministrations.

Lady Monckton at Edinburgh.

Lady Dowager Frederick in Saville-row.

René de Trissonier, aged 103, at Bouchain in France.

Alex. Popham, Esq; at Taunton, Somersetsh barrister.

Mrs Candy Corbyn, at Worcester, aged 98, an eminent speaker among the quakers.

May 1. Cæsar Hawkins, Esq; son to the surgeon of that name.

Wm Grove, Esq; L L D formerly member for Coventry.

Wife of Mr Cheere, the statuary, of a broken heart for the death of her father and her only son.

Rev. Cha. Shotton, R. of Radmill in Essex, and prebendary of Chichester.

Rev. Mr Smith, R. of Homersfield, Suffolk

2. Mrs Grace Ballard, at Lord Cadogan's. Her large fortune descends to his Lordship's family.

3. Sister to Godfrey Wentworth, Esq; of Hickleton.

Lady of Wm Millar Esq of Star in Scotland, and sister to the countess of Cromartie.

4. John Kelsell, Esq; at Hampstead.

Mary Bate, aged 104, at King's Norton in Warwickshire.

Lancelot Machel, under sheriff for Westm.

5. Peter le Brow, Esq; in Petty France.

Ja. Clements, Esq; agent of the packet boats at Harwich.

Ja. Blygh, Esq; of great Pallney-street.

Rev. Dr John Orr, archdeacon of Ross in Ireland.

Mrs Rice, mother to the late unfortunate Mr Rice.

Michael Bray, Esq; of Stanhope-street.

Lady of Sir Bellingham Graham, bart. at Norton Conyers, Yorkshire.

6. Mrs Collier, a clergyman's widow, at Farrington, Berks, aged 98.

Lady Croft at her house at Kensington.

Ja Foster, Esq; of Higham Dykes, Northumb. Tho. Dillon, Esq; younger brother to E. Roscommon.

8. Hen. Reilton, Esq; at Epsom, aged 97.

Daniel Lane, merchant in Birmingham.

Ja. Macpherson of Killihuntly, in Scotland

Geo. Vesey, Esq; accompt gen. of Ireland

9. Tho. Stapleton Esq; of Cavendish-square

Rob. Cumming, aged 116, in the R. Hospital at Chelsea.

W Hayward one of the six clerks in chancery.

10. Tho. Jackson, Esq; dep. comptroller of the foreign office in the general post office.

11. H. Aldworth, Esq; in South-st. Bloomsf.

Rev. Mr Taylor, R. of Bath.

Hon. Rich. Digby, Esq; uncle to Ld Digby.

Sir Jn Oglander, bart. of the Isle of Wight.

12. Wm Hulet, jun. Esq; in Soho square.

Peter Leseure, diamond merchant.

Rev. Mr Rogers, R. of Ripple, Kent.

Lancelot Crichtlade, Esq; in Red-lion-sq.

Alex. Gray, agent for the Royal boroughs in Scotland.

James Pettit Esq; at Eltham, Kent.

Thomas Mompeyson, Esq; benchet in the Middle Temple. He was the elder brother of Henry Mompeyson, murdered by robbers, in France, in 1723, with Mr Sebright, and two other English gentlemen. Mr Mompeyson was at first wounded, but not mortally, by a pistol, on which he fell, and might probably have survived, had he not, by looking up too soon, been observed by the robbers just as they were going off, on which they returned and cut his throat. Mr Mompeyson's remains

were brought to England, and interred in the family vault of the church yard of Sundrich, in Kent, with the following inscription :

M. S.

HENRICI MOMPESON,

Thomæ Mompeyson de Durnfold,
in agro Dorsetensi, Arm.

Filii natu minoris :

Qui tabe pulmonari graviter affectus,
ad leniores Galliae Narbonensis auras
ut unicum quod restabat remedium,
perfugere horatus,

Dum istuc iter faceret,

Septimo a Portu Iccio lapide

truculenti sex latrones

imparatum adorti,

direptis pecuniis juguloque sœdissimè discisso,
pro mortuo reliquerunt.

Hoc vulnere,

Cum per 48 horas elanguisset,

Spiritus Deo pie reddidit,

Anno Salutis 1723,

Ætatis suæ 26.

Carissimi (dum vixeret) reliquias,

Ex Gallia deportatas,

Hoc tumulo condi curavit

Mœrens frater unicus

T. M.

13. Arthur Barnard, Esq; at Bath.

Rev. Mr Pead, V. of Avely, Essex.

Rev. Mr Heyrick, sen. fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

14. Ja. Aderson, Esq; New bond-street.

James Mackay, near Cardigan, aged 106.

Lady of the bishop of St Davids.

Eliz. Willson at Maidford, Northamptonsh. aged 122.

17. Rev. Wm North, R. of Langford, Essex.

18. Tho. Paulin, one of the principal coal-meters of Westminster.

19. Arthur Beach, Esq; of Parliament-str.

John Dytble, Esq; of Norwich.

Ja. Brockman, Esq; Beachborough, Kent.

20. Edw. Mompton, late a solicitor in Chancery.

Rev. Christian Broderfen, one of the ministers of the brethren's church.

Lady of Pryse Cambell, Esq; one of the Lords of the treasury.

21. Edw. Boswell, carpenter at Oxford, one of seven that have died in that city since Feb. last, whose ages together amount to 616, viz.

Mr Shepnerd, in St Michael's parish 88

Mr Cox. of St Peter's in the East, 93

Mr Trollope, St Giles's parish 86

Mr Howell, St Giles's — 87

Mrs Baggs, Magdalen parish, 90

Mr Smith, of St Ebb's 82

Mr Botwell, Magdalen parish 90

22. Lady Mary Lyon, sister to the Right Hon. the E. of Strathmore, aged 15.

23. Wm Redshaw, Esq; of Cat's hill, Hertfordshire.

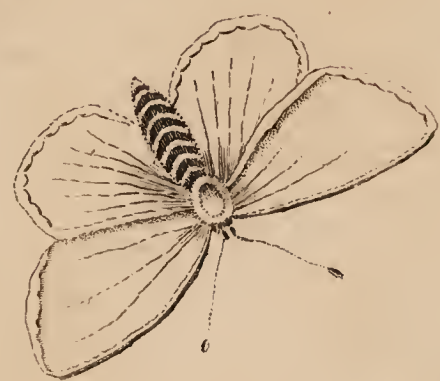
Tho. Woolaston, Esq; of Red-lion-square.

26. The Lady of Joshua Smith, Esq; at Battersea.

Miss Nancy Dawson at Hampstead.

27. Tho. Parker, Esq; at Waltham Abbey.

28. Brice Fisher, Esq; member for Borough-bridge, Yorkshire.



The Gentleman's Magazine :

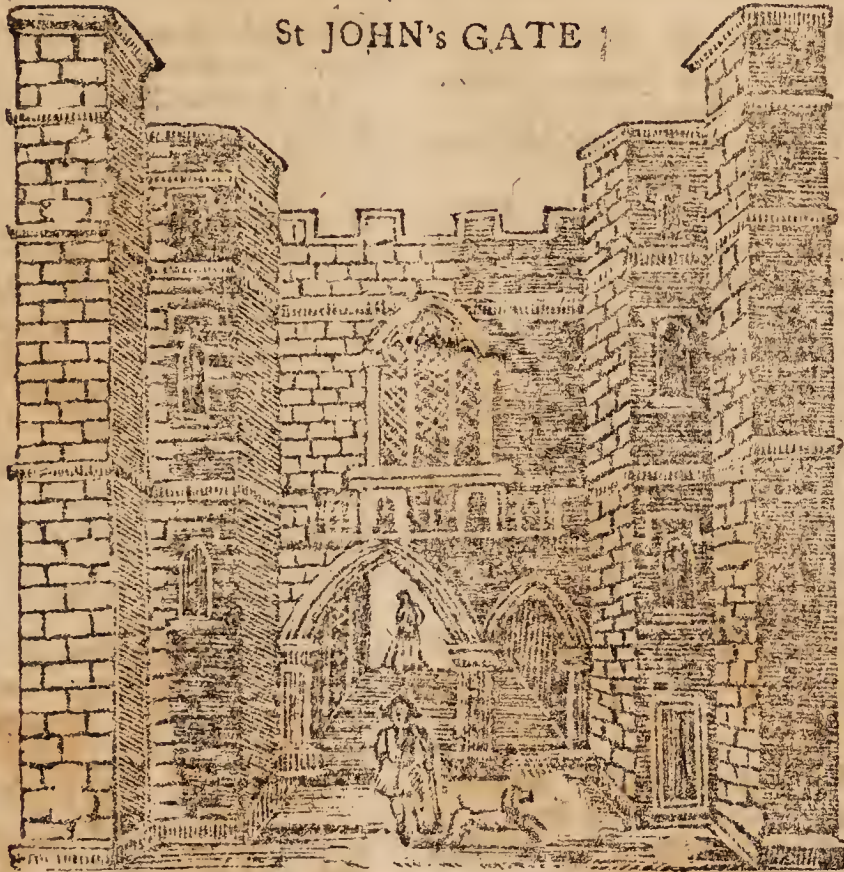
London Gazette

Daily Advertiser

London Evening
Gen. Evening
Whitehall Ev.
Gazetteer
Public Advert.
London Chron.
St James's Chron
Lloyd's Evening
*Monday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.*
Public Ledger

Country News.
Coventry 2
Chelmsford
York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Edinburgh
Bristol 2
Lewes, Sussex

St JOHN's GATE



Norwich
Exeter
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Derby
Ipswich
Reading
Salisbury
Leeds
Newcastle 2
Canterbury
Sherborn
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath 2
Oxford
Liverpool
Cambridge
Sheffield
Glasgow
Aberdeen

For JUNE 1767.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and Greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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WITH an elegant COPPER-PLATE, exhibiting a Contrast ; being a second Plate of Specimens of the Manner of the most celebrated Engravers. Also the Representation of a new-invented HYGROMETER, for shewing the Degrees of Dryness or Moisture in the Air.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY at St JOHN's GATE.

A Repetition of the Articles in the Title being judged superfluous, by omitting what has been called *Contents*, this Page has been gain'd for the *Military Promotions*, (now regularly authenticated in the *London Gazette*,) and for other useful Purposes.

War Office, May 30, 1767.

1st reg. drag. lieut. Tho. Garth — adjut. vice Philip Goldsworthy *Pur.*

1st reg. foot. 2d battal. lieut. Rich. Marshall — capt. vice James Wall, *Pur.*

6th reg. foot, surgeon's mate James Johnston — surgeon vice James Stuart, (removed to the third regiment of dragoons) *Pur.*

Lieut. col. Rob. Sloper, of the first reg. of drag. guards, — gov. of Hurst castle, vice George Anderson *dec.*

War office June 20. 3d reg. foot, capt. Edw. Hawke, of the 5th reg. of foot, — major vice major Charles Mawhood, *Pur.*

3d reg. foot, capt. John Anstruther, half pay, — captain vice Thomas Bunbury, *Ex.*

4th reg. foot, lieut. Tho. Tomlinson — capt. Wm Cosby, *Ret.* half pay.

19th reg. foot, major Cha. Mawhood, of the 3d reg. of foot, — lieut. col. vice Robert Douglas, *Pur.*

22d reg. foot, capt. Wm. Boyd, half-pay — capt. vice capt. John Campbell, *sen. Ex.*

28th reg. foot, major Arthur Brown — lieut. col. vice lieut. col. Sir John St Clair *Pur.*

Ditto, Capt. Cha. Taffell — major vice Arthur Brown, *Pur.*

Ditto, sub-lieut. John Williams of the 1st troop of horse grenadier guards, — capt. vice Cha. Taffell, *Pur.*

32d reg. foot, major John Fletcher — lieut. col. vice lieut. col. Wm Mac Dowal, *Pur.*

57th reg. foot, lieut. Hugh rose — capt. vice major Preston, *Pur.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

REV. Henry Peach, M A—V. of Compton St Nicholas, Berks.—Sir Thomas Head, patron.

Rev Tho. Stephenson, B A—Sittington, V. Wilts.

Rev Mr Talbot, R. of Stoner Provost, with Todbere, Dorsetshire. *King's College*

Rev Mr Jones, M A—R. of Loddington, Northamptonshire. *Lord Chancellor*

Rev Mr Templeman, M A—L. of Hammoon, Dorsetshire.

Rev Mr Cramer, M A — to the cure of Heilsbury, Wilts. *Dean of Salisbury.*

Rev Mr Clagget,—curate of St Andrew's, Norwich. *The parish.*

Rev Dr Priestley of Warrington,—minister of a dissenting congregation at Leeds.

Rev Mr Francis Brindley,—domestic chaplain to Lady Leicester.

Rev Geo. Hawkins—V of Dackington, Wilts.

Rev Mr Cautley,—chaplain to the Duke of Montrose.

Rev M. Dahme,—minister of the German church in Trinity-lane

Rev James Crofts, V of Beilinger, Salop.

Rev Mr Benet,—domestic chaplain to the Earl of Strafford.

Rev Edward Emily,—Living of Chesham, Bucks.

B—K T—S.

Henry Smeathman, London, merchant.

Joseph Taylor, Birmingham, grocer.

Rich. Wicheston, Whitechapel, brewer.

John Boyn, Pickle-herring wharf, Surry, wharfinger.

Geo. Barker, Canterbury, dealer.

Tho. Lacham, Bristol, butcher.

John Bentley, Stockton upon Teese, dealer.

Wm Ousley, Topsham, Devonshire, merch.

John Goddard, London, merchant.

Abraham Lara, Leadenhall-street, broker,

Rob. Pyne, Whitecross-str. St Luke's Worsted maker and hosier.

John Heywood, Clement-lane, hardwareman.

Tho. Littlefair, St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, mariner.

Wm Chambers, St Pancrass, bricklayer, and Wm Buckland, St Mary le Bone, carpenter,

copartners, and joint traders.

Wm Jefferson, Newcastle upon Tyne, dealer in brandy and rum.

Fra. Mandeville, Conesburgh, Yorksh. dealer in brick, tyle, and lime.

Jos. Tenaglio Van Grieffenburg, queen-str. St Ann's Soho, druggist and apothecary.

Henry Sims, of Ash, Surry,

Jn Austin, Ja.-str. Covent garden, upholsterer

John Carter, Otterton, Devonshire merchant.

John Holt, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant.

Is. Rathbone, Tokenhouseyard, Lond. taylor.

Ja. Edmonds, Stamford hill, builder.

Robert Ellis, King-street, cheapside, hosier.

George Robinson, Chertsey, Surry, innholder

James Amson of the Strand, Chinaman.

Robert Holloway, Bread-street hill, merch.

John Waller of Oxford road, Carpenter.

Catharine Mills, of Manchester, carrier.

Bill of Mortality from May 28, to June 23.

Buried		Christened	
Males	823	Males	567
Females	824	Females	575
Under 2 Years old		1142	
Between 2 and 5			
5 and 10		158	
10 and 20		681	
20 and 30		1338	
30 and 40		622	
40 and 50			
50 and 60		2799	
60 and 70			
70 and 80		Weekly, June 2. 685	
80 and 90		9 686	
90 and 100		16 719	
100 and 101		23 699	
101 and 103		2789	
		1647	



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U N E 1767.

A Petition of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Navy being presented to the House, setting forth, among other things, that great numbers of the petitioners, being now reduced to half-pay, the amount whereof is so far from being adequate to their situation as Officers, that it will not supply them, even singly, with the common necessities of life; and many of them being charged with families, are particularly labouring under the most mortifying distresses; and therefore beseeching the House to take the same into consideration, and grant them such relief as to the House shall seem meet; the Hon. Capt. H—y stood up and said,

MR SPEAKER,



THE paper which I shall ask leave to present to this House, is on a subject that, A in my opinion, should have been one of our earliest cares; and which, if

I had not received repeated assurances of its coming before you in a very different manner, with all that weight, dignity, and authority, I must wish to see it accompanied with, I should have much earlier desired to have lain it before you; but as I have lost all hopes of that sort now, I cannot help imploring the serious attention of this house, for a few moments, to what I think myself obliged, from every sense of feeling, for my K—, my country, and the service I have the honour to belong to, to recommend to your compassion as well as to your justice.

I am sorry, Sir, this has not an abler conductor; I flatter myself it will not want abler supporters: But as the cause I am engaged in neither requires art to represent its situation, nor eloquence to enforce its equity, I shall be the less anxious on that head. I know it carries with it the good wishes of every man that I ever conversed with upon the subject without doors. I had reason to hope it carried with it the good wishes of most, if not all, his M——'s M——rs; and I have the satisfaction of knowing it had the good wishes of that great and brave A——l, whom his M——y has placed

at the head of that service, which is so much interested in the success of the petition, I beg leave to open to you, and lay before you.

Sir, in the success of this motion, in my poor opinion, is comprehended the very existence of as useful a body of men as any this country has; in whom, in war time, is lodged the honour and safety of these kingdoms; by whom the honour and safety of these kingdoms have been often preserved; and without whom, neither the beneficial services, nor the great glory this country has reaped, could have been obtained.

After this description, I should scarce think it necessary to tell Gentlemen, that I mean the *Lieutenants in his Majesty's Royal Navy*, without whose watchful care, constant labour, and intrepid conduct, the fleet could not have proved itself as it has done; the true defence and support of this country; and yet this very body of men, on whom alone our fleet must depend, without whom we could have no fleet, at least no active fleet, are now starving (or the major part of them, those that are on half pay) for want of subsistence, hiding themselves in the remotest corners of the country; some for fear of Jails, which their necessities and their misfortunes, not their extravagancies nor their faults, have reduced them to be afraid of; others to hide their wants from the world, being ashamed to appear where they cannot support that character, which their long services, great merits, and delicate

delicate sense of honour, had justly entitled them to.—These, Sir, in a few years, must be all lost to this country; already but too many of them have been obliged to seek, with their families, a settlement in *America*. Many are reduced to go even as second mates, in merchant ships, to the most distant countries, where the merits of an *English* officer are too well known for them not to meet with every allurements and seducement for their remaining, and consequently for their leaving this country.—Others have fixed themselves in trades, to endeavour to maintain their numerous families; and these must also be all lost to the service, on any emergency or sudden call for them.

I have no occasion to remind Gentlemen when this half-pay was first established, nor has the House time, at present, to let me enter into a comparison of that with the present time.—The high price of every necessary of life will sufficiently make that felt by every one; but I must beg leave to appeal to Gentlemen's attention and humanity: What an insignificant, insufficient, totally inadequate pittance, is two shillings a day for an officer, who bears the King's Commission, to subsist upon?—Is there a footman, is there a stable boy in any gentleman's family, who, from one consideration or other, has not more to maintain himself?—Sir, it is too melancholly a scene to dwell upon.—I could lay before you many very distressing scenes, but I will not take up your time, as business of such great consequence is now coming on: But, Sir, I believe scenes of the distresses that are suffered by these brave, deserving officers, are too frequent in every county of *England*, not to be known to every Gentleman present, and make it evident, how necessary it is to give them some immediate and effectual relief.

Sir, it was insinuated the other day, when I gave notice of this Motion, that it would open a door to more representations, more claims and solicitations of this kind; that there would be more applications, and that this might be of bad consequence.—In the name of God, Sir, are these reasons founded on equity, compassion, or principles of common justice?—Are such as these to invalidate what I have urged?—Shall we be afraid to-day of doing what we know to be an

act of justice, lest we should be asked to do another act of justice to-morrow? I never heard such reasons in private life; I hope I shall not hear them seriously urged in publick life.—But, Sir, I will go farther; I will be candid enough to say, that I do not mean to shut the door here: No, Sir, bring me any cases, similar to these I represent to you, and I will give all the assistance I can towards obtaining redress: But, Sir, I would endeavour to avoid all comparisons; they are ever odious; but in this case they are particularly to be avoided.—But let Gentlemen recollect, that Lieutenants in the Navy are not, like mushrooms, to be bred in a night; they must be of a certain age before they go to sea; must be six years there before they can pass for Lieutenants, and many of them many more before they can obtain a commission; and go thro' very hard service too, before they can be qualified or entitled to a rank that can make them of use. Sir, I take this corps, on a medium, to be upwards of ten years before they are Lieutenants; and, on the same calculation, they are one and twenty years before they can get upon the two shillings and sixpenny list, which consists of the 130 senior.—Tell me where the service is that equals this.—Sir, I will go no further; I honour and respect the Gentlemen of the land service; I know the value of them, and am happy that I have been often a witness to their great unanimity and cordiality; and therefore, whenever their distresses are proved to be as great as those I now represent, I shall be equally zealous and active in their behalf.—I think the necessities of the one may be pleaded, and the principles for redress supported, on principles very different from the other.

Sir, I shall say no more at present, but hope for your indulgence to make a reply to any answer I may hear to this.

[This Speech produced an humble Address to his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleased to take the case of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Navy, on half-pay, into consideration, and to make such further provision for so useful and deserving a corps, not exceeding one shilling a day, over and above their present half-pay, as his Majesty in his wisdom shall think fit; and that the House would make good the same.]

Mr URBAN,

WHILE I was reading a few days ago, a very small spider ran across the book, which reminded me of what had been said of those wonderful insects in some of your late Magazines, and induced me to try if I could make any observations concerning their conveying their webs to some distant places. With this view I laid a small pencil in the way of the spider, and as soon as it had got upon it, I took it up, in order to prevent its going further. After having traversed the pencil several times, the spider at length hung from it by a fine thread, at the distance of about four inches. On blowing upon it, the spider ran up to the pencil, and traversed it as before; but I could not help taking notice, that at intervals it raised up its tail, by standing as it were upon its fore-legs. I was from hence led to conjecture, that the little animal was projecting some means to make its escape, and therefore took the precaution to move my hand all around, both above and below the pencil, to discover whether there were any webs which the insect might have brought with it from the book; but found all clear, and the spider in motion as before. Soon after, however, it again hung down from the pencil, at the distance of three or four inches, and there continued for some time. I then put my other hand to the book which lay upon the table, at the distance of about eight inches, & found a thread fastened to it, and was surprised to find another fastened also to the brim of my hat. Upon breaking these webs, the spider went gradually down upon the book. I laid the pencil again in its way, and after having taken it up as before, I left my chair, and sat down in another at the farther end of the room, where it made the same motion with its tail, and very soon became pendent as before: While I was attempting to use a glass, of a short focus, the spider went off in an horizontal line, to the distance of about eight inches, and then continued to ascend perpendicularly upwards till I lost sight of it.

Now, Sir, I could wish that your ingenious correspondents would think a little upon what I saw, and endeavour to make some satisfactory remarks upon these little spinners. But I would in a more particular manner recommend this subject to the consi-

deration of Mrs. MARY STREETER, and propose the following Question to him; Whether the matter and substance of the web is not first in a fluid, A viscous state, and hardened as soon as it is exposed to the air. By giving a speedy answer to this, many of your correspondents will, I trust, receive no small satisfaction, and particularly,
Your constant Reader, W. X.

B Mr URBAN,

I HAVE observed by the papers, that the Honourable H. L. Esq; has at length taken leave of his Majesty, for his departure on his long delayed embassy to the court of Portugal. It was with great pleasure I observed in the same paper, that our ambassador for the court of Spain had taken leave for his departure also, as I am satisfied more is to be expected towards the welfare of this nation from a negotiation with the latter court than with the former.

At the former, the same arbitrary prime minister, who has injured our D trade, and distressed our merchants in that country, still continues in high favour, and will run any lengths rather than relinquish the prosecution of those violent measures by which he has obtained his own advancement; and therefore all solicitations at that court will be treated with contempt, E as usual. But though that minister, unmindful of his master's interests, should shew so little regard to Great-Britain, and hold in no esteem the friendship of this nation, yet if our ambassador at the court of Madrid, conscious of the advantage Portugal receives from us, should give the least hint that Great Britain might be persuaded to withdraw that protection she has so long and so generously afforded to the house of Braganza, what offers might we not expect from the court of Spain, in return, and what loss could we suffer for the revolution that would ensue? For what is it to us who is King in Portugal. Whereas, if that G kingdom should be again united to the Spanish monarchy, and in consequence thereof new advantages granted to our commerce, would it not be better for us than that it should remain under the arbitrary disposition of a despotic favourite, who never ceases to H accumulate new injuries on our commerce, and having reduced his own people to a state of misery and distress, would extend his wicked influence to this

this kingdom also, in hopes of reducing us to the same abject state of slavery as the subjects of *Portugal* now labour under.

Is not that wicked man, by his emissaries, fomenting enemies to us in every court in *Europe*? His new formed league with *Denmark* and *Russia* for the creating to us rivals in our trade and navigation; and that with *France*, for the destruction of our manufactures, however futile and inefficacious in reality, do nevertheless evidently discover the bent of his inclination to hurt us. Upon the whole, therefore, our present tranquility and our future welfare require we should alter the tenor of our conduct towards that nation, for otherwise we foster in our breast a serpent, which, being invigorated by our warmth, now turns upon us, & seeks our total destruction.

Abstract of an Act for raising the Sum of One Million five Hundred Thousand Pounds, by way of Annuities and a Lottery, attended with Annuities to be charged on the Sinking Fund.

BY this act, the sum of 1,500,000*l.* is granted, to be raised; viz. 900,000*l.* thereof by annuities, after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. and 600,000*l.* by a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, the prizes to be attended with the like 3*l.* per cent. annuities; and every contributor towards the said sum of 900,000*l.* is, in respect of every 60*l.* agreed by him to be contributed for raising such sum, intitled to receive four tickets in the said lottery, upon payment of ten pounds for each ticket.

Natives or foreigners, who, in books open at the Bank, have subscribed to the said sum of 900,000*l.* and deposited 15*l.* per cent. of their subscription money, are to pay the remainder as herein directed: 10*l.* per cent. by the 27th of *May*, 1767; 10*l.* per cent. by the 26th of *June*; 10*l.* per cent. by the 27th of *August*; 15*l.* per cent. by the 25th of *September*; 15*l.* per cent. by the 30th of *October*; and 15*l.* per cent. by the 17th of *November*. Subscriptions to the lottery to be paid, viz. 25*l.* per cent. by the 16th of *June*; 30*l.* per cent. by the 28th of *July*; and 40*l.* per cent. by the 11th of *September*.

The subscribers to the said sum of 900,000*l.* are entitled to an annuity of 3*l.* per cent. the interest to commence from the 5th of *January*, 1767. The 600,000*l.* to be raised by a lottery, is to carry an interest of three per cent. to

commence from the 5th of *January*, 1758; and the interest, on both sums, is to be paid half yearly, on the 5th of *July*, and the 5th of *January*.

Subscribers, paying the whole of their subscriptions towards the annuities on or before the 27th of *October*, and, to the lottery, on or before the 24th of *July*, are to be allowed interest, by way of discount, for the same. Tickets for the lottery are to be delivered to subscribers compleating their subscriptions; the annuities are made transferable; receipts are to be given for the money paid in towards the said sum of 900,000*l.* and the same are made transferrable.

The cashier of the Bank is to give security for duly accounting for, and paying over the said monies into the Exchequer; and the Treasury is to apply the money to the services voted in this session. The names of the contributors are to be entered in books to be provided by the Accomptant General of the Bank, to be inspected gratis; and the duplicate is to be transmitted into the Auditor's Office of the Exchequer. Contributors, duly paying their contribution monies, are entitled to a proportionable share of the annuities; and the same are to be tax free; but, where the sums subscribed shall not be duly paid, the deposit, &c. is forfeited to the public. Credit is to be given in the books at the Bank, to contributors compleating their payments to the said sum of 900,000*l.* The persons to whose credit such sums shall be placed, may assign the same; and the said sums are to carry 3*l.* per cent. interest, and to be deemed transferrable stock. The annuities are charged on the sinking fund.

The managers and directors of the lottery are to be appointed by the Treasury, and the method of conducting the lottery books, and all other particulars, is as heretofore.

The number and value of the fortunate tickets are as follow: — 1 of 20,000*l.* 3 of 10,000*l.* 4 of 5000*l.* 10 of 2000*l.* 18 of 1000*l.* 42 of 500*l.* 200 of 100*l.* 610 of 50*l.* and 2950 of 20*l.* with 500*l.* to the first drawn ticket, and 1000*l.* to the last drawn, over and above the benefits which may happen to belong to them. The lottery to begin drawing on the 16th of *November*, 1767. Forging tickets or certificates is felony.

Persons selling shares in tickets of which they are not possessed, forfeit

500l. Offences committed in Ireland against acts for preventing unlawful lotteries, are declared to be punishable, and may be sued for in *Dublin*. After the drawing of the lottery, the tickets are to be exchanged for certificates.

From the GAZETTEER, June 24.
Non intelligunt homines quam magnum sit
vestigial parsimonia. CICERO.

THE present polite and luxurious age has refined away the sober, steady virtues of our ancestors; and in proportion as the value and interest of money have sunk, and all the necessities of life have risen in price, vanity and extravagance have increased among us. Equipages and country-houses, with a large retinue of supernumerary servants, always upon the watch to betray, abuse, and devour their credulous master, exhaust the fortunes and vitals of families, and too frequently leave after them an impoverished and needy posterity.

Being lately invited to a friend's house in the country, to partake of the pleasure of the races, I had an opportunity of remarking the vanity, folly, and extravagancies practised in the country. My friend carrying me over his house, and through his garden, told me he had made wonderful improvements in the place; and you know, says he, the great use of a country-house is to make improvements. I was grieved to find that my friend had beggared himself, and spent the fortunes of three or four children in what he called improvements, though it appeared to me that all the money had been thrown away, without either taste or common sense. Thus it always is, when a weak, vain man, without knowledge of the world, goes out of his way to affect an elegant taste and magnificence, which are sure to sit awkward upon him. Though my friend has squandered away some thousands in these ideal imaginary improvements, they will not, at last, supply his wife and children with a single meal in these times of scarcity and distress. But what added greatly to my concern was, to hear that a worthy gentleman of fortune had been offered to one of my friend's daughters, but that the match went off, because he was unable to give her only a thousand pounds.—Tired with a repetition of absurd va-

nity and giddy dissipation, I resolved to take my leave of my imprudent friend, heartily pitying the forlorn situation of his innocent, abused family, and the cruel distresses which I foresaw they must one day be reduced to by the unnatural and criminal conduct of such a parent. In short, I returned again to town, to see vice and folly riot here, traders break, and cheat their creditors; and stock jobbers, not worth a shilling, deal for millions. WORLDLY.

Mr URBAN,
BY an advertisement in the *Daily Advertiser* of the 13th instant, notice is given to the officers and soldiers who are intitled to share in the capture of *Manilla*, that they will, on the 3d of July next, be paid their respective shares of the sum of 8053*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* arising from sales of stores taken at *Manilla*, and other prizes; "one third part of the sum being first deducted as the proportion allotted to the *East India Company*." And as many disputes have arisen concerning the right of the *East India Company* to share in those conquests, permit me to state the matter in its true light.

In the years 1757 and 1758, the *East India Company's* principal settlements in that part of the world, were in the utmost danger of being totally ruined, and their trade destroyed, by the superior forces of the *French*; and on a proper representation to Government, a fleet was fitted out, at a very considerable national expence, to save them from the then impending ruin. The forces sent out in the year 1758 for this purpose, met with the desired success; *Calcutta* was retaken; *Pondicherry*, *Vellure*, *Arney*, and several other principal forts, cities, and garrisons, were taken from the *French*, with money, stores, ammunition, and other effects, to the amount of some millions, which the *East India Company*, or their servants, took the entire possession of, and have appropriated to their own use, though by the laws of conquest, as well as by his Majesty's gracious declaration, the whole of the booty belongs to those brave officers, soldiers, and seamen, who were at the reduction of those important conquests.

After the uncommon fatigues and hardships of his Majesty's troops in the reduction of those places, they were ordered

ordered to the siege of *Manilla*, which they took by storm; and that city being afterwards ransomed by the *Spaniards* for one million sterling, *this powerful and generous Ally, the East India Company*, was modest enough to demand only one third part of the entire ransom; and one fourth part of the said million sterling being paid shortly after the conquest, & hostages delivered to his Majesty's commanders, as sureties for payment of the remainder, the *East India Company* were accordingly paid one third part of 250,000*l.* and the hostages delivered over to their Governor there, *but for reasons, best known to themselves*, their Governor thought proper to deliver up the said hostages to the *Spaniards*, without taking any farther security for the payment of the remainder of the ransom, being 750,000*l.* and therefore not one shilling thereof has been since paid.

This, Sir, is the true state of this shameful and scandalous transaction, which I have, no doubt but you will speedily communicate to the public.

June 21.

DETECTOR.

* A new Plan for Ornamental Cuts.

IT has been always thought of importance, among the lovers of the imitative arts, to distinguish the works of the great masters that are to be found in the possession of the curious from each other; and there have been therefore several volumes written, exhibiting the cyphers and other marks by which artists have distinguished their performances, with an explanation shewing to whom they belong. This suggested a hint for further improvement, and with the same view that others have exhibited and explained cyphers and symbols, we have conceived a design of exhibiting specimens of the works of those who have principally excelled in the art of engraving.

In our last, we exhibited a piece of flowers, in the manner of *Fuellet*, and in the *Mag.* for the present month, we have given two figures, one from *Fugous*, and the other from *Louthenburg*; and if our project is approved, we shall exhibit other specimens in the course of our work, with some account of the great masters to whom we are indebted for this new entertainment.

We are indeed apprised, that in such a miscellany as the Magazine, it will be impossible to do justice to the

originals; let it then suffice for us to preserve at least the manner, which we trust we shall do, sufficiently to enable all who take pleasure in this elegant art, to distinguish the works of those who have excelled in it from each other, even though they should not be acquainted with the signatures they used.

* * We are obliged to a correspondent, who signs D. H. for pointing out an inaccuracy in the account of *Richer's Great Events from little Causes*, (see p. 265.) instead of "it is throughout inelegant, and in some places unintelligible, read, the *Version* is throughout inelegant, &c.—The unintelligible passage, which in our extract of the work is distinguished by *Italics*, is, says our correspondent, "as obscure in the French as in the English; but the following passage from *Maimbourg's History of the Crusades*, Eng. Edit. p. 95. will set all right. *There was not one of the whole assembly that did not protest that they would have Crosses; and St Bernard, after having thrown down from this tribunal a great quantity which he had caused to be made up in bundles, was obliged, to satisfy their importunity, to cut his robe into small pieces, and upon the spot to make it into new crosses, which he dispersed among them; being forced at last to give them the liberty to cross themselves, since it was impossible to make so many crosses as would suffice so vast a number.*"

It must however be remarked, that this passage from *Maimbourg*, which is to illucidate an obscurity in *Richer*, is itself obscure; and would not be generally understood without a comment: So indeed our correspondent, who says it will set all right, seems afterwards to have thought; for he adds, "These Crosses were badges, made of some kind of stuff to be fastened on the garments of the Crusaders, and received a double value from the hands of a holy man." The general obscurity of the passage seems to be increased by the expression *to cross themselves*; for these words express an action very different from making and sewing on a badge; by crossing themselves, Roman Catholics mean, the moving the finger over some part of the body, so as to describe a cross; it is sometimes done with holy water, and sometimes without. The passage would be much more intelligible, if, instead of *cross themselves*, we read, *make crosses for themselves*.

A brief Account of the Troubles in
POLAND.

THE Dissidents of the kingdom of Poland, by which name are distinguished the members of the Greek and reformed churches in that country, having laboured under divers oppressions and discouragements, applied to the great powers, who are guarantees of the treaty of *Oliwa*, to use their mediation with the King and Republic in their favour. In consequence of these applications, the courts of *Petersburg*, *Berlin*, *Great Britain*, and *Denmark*, presented memorials strongly in their favour, to be laid before the Diet at its opening. It may not be unnecessary to premise, for the better understanding of the following debates, that, by the treaty of *Oliwa*, the Dissidents, who are a numerous body in that kingdom, were to be secured in the free exercise of their religious rites, and in the possession of all such privileges as they had enjoy'd before that time. In the changes which have since happened, in that so often unsettled kingdom, various constitutions, according to the temper of the times, have been passed against the Dissidents, which have been more or less enforced, in proportion as the same temper happened to be violent or moderate. The mediating powers wanted to go back to the spirit of the treaty, without any regard to those intermediate constitutions, which were not only in direct violation of it, but had been made in troublesome and unsettled times; while, on the other hand, the *Poles* insisted on the strict observance of their laws, of which the constitutions are now a part.

The memorials we have taken notice of were unfortunately far from producing the desired effect. On the opening of the Diet, *Sept. 1, 1766*, the Bishop of *Cracovia* (or as later accounts say, the Bishop of *Wilna*) declared in an inflammatory speech, "That the first point of the *Paſſa Conventa* ordains the maintenance of the Catholic religion; that, according to the laws of the kingdom, nothing could be granted to the Dissidents, not even the toleration of their worship; and that they had violated the laws of the republic, by applying to foreign powers for protection. He then read a plan for a law, enjoining that the republic should never grant to the Dissidents any other privileges than what they now enjoy; and de-

(*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1767.)

manded whether the two chambers unanimously agreed thereto. The States answered him by a general acclamation. The king, however, found means to suspend the execution of this plan for the present, and had it deferred till it should come in due course along with the other new laws that were to be proposed to the diet.

In the mean time some *Russian* troops advanced within a few miles of *Warsaw*, and new declarations were made, *Nov. 4*, on the part of the mediating powers; among which, that of Mr *Wroughton*, the *British* minister, is remarkable, as well for its energy, as the tender and friendly terms in which it is expressed. These steps, instead of mollifying, served only to exasperate the diet, which fell into violent heat and disorder, and many of the members demanded with great impetuosity that the proposal of the Bishop of *Wilna* should be signed. The king finding the members were in a great ferment, attempted to adjourn the session to another day; but not being able to accomplish it, his Majesty retired from the assembly. Then the Prince Primate was pressed to continue the sessions; and the marshal of the diet went so far as to declare, in the name of his party, that he would not quit the palace till this affair was settled. This importunity induced the Prince Primate to retire likewise; upon which the nuncio's were so irritated, that they suddenly left the senate, in order to go to their own place of meeting, and finding the door locked, would have broke it open if some of the senators had not interposed and moderated their fury.

In a few days after, the proposal of the Bishop of *Wilna* was again read; and there was not a member of the assembly who dared or would oppose it; so that it was generally approved, and afterwards signed. By this decision all the constitutions against the Dissidents, which we have already taken notice of, particularly those of 1717, 1723, 1736, and 1764, were revived and confirmed.

Some time before this, a strong memorial was delivered, at the motion of the Bishop of *Wilna*, to Prince *Repnin*, the *Russian* ambassador, upon the subject of the *Russian* troops that had entered Poland; and to insist upon their immediate departure out of that kingdom. This memorial produced no manner of effect, and seemed to be

very

very little attended to ; on the contrary it was said, that orders were given to quarter some of those troops on the estates of the Bishop of *Wilna* and others, who were most remarkable for their violence in the proceedings against the Dissidents.

The last day of its sitting, *Nov. 29*, the diet seemed to have recovered greatly from that heat and violence with which it was so greatly agitated. The affair of the Dissidents was again brought under consideration, on which they sat seventeen hours, and came to the following resolution. " We have received, with all possible consideration, the declarations which the ambassador of her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias*, the Prince *de Repnin* ; the minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of *Prussia*, *M. Benoit* ; the *English* minister, *Mr Wroughton* ; and the *Danish* minister, *M. de St Safforin*, have presented, in writing, on the part of their respective sovereigns, in favour of the *Greeks* and dissidents in the kingdom of *Poland*, and great duchy of *Lithuania*. We assure those ministers that we will fully maintain the said dissidents in all the rights and prerogatives to which they are entitled by the laws of their country, particularly by the constitution of the year 1717, &c. and by treaties. As to the griefs of the Dissidents in respect to the exercise of their religion, the college of the Most Reverend Archbishops and Bishops, under the direction of the Prince Primate, will endeavour to remove those difficulties in a manner conformable to justice and neighbourly love. The regulation drawn on this subject shall be inserted in the acts of the metrique, and from thence communicated to all those who shall require it. We charge the chancellors of the two nations to report this resolution to the ambassadors and ministers above mentioned."

The same day the episcopal college signed nine articles, which were deposited among the archives, in favour of the *Greeks* and Protestants. By these, the Dissidents are allowed the free exercise of their worship, in all the places where they have been allowed by the laws to have churches ; they may repair these churches, or rebuild them ; but they are not to enlarge their extent ; they are to be allowed burying places, but the funerals must be performed without any ceremonies, except what are permitted by law. Where they have no church-

es, they may have divine service in their own houses ; and the *Greek* priests may baptize, marry, and bury, provided they pay the established clergy their legal fees, &c.

A This regulation was signed by all the prelates except the Bishop of *Wilna*, who refused to do it, and the Bishops of *Ermoland* and *Samogitia*, who were not present at that assembly. It is far from being probable that the mediating powers, who claimed and expected much greater, will be at all satisfied with these concessions ; nor is it well to be conceived, considering the vicinity and power of two of them, if they persist in their solicitations, how the *Poles* can withstand them.

C The situation of the king of *Poland*, upon this occasion, is truly pitiable ; blessed as he is with a great and enlarged mind, with extensive parts, and a liberal education, there is little doubt that he is in himself an enemy to persecution, and would wish, without any foreign application, to be able to redress those grievances which, through his circumscribed power, and the prejudices of his country, he is at present restrained from attempting. It must add to his sensibility, that, upon this occasion, he is obliged to differ with those powers whom he is under the greatest obligations to, who had a considerable share in procuring him his crown, and with one of whom he has had a personal acquaintance and friendship. His answer to the minister of *Russia* is remarkable. " I have not forgotten, says his majesty, the obligations I am under to the Empress of *Russia*, among the means which God Almighty made use of to raise me to the throne ; but when I came to it, I promised the exact observation of my religion throughout my kingdom. If I were weak enough to abandon it, my life and my throne would be exposed to the just resentment of my subjects. I am threatened with forcible means to oblige me to do what is asked of me, which would reduce me to an extremity equally unhappy. I perceive danger in whatever resolution I may take ; but I had rather be exposed to such as my duty and honour induce me to make choice of ; and from this time I join with my country in defence of our holy religion." A sentiment arising, it is to be hoped, rather from the necessity of his situation, than from principles favourable to persecution.

Letter from Mr WILKES to Earl T——E.

October 5, 1762. (See Vol. xxxii. p. 500. and Vol. xxxiii. p. 246.)

My Lord, Red Lion at Bagshot,
Tuesday, Ten at Night.

I HAD the honour of transmitting to your lordship copies of seven letters which passed between Lord —— and me. As the affair is now over, I enclose an original letter of Col. B—y's, with a copy of mine previous to it, which fixed the particulars of our meeting, and therefore remained a secret, very sacredly kept by the four persons concerned.

I came here at three this afternoon, and about five I was told that Lord —— and Col. B—y were in the house. His Lordship had been here at one, and was gone again, leaving a message, however, that he would soon return. I had continued in the room where I was at my first coming, for fear of raising any suspicion. I sent a compliment to Col. B—y, and that I wish'd to see him. He was so obliging to come to me directly. I told him that I supposed we were to sup together with ——, whom I was ready to attend, as became a private gentleman, and that he, and Mr H—, as our seconds, would settle the business of the next morning, according to my letter to him from *Winchester*, and his answer. B— said that his —— desired to finish the business immediately. I replied, that the appointment was to sup together that evening, and to fight in the morning; that in consequence of such an arrangement I had, like an idle man of pleasure, put off some business of real importance, which I meant to settle before I went to bed. I added, that I was come from M— Abbey, where the jovial *Monks of St Francis* had kept me up till four in the morning, that the world would therefore conclude that I was drunk, & form no favourable opinion of his —— from a duel at such a time, that it more became us both to take a cool hour of the next morning, as early a one as was agreeable to —— —. B— said, that he had undertaken to bring us together, and, as we were now both at *Bagshot*, he would leave us to settle our own business. He then asked me, if I would go with him to —— —. I said I would any moment he pleased. We went directly with my agent Mr H.

I found —— — in an agony of passion. He said that I had injured, that I had insulted him, that he was

not used to be injured or insulted: What did I mean? Did I, or did I not, write the *North Briton of August the 21st*, which affronted his honour? He would know; he insisted on a direct answer: Here were his pistols. I replied, that he would soon use them, that I desired to know by what right his —— catechised me about a paper which did not bear my name; that I should never resolve him that question, till he made out the right of putting it; and that if I could have entertained any other idea, I was too well bred to have given his —— and Col. B— the trouble of coming to *Bagshot*. I observed, that I was a private *English* gentleman, perfectly free and independant, which I hold to be a character of the highest dignity; that I obeyed with pleasure a gracious sovereign, but would never submit to the arbitrary dictates of a fellow subject; a L— S— of his H—; my superior, indeed, in rank, fortune, and abilities, but my equal only in honour, courage, and liberty. —— then asked me, if I would fight him that evening. I said, that I preferred the next morning, as it had been settled before, and gave my reasons. His —— replied, that he insisted on finishing the affair immediately. I told him that I should very soon be ready, that I did not mean to quit him, but would absolutely first settle some important business relative to the education of an only daughter, whom I tenderly loved, that it would take up a very little time, and I would immediately after decide the affair in any way he chose, for I had brought both sword and pistols. I rung the bell for pen, ink, and paper, desiring his —— to conceal his pistols, that they might not be seen by the waiter. He soon after became half frantic, and made use of a thousand indecent expressions, that I should be *damned*, *hanged*, &c. I said, that I was not to be frighted, nor in the least affected by such violence; that God had given me a firmness and spirit equal to his ——'s, or any man's; that cool courage should always mark me; and that it would be seen how well bottomed I was.

After the waiter had brought pen, ink, and paper, I proposed that the door of the room might be locked, and not opened, till our business was decided. —— — on this proposition became quite outrageous, de-

clare

clared that this was mere *butchery*, and that I was a wretch who sought his life. I reminded him, that I came there on a point of honour, to give his ——— satisfaction; that I mentioned the circumstance of locking the door, only to prevent all possibility of interruption, and that I would in every circumstance be governed, not by the turbulence of the most violent temper I had ever seen, but by the calm determinations of our two seconds; to whom I implicitly submitted. ——— then asked me if I would deny the paper. I answered, that I neither would own, nor deny it; if I survived, I would afterwards declare, but not before. Soon after he grew a little cooler, and in a soothing tone of voice said, I have never, I believe, offended Mr *Wilkes*, why has he attack'd me? he must be sorry to see me unhappy. I asked, upon what grounds his ——— imputed the paper to me; that Mr *Wilkes* would justify any paper to which he had put his name, and would equally assert the privilege of not giving any answer whatever about a paper to which he had not; that this was my undoubted right, which I was ready to seal with my blood. He then said he admired me exceedingly, really loved me, but I was an unaccountable animal—such parts! but would I kill him, who had never offended me? &c. &c. &c.

We had after this a good deal of conversation about the *Bucks* militia, and the day his ——— came to see us on *Wycombe Heath*, before I was Colonel. He soon after flamed out again, and said to me, You are a murderer, you want to kill me, but I am sure that I shall kill you, I know I shall, *by God*. If you will fight, if you will kill me, I hope you will be *hanged*, I know you will. B— and H— were shocked. I asked, if I was first to be killed and afterwards hanged, that I knew his ——— fought me with ——— P—n in his pocket, and I fought him with a halter about my neck; that I would fight him for all that, and, if he fell, I should not tarry here a moment for the tender mercies of such a m—y, but would directly proceed to the next stage, where my valet-de chambre waited for me, and from thence I would make the best of my way to *France*, as men of honour were sure of protection in that kingdom. He seemed much affected by this. He then told me that I was an unbeliever, and

wished to be killed. I could not help smiling at this, and observed, that we did not meet at *Bagshot* to settle articles of faith, but points of honour; that indeed I had no fear of dying, but I enjoyed life as much as any man in it; that I was as little subject to be gloomy, or even peevish, as any *Englishman* whatever; that I valued life, and the fair enjoyments of it so much, I would never quit it by my own consent, except on a call of honour.

I then wrote a letter to your lordship respecting the education of Miss *Wilkes*, and gave you my poor thanks for the steady friendship with which you have so many years honoured me. Col. B— took the care of the letter, and I have since desired him to send it to *Stowe*, for the sentiments of the heart at such a moment are beyond all politics, and indeed every thing else, but such virtue as Lord *Temple's*.

When I had sealed my letter, I told ——— that I was entirely at his service, and I again desired that we might decide the affair in the room, because there could not be a possibility of interruption; but he was quite inexorable. He then asked me, how many times we should fire? I said, that I left it to his choice: I had bro't a flask of powder, and a bag of bullets. Our seconds then charged the pistols which my ——— had brought. They were large horse-pistols. It was that we should fire at the word of command, to be given by one of our seconds. They tossed up, and it fell to my agent to give the word. We then left the inn, and walked to a garden at some distance from the house. It was near seven, and the sun shone very bright. We stood about eight yards distant, and agreed not to turn round before we fired, but to continue facing each other. H— gave the word. Both our fires were in very exact time, but neither took effect. I walked up immediately to ———, and told him that now I avowed the paper. His ——— paid me the highest encomiums on my courage, and said he would declare every where that I was the noblest fellow God had ever made. He then desired that we might now be good friends, and retire to the inn to drink a bottle of claret together, which we did with great good humour, and much laugh. ——— afterwards went to *Windzor*, B— and H— to *Winchester*, and I continue here till to morrow morning, waiting

waiting the return of my valet-de-chambre, to whom I have sent a messenger. B— told me that he was grieved for ——— passion, and admired my courage and coolness, beyond his farthest idea; that was his expression.

I have a million of other particulars to relate, but I blush already at the length of this letter. Your lordship will soon see Col. B—, and I hope, in a very few days, to pay my devoirs at *Stowe*. I intend to be at *Aylesbury* quarter-sessions by *Thursday* dinner.

My most respectful compliments always attend Lady Temple.

I am, my Lord, &c. J. WILKES.

Copy of a Letter sent by the Hon. Mr Horace Walpole, to Wm Langley, Esq; Mayor of Lynn, Norfolk.

S I R,

THE declining state of my health, and a wish of retiring from all public business, have, for some time, made me think of not offering my service again to the town of *Lynn*, as one of their representatives in parliament. I was even on the point, above eighteen months ago, of obtaining to have my seat vacated, by one of those temporary places, often bestowed for that purpose; but I thought it more respectful, and more consonant to the great and singular obligations I have to the corporation and town of *Lynn*, to wait till I had executed their commands, to the last hour of the commission they had voluntarily intrusted to me.

Till then, Sir, I did not think of making this declaration; but hearing that dissatisfaction and dissensions have arisen amongst you (of which I am so happy as to have been in no shape the cause) that a warm contest is expected, and dreading to see in the uncorrupted town of *Lynn* what has spread too fatally in other places, and what, I fear, will end in the ruin of this constitution and country, I think it my duty, by an early declaration, to endeavour to preserve the integrity and peace of so great, so respectable, and so unblemished a borough.

My father was re-chosen by the free voice of *Lynn*, when imprisoned and expelled by an arbitrary court and prostitute parliament; and from affection to his name, not from the smallest merit in me, they unanimously demanded me for their member, while I was sitting for *Castle Rising*. Grati-

tude exacts what in any other light might seem vain-glorious in me to say, but it is to the lasting honour of the town of *Lynn* I declare, that I have represented them in two parliaments without offering or being asked for the smallest gratification by any one of my constituents. May I be permitted, Sir, to flatter myself they are persuaded their otherwise unworthy representative has not disgraced so free and unbiassed a choice.

I have sat above five and twenty years in parliament; and allow me to say, Sir, as I am, in a manner, giving up my account to my constituents, that my conduct in parliament has been as pure as my manner of coming thither. No man who is, or has been minister, can say that I have ever asked or received a personal favour. My votes have neither been dictated by favour nor influence, but by the principles on which the Revolution was founded, the principles by which we enjoy the establishment of the present Royal Family, the principles to which the town of *Lynn* has ever adhered, and by which my father commenced and closed his venerable life. The best and only honours I desire, would be to find that my conduct has been acceptable and satisfactory to my constituents.

From your kindness, Sir, I must intreat to have this notification made in the most respectful and grateful manner to the corporation and town of *Lynn*. Nothing can exceed the obligation I have to them, but my sensibility to their favours. And be assured, Sir, that no terms can outgo the esteem I have for so upright and untainted a borough, or the affection I feel for all their goodness to my family and to me. My trifling services will be overpaid, if they graciously accept my intention of promoting their union, and preserving their virtue; and though I may be forgotten, I never shall or can forget the obligations they have conferred on,

Sir, their and your
Most devoted humble servant;
HORACE WALPOLE.

Arlington-street, March 13, 1767.

The Natural History of GREENLAND.

From page 210.

GREENLAND is, in many places, covered with ice and snow all the year, and in the mildest parts of it, the snow lies sometimes from *August* to *June*. The effects, therefore, of the

the cold in winter are astonishing, and in summer, though the days are hot, the nights are generally frosty. The most piercing cold generally sets in about the beginning of *February*, when the rocks are frequently cleft by it, and the sea reeks like a stove; the water freezes over the fire when first put on; beds are sometimes frozen to their bedsteads; the upper eider-down beds have been known to freeze an inch thick from the breath; beef is so frozen in the barrels as to be, as it were, all of one piece with the wood, and even brandy and spirits thicken in the bottles like congealed oil. At such times as these the *Greenlanders* are almost starved with hunger, for the cold confines them to their huts, and their huts are not always supplied for a long and severe frost. In the hottest days of summer the sun coagulates the water that remains in the hollows of the rocks into a fine white salt, and the pitch will melt upon the ships sides, yet the chill of the evening hastens the *Europeans* into their fur garments, and they are sometimes cold enough in them double. The fog is very remarkable at these times, for seldom a day passes, from *April* to *August*, without its rising from the water, so thick, that you can hardly see a ship's length round you, yet on the tops of the hills and high lands the air is clear, and perfectly serene. It has been observed that the weather in *Greenland* is just the reverse of that in *Europe*; when the winters are severe here, they are mild there, and *vice versa*. That of 1763, which was remarkably cold all over *Europe*, was so mild there, that it is often colder in summer.

Storms are frequent in autumn, and often so violent that the houses quiver and crack, the tents and little boats are whirled into the air, and the waters of the sea are scattered over the land like snow dust; but thunder is seldom or never heard in *Greenland*, or is not to be distinguished from the cracking of the ice, or rending of the rocks; neither are the inhabitants terrified by earthquakes, or burning mountains, though in *Iceland* mount *Hecla* is famous.

In the northernmost parts of *Greenland* the sun never sets in the summer, yet he does not shine with such lustre at night as at noon, but loses his splendor, and shines like a very bright moon, which one may look at without being dazzled; on the other hand

at *Disko-Creek*, his face is never seen from *Nov. 30*, to *Jan. 12*, and farther North his absence is still much longer, yet the nights are never quite dark in *Greenland*; for the splendor of the moon and stars, that never set in the depth of winter, yield so bright a repercussion from the snow and ice, that one may see to read a middling print at all times, and, when aided by the *aurora borealis**, the want of light is scarce an inconvenience.

Greenland is no where celebrated for its fertility; the valleys, for the most part, have no other verdure than moss, and moer-grass, and the mountains are, in general, covered with ice and snow. The little spots near the *Greenland* houses and encampments, though, like the rest, naturally barren, yet by many years cultivation, manured with the blood and fat of seals and other animals, produce a variety of plants and herbs, that, were their virtues known, might be of use in the cure of those distempers, to which, by their situation, the natives are most subject; and this observation seems confirmed by the great quantities of scurvy-grass that every where spring up in the crevices of the rocks, about the nests of fowls, in the warm inclosures, and in all cultivated places, the scurvy, for which this plant is a specific, being the distemper most prevalent among the inhabitants. Corn they have none; small sallad, radishes, leeks, cole, and turneps, are raised by the *Europeans* in their gardens; but apples, pears, or other fruits, except such as grow on barren heaths in *Europe*, are never to be raised in this inhospitable climate. Crow-berries, juniper berries, wortle berries, cranberries, are their only delicacies. No tree of any magnitude is to be seen throughout the country, but various shrubs, and trees shrunk into shrubs, are every where dispersed about the hill-sides. Nature, however, seems to have supplied that defect, by a wonderful contrivance, for which human wisdom is yet at a loss to account; for at certain seasons of the year the shores are covered with quantities of

* M. Crantz remarks upon this phenomenon, that it never takes its rise in the North in *Greenland*, but always in the East, or South-East, contrary to what is seen in *Europe*; that the only consequences of its appearance, are, mild weather, when it is pale and motionless; and stormy weather when red and rapid.

timber brought thither by the tides from remote countries, of which no man can yet, with certainty, determine the precise name. From the course of the currents M. Crantz thinks part of it may come from *America*, and part of it from the *Riphean* mountains that divide *Siberia* from *Russia*.

The tide runs from North to South, changes regularly at *Litchenfel* every six hours, rises about three fathom in the South, two at *Litchenfel*, and one at *Disko*, and farther North not above a foot. The variation of the needle is about two points and a half West, but in the upper end of *Buffin's Bay* it is said to vary 5 points, or 56 degrees, the greatest variation that has been observed any where.

Greenland is far from being so well watered as the hilly countries in warmer climates; and the springs in general have been observed to rise and fall with the moon, and in proportion to the high and low tides. In the winter, in particular, fountains have been observed to rise at spring-tides, and to disappear when the tides resume their ordinary course; in the summer, the mountains being covered with perpetual ice and snow, afford the springs but a scanty supply; and in the winter, the waters being wholly locked up, men and beasts would perish with thirst were it not for the filterings of the snow.

The stones, earths, metals, and minerals of this country have nothing particular to recommend them. The asbestos, or stone-flax, is found in plenty; some crystals, garnets, and beautiful pebbles; iron ore is found, but lime stone, wood, and coal, are wanting to manufacture it, copper and lead are likewise found, but no profit is likely to accrue from these discoveries.

Of the various vegetable productions of the sea, M. Crantz mentions the *tang*, or sea grass, as most useful; very little of the coral tree is to be found in the *Greenland* seas, and no amber, or any other valuable exuvia, on the shores.

Of land animals hares and rein-deer are most in plenty. The latter, however, are now more rare than formerly, and are seldom caught but with great labour, and constant watching; foxes and bears are also natives of this country, and, in their turns, serve both for food and cloathing. Dogs are the

only domestic animals the *Greenlanders* are acquainted with, and of them they make an uncommon use. On visiting days they harness perhaps ten of them in a sledge, and drive in state to the place of meeting: On other occasions these dogs draw home their seals, hunt their game, and, after all their labour, in times of scarcity, serve them for food; to the same uses the dogs in *Siberia* are applied by the savage natives, who, in many other respects, resemble the *Greenlanders* in their customs, though some traces of superior sagacity may be discerned in the *Siberians*, whose dogs are proportionably more docile, as their masters are more capable of instructing them.

The *Greenland* foxes bear no proportion in value to the *Siberian* foxes, the fur of the latter bearing a price equal to the richest ermine. White bears are likewise common to both countries, and, by the relation of travellers, are in every respect the same.

In their grand huntings the *Greenlanders* seem to copy the *Siberian* manner, though the latter having the use of horses, have a great advantage of the former. Both assemble in troops, and both, with the most horrible noises, endeavour to alarm the animals that are the immediate objects of their pursuit; and both, when they are roused, pursue them with hideous cries, till they force them through passes where they are easily shot, or into enclosures where they are readily entrapt.

The missionaries have endeavoured to introduce sheep and cows into *Greenland*; from the sheep they bred a few, but the cows could not be preserved through the winter. Goats, however, one would think, might be propagated there, being the hardiest of all the grazing tribe.

Land-fowls are proportionably few as the beasts; neither can be numerous where subsistence is scarce. The *Norway* ripen, or *Switzerland* snow hen, is the only eatable land fowl that *Greenland* produces. These are grey in summer, and white in winter; probably, as M. Crantz observes, by the favour of Providence for their preservation; for, as they are eagerly hunted after by the birds of prey, this change of colour is bestowed, that in the summer they may screen themselves by resembling the rocks, and, in the winter, by appearing like the

the snow. They are, however, very silly birds, and easily caught; they are bare-footed, and, when pursued by land, can take refuge in the water; when caught alive, no art can tame them, and they seldom survive their captivity four and twenty hours.

Among the birds of prey the great dark brown eagle, the grey and spotted falcon, and the white owl, are most numerous. The eagle preys by land and sea, and, when in want of other food, will seize seals, and carry them to their young. Ravens, too, are frequent near the habitations of the *Greenlanders*, and are often eaten when other provisions fail.

Some insects abound in the summer time, but, as their continuance is but short, the inconvenience that attends their appearance is hardly worth remarking.

No venomous vermin are ever found in *Greenland*, except small spiders; nor are there any fleas, even upon their dogs. M. Crantz says, that an *European* dog that was full of fleas when he embarked, was quite deserted by them before he was landed in *Greenland*.

Destitute, however, as the land is of living creatures, the myriads in the sea make up the deficiency. Of the winged tribe that float upon the ocean, the *eider-fowls* are the most curious and profitable. The down which they produce is circulated through all *Europe*. The best is found in their nests, where the parent bird plucks it from her body to soften and keep warm the bed of her tender young. There are two sorts of eider-fowl. The hen of the common sort has yellowish feathers, bordered with black. The cock is black beneath, and white above, has a violet-coloured head, and white neck: The rarer sort is distinguished by a protuberance like a comb between the nostrils, and the hen is of a browner colour. Both are larger than a common duck, and in winter are seen in great flocks.

The *Sharf* is a species of *Stork*, and so voracious as to pursue his prey to the depth of twenty or thirty fathom.

It would swell this article to an unusual length to enumerate all the fowl peculiar to this climate. M. Crantz has divided them into three classes; the duck, the willock, and the seamew; to which he should have added a fourth, the hawk; the first

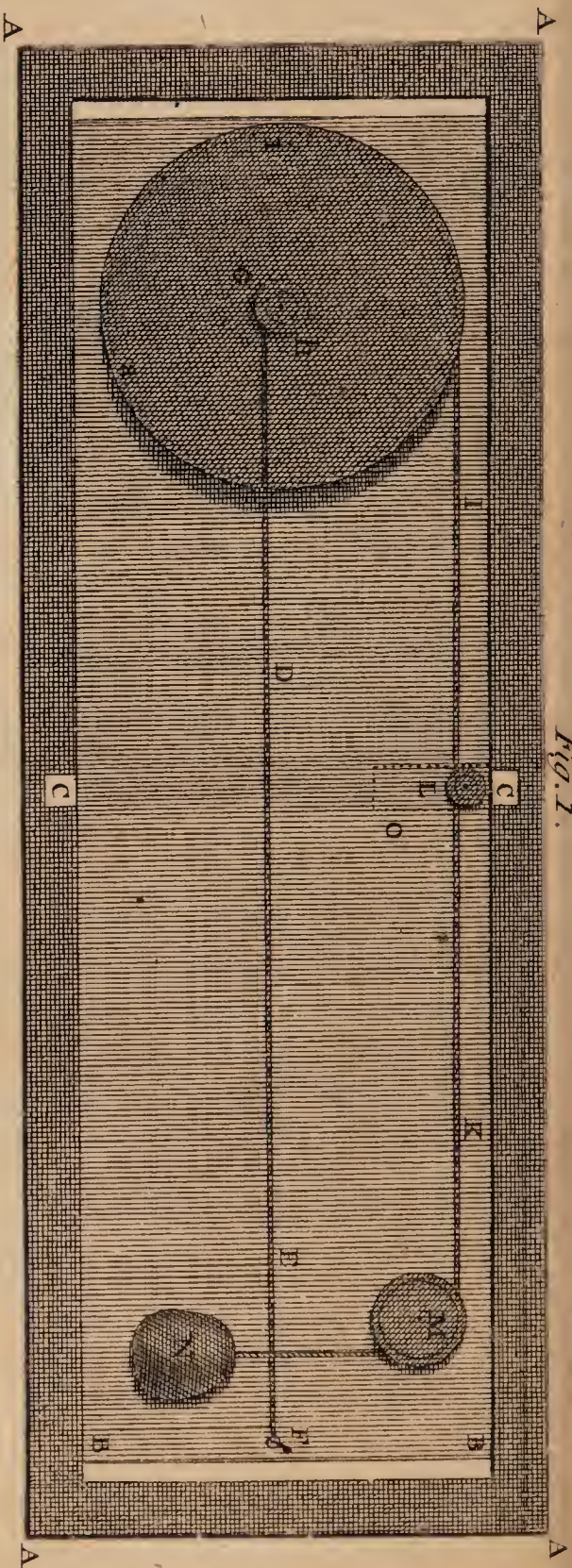
with broad bills, and moderate long wings; the second with short wings, and round pointed bills; the third with long bills and long wings; and the fourth with hooked bills; of all these classes M. Crantz says he has himself seen an astonishing variety; and Providence has so ordered it for the increase of their species, that many kinds hatch their young in this cold climate in eight days.

As to fish, M. Crantz observes that the North is the proper rendezvous for them both to breed and to fatten; we therefore, says he, find the richest fishing, and the fattest fish, in the Northern parts, as by *Iceland*, *Lapland*, *Norway*, and the *Orkneys*. It is amazing to hear the sums that the herring fishery alone brings into *Holland*, and still more so to read the accounts that are published of the stock fish, and other fisheries of *Norway*; but, what is still more wonderful, the numbers taken for man's use are but like a rivulet to the sea, in comparison to what are devoured by the tyrants of the ocean. Dr *Niels Horrobow*, in his natural history of *Iceland*, reports, that 600 living cod were found in one whale's belly that was stranded in pursuit of prey; and that some whales take in herrings by barrels full. If any were, indeed, to study ichthyology, or the science of fish, they must reside some years, perhaps their whole lives, on the shores of the North; there they might attain the knowledge of them fundamentally; their nature, properties, food, emigrations, and instincts.

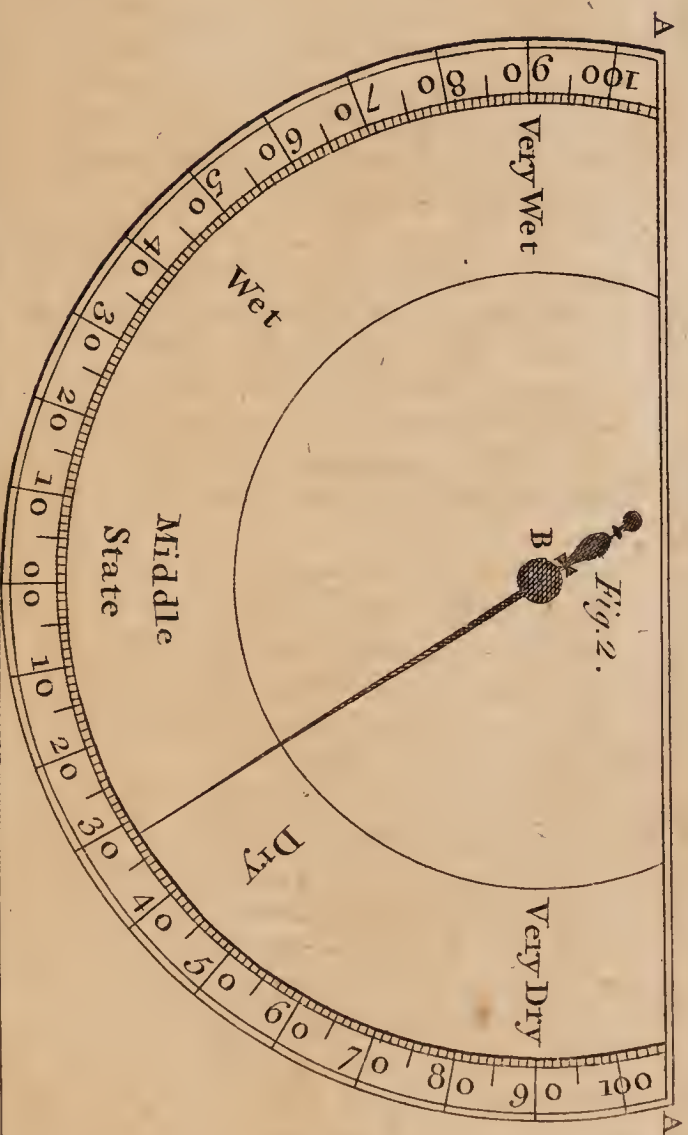
This would be a spacious field for an inquisitive mind to survey the inhabitants of the vast ocean, from the minutest insect scarce perceptible to the eye, to the monstrous whale, together with the *seemingly fabulous* great sea monsters, and the equally inconceivable zoophytes, or half animal half vegetable sea-productions.

Among the *seemingly fabulous* sea-monsters, M. Crantz enumerates the sea dragon of *Paul Egede*, which was seen in the latitude of 64 deg. North, on the 6th of *July* 1734, when it reared itself so high above the water, that its head over-topp'd the main-sail of the ship in which M. *Egede* was aboard. It had a long pointed nose, out of which it spouted like a whale. Instead of fins it had great broad flaps, like wings; its body seemed to be grown over with shell work, and its skin very rugged and uneven; it was shaped

Fig. 1.



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shaped like a serpent behind, and, when it dived into the water again, it plunged itself backwards, and raised its tail above the water a whole ship-length from its body. Our eye could rate the measure of its body to be no less than the bulk of our ship in thickness, and in length three or four times as long."

This partly agrees with what persons of credit have related of the great sea-serpent seen sometimes in the *Norway* seas, and is much more credible than the relation of Bp *Pontopiddon*, of the *Kraken*, which, that prelate says, he has been told, has a body that covers a square of a mile or two, and whose antenæ appear above the water like little masts, and rise and disappear in a short space of time, to the great astonishment of the beholders. Those who delight in wonderful relations, will find a fund of entertainment in this part of M. *Crantz's* book, which, so far as it relates to the description and natural history of *Greenland*, is a most valuable and well-written work.

The Description of a new HYGROMETER *invented by Mr FERGUSON, F.R.S.**

IN this machine, A A A A, *Fig. 1.* is a frame of wainscot, or mahogany, grooved in the innermost edges of the two longest sides, for holding a pannel B B B B of white deal board, without pinching it. The pannel is about the thickness of a crown-piece, and 15 inches in length cross wise to the grain of the wood. The middle part projects outward from the upper and lower edges, at C and C, where it is fastened into the frame by two screws, to keep the middle part always in the same place, whilst the rest of the pannel expands by moist air towards the ends of the frame, and contracts towards the middle when the air is dry. F, is a pin fixt into the pannel near one of its ends, on which the large pulley H turns, and also the small pulley G, which is fixed to h. One end of a small flexible cord, D E, is fastened to the pin F, and the other end goes round the pulley G, and is fixed into the bottom of its groove, as at b. One end of another small cord, I K, is fixed into the bottom of the groove of the large pulley h, as at a, from which it goes

round the part at h; and in its way thence to M, it goes round a small pulley, L, in which an axis is fixt, and turns in the piece O, which lies above the pulley, and is screwed to the upper side of the frame at C. This cord goes over the pulley M, (which turns on a round pin fixt into the pannel) and has a flattish weight N hung to it.—The pulleys G and L are of equal diameters in their grooves, which is only equal to a tenth part of the diameter of the large pulley in h its groove. The pulley M may be of any convenient size.

Now it is plain that as much as the pannel expands between F and G, so much will the pulley G be removed farther from the pin; and just so much will the cord D E turn the pulley G backward; and any point in the groove of the pulley h ten times as much, because it is ten times the diameter of G in the groove; and this motion will cause the cord I K to turn the pulley L (and draw up the weight N) ten times as much as the pulley G is turned. So that if the pannel expands the tenth part of an inch, by moist air, the pulley L will be turned quite round, and half round if the pannel expands but a twentieth part of an inch. As the air grows dry, the pannel contracts, and the weight M descends and turns all the pulleys the contrary way.

The back of the plate A A, *Fig. 2,* is screwed to the other side of the frame, *Fig. 1,* so as the strait edge of the plate may be even with the uppermost side of the frame, and the center B, *Fig. 2,* may be directly over the center of the pulley L, *Fig. 1,* on whose axis the index B C, *Fig. 2,* is fixed; and as the pulley L is turned by the cord I K, the index will be moved on the plate, and shew the degrees of moisture or dryness of the air.

If the expansion and contraction of the pannel be so great as to move the index beyond the limits of the degrees on the plate, this may be remedied by putting a larger pulley at L.—But if not great enough, in very wet or very dry weather, to move the index through all the degrees on the plate, the pulley L must be made less in diameter accordingly.

N.B. In three or four years at most, a new pannel should be put into the frame; because when the old one has been so long exposed to the air, it will almost cease to be affected thereby,

* Inserted at the request of several of our correspondents.

by ; and, therefore, a large thick piece of deal should be kept in reserve for that purpose, and about the thickness of a card always planed off that side from which the new pannel is to be taken.

At G and M there must be small knots of some hard wood glued on the back of the pannel below the graduated plate, to make a proper thickness for holding the wires upright and fast on which the pulleys G and M do turn, for otherwise the wires would soon loosen in the pannel.

Mr URBAN,

AS a celebrated exile has been pleased to exhibit a most hideous caricatura of a Great Man, in a letter addressed to the Duke of —, and inserted in your last Magazine, *p.* 246, it may not perhaps at this juncture be improper to see how that illustrious person has been represented, at different periods of time, by the same hand ; after reading of which, people may possibly be of opinion that Mr *Wilkes* has turned the edge of his own weapons against himself. Hear Mr *Wilkes*'s own words, *July* 24, 1762. " Merit alone brought Mr *Pitt* into the ministry ; merit alone kept him there. He was determined to come into no ministerial jobs : He spoke his mind freely on every occasion ; when convinced, he was always ready to change his opinion, and alter his measures ; but had the impudence to expect conviction before he did it. He never was afraid to bring the voice of the people to the ear of the sovereign. He was always ready and forward to lay his own measures before the public. He was of such unshaken secrecy that, during the whole course of his ministry, he gave no opportunity to the most willing of discovering our designs to the enemy. He was of such unbounded ambition that he raised the honour of the *English* name to a much greater height than any of his predecessors. He was so extravagantly opposite to the measures usually adopted on such occasions, that he foolishly resolved not to give up in treaty what we had gained in war. He was so jealous of his ministerial reputation, and so envious of those who should succeed him, that, in order to prevent their doing of any thing, he left little or nothing for them to do.

Jan. 1, 1763.] Mr *Pitt* was for many years the admiration of all his fellow-

citizens : on a sudden the wicked arts and false suggestions of a few malevolent & envious men, for a short time obscured his fame, and eclipsed his glory ; but his conduct was the same ; modesty, calm sense, and dignity attended him. Mr *Pitt* has generosity and spirit ; is abstemious, temperate, and regular ; and, by the most manly sense, and fine sallies of a sportive imagination, can charm the whole day, and, as the *Greek* said, his entertainments please the day after they are given."

Hogarth has put Mr *Pitt* upon stilts, and made the people look up to him ; which, after all this insipid ridicule, they will continue to do, as a kind of tutelar deity, from whom they expect that security and those blessings they despair of from others.

This is the fair side of the medal ; let us now examine the reverse, as given by the same Mr *Wilkes* in his letter lately published.

I shall begin with the most heinous charge ; the dreadful crime that has converted the modest, benevolent, firm, generous, public-spirited, disinterested Mr *Pitt*, into the selfish, abject, flinty, marble-hearted, proud, arrogant, and ambitious Lord C—m.

Mr *Pitt* did most undoubtedly refuse to support Mr *Wilkes*'s cause in the House of Commons, and reproached him as a blasphemer of his God, and a reviler of his king ; but there was no sort of inconsistency in this behaviour. Mr *Pitt*, as a friend to the liberty of the subject, supported Mr *Wilkes* in the affair of the general warrants, &c. &c. and as long as his cause was good, gave him his countenance and protection. But when that unfortunate man had been convicted of a very indecent publication ; which made sport of all religion as well as modesty, it became impossible for a person of Mr *Pitt*'s character, virtue, dignity, and blushing honour, to undertake his defence : He was obliged to leave him to the laws of his country, and to express a very proper indignation at those parts of Mr *Wilkes*'s conduct that were so universally condemned. The work itself but too clearly proved the blasphemy.

Mr *Wilkes*'s next charge is something more serious : He asserts that Mr *Pitt* never appeared in earnest about any question of liberty ; that it was owing to him that nothing was done with regard

gard to general warrants, and the seizure of papers.

Mr *Pitt*'s whole life gives the strongest and clearest contradiction to the first part of the charge; the second is as easily refuted.

Mr *Pitt* was carried down to the House of Commons upon that great and important debate, with the manifest danger of his life, being then extremely ill. He spoke against those warrants with great zeal and earnestness, as well as ability; but there are assemblies where the strongest arguments will not always prevail. How then can it be affirmed that it was owing to Mr *Pitt* that nothing was done in that affair? Could he turn a minority into a majority? No one but a minister can work such miracles.

Will any person who is not in earnest, venture his life in a cause to which he is indifferent?

The letter asserts also that Lord C— is now the abject crouching deputy of Lord B—, who he declared in parliament wanted wisdom, and held principles incompatible with freedom. The world knows nothing of this abject, crouching, deputed minister, but from Mr *Wilkes*'s single affirmation, but we all know that his majesty has been pleased to call Lord C— again to the ministry: If Lord B— supports him in it, he gives the noblest proof of generosity and greatness of soul, and has revenged himself in the finest manner upon Lord C— for those expressions, and affords the strongest proof that he does not want wisdom, or hold principles incompatible with freedom. What greater proof of wisdom can he give, than in supporting that person who is the most capable of doing good to his country, and has upon all occasions approved himself the most zealous protector of its liberties?

Mr *Wilkes* has now done with Lord C—, leaving him to the poor consolation of a place, a peerage, and a pension, for which, he says, he has sold the confidence of a great nation. Mr *Wilkes* is a great jester, in this place he cannot possibly be serious; for as to the pension, I think I cannot explain it better to my countrymen than in Mr *Wilkes*'s own words, *Aug. 12, 1762.*

“ I must, in compliance with a few vulgar writers, call the inadequate reward given to Mr *Pitt*, for as great services as ever were performed by a subject, a pension, although the grant

is not during pleasure, and therefore cannot create any undue, unconstitutional influence. In the same light we are to consider the Duke of Cumberland's and Marlborough's, Prince Ferdinand's, and Admiral Hawke's, Mr Onslow's, &c. &c. &c. I was going to call it the king's gold box; for Mr *Pitt* having before received the most obliging marks of regard from the public, the testimony of his sovereign only remained wanting.”

Now as Mr *Wilkes* has so fully set forth the nature of this pension, I cannot think it will at all lessen the confidence of the nation in Lord C—. It may very possibly lessen their confidence in Mr *Wilkes*, who has contradicted himself so furiously, and perhaps destroy that idea of consistency which the gentleman boasts of in his letter to the Duke of G—, where he assures his Grace, that “ however unfashionable such a declaration may be, consistency shall never depart from his character.” The reader has the proofs before him, and will judge of it accordingly.

W. D.

Mr URBAN,

IF it be most agreeable to the wisdom of our excellent governors to admit but of one market in this large and populous country, by which the bounty upon corn is to be regulated, I humbly presume, the metropolis the most improper place in the whole kingdom for that purpose; for we frequently see that market so ordered, that corn bears little more than two-thirds the price it is sold for in more distant parts. I would therefore recommend, in a matter of such vast concern, the appointing several markets, twelve at least, some in the most populous towns in the heart of the country, and others at port-towns, surrounding the whole, from whence the prices of grain should be regularly transmitted and inserted in the *London-Gazette*; and when wheat at a medium exceeds a fixed price, the bounty to cease; and when the medium exceeds another fixed price, exportation to cease likewise. This would effectually prevent every imposition on the publick, and disappoint the iniquitous practices of the exporters, who have no bowels for the sufferings of the poor.

Another regulation I would beg leave to recommend, is, to pull down every water dressing engine in the king-

kingdom, and totally prohibit the future use of them, as the greatest nuisances; and suffer the millers to be no longer factors or dealers in corn, grain, or meal at all. And, lastly, let me strongly recommend the prohibiting the exportation of horses, and encouraging the breeding of *neat* cattle, by proportioning the number of one to the other sort, which the farmers shall use for tillage. By this very simple scheme, meat in general would soon become plenty, the poor would again resume their wonted cheerfulness, and trade and manufactures flourish.

Let me beg leave, Sir, farther to mention the bad consequences of tythes in kind, lately so justly notic'd, a salutary alteration for avoiding them for the future is a glorious event, more to be wished, I am much afraid, than expected soon to come to pass.

* * * Our Correspondent's plan for settling the bounty on corn is certainly a good one; and, for the satisfaction of our readers, we shall endeavour to shew how it would operate; for this purpose a correspondence has been established for transmitting monthly the prices of Corn from various places; and, for the readier inspection, we have reduced all to one common standard, the QUARTER as sold at the Port of London.—(See the last page of this Magazine, under *The Price of Stocks*.)

TWO LETTERS, and REMARKS, on Mr Cumming's Essay on Clock-Work.

S I R,

ACCORDING to your request, I have below pointed out some mistakes in your Essay. I am sorry to say that I am far from thinking these the only ones, but they are fundamental ones, and what I had mentioned in a letter to a friend before I received yours. I may possibly have mistaken your meaning, and wish this may be the case, for it is disagreeable to find errors in a work already given to the public.

I am, &c.

April 1766.

W. LUDLAM.

Paragraph 15 is not to be found in *Huygens, Keil*, or I believe any other writer, nor is it true, if we understand *momentum* in the sense, and estimate it in the manner laid down by *Newton*.

Paragraph 29, The sense of this is not very plain, but other parts of the book fix it sufficiently, particularly the note to paragraph 226. The whole of it is a mistake,

nor does it all follow from paragraph 15, even if the latter should be true.

Paragraph 67 is contradicted by every writer on the subject, who have all shewn that those times are in an inverse subduplicate ratio of the moving force; nor is this paragraph any consequence from the preceding.

S I R,

April 25, 1766.

I Would have acknowledged the receipt of yours before this time, had not business prevented.

I have always understood the word *momentum* to signify the quantity of power of a moving body, which is equal to the power or quantity of resistance that will just destroy all its motion; and this will be greater or less, according to the manner in which it is applied: If all at once, as in the collision of bodies, it will be in the ratio of half the chords, but, if applied gradually, as the resistance of the air destroys the motion of a pendulum, it will be as the versed sines; in this last manner I have always estimated the momentum of clock pendulums; and I imagine that the matter being thus stated, Paragraph 15 will be a consequence of *Huygens's* 8th proposition, *de descensu gravium*.

In Paragraph 66 and 67, we seem to understand the words *motive force impressed*, differently. You apply this to the whole power of gravity; I understand by it such part of the power of gravity which takes effect, which is always diminished as the time of descent; hence it appears to me that a power of gravity which acts twice as much in the very beginning of descent, will not impress a double motive force in an equal descent. I am well aware that the times of vibration of a pendulum are in the inverse subduplicate ratio of the exertion of gravity, at the very beginning of descent. Nor would the manner in which you state the matter render the conclusion I draw (*Par. 81*) less true. That I did not mean the comparative exertion of gravity, at the beginning of descent, when I say *motive force impressed* (*Par. 66, 67*) is evident from the note, in which it is said, "That all the parts that constitute the motive force, do act during the whole time of vibration."

I was not a little surprized on looking at the note to *Par. 226*, the last part of which is contradictory not only to the first (in which my meaning is fully expressed) but also to all that

that I had formerly said of momentum. I doubt not that the very frequent avocations I had from writing those essays have occasioned this error, and, possibly, more of the same nature; and I shall always reckon myself obliged to those who point them out.

I am, &c. ALEX. CUMMING.

REMARKS.

With most of the *Newtonian* writers, momentum and quantity of motion, are synonymous terms, *Keil's* first theorem, lecture 9th, is this, "In comparing the motion of bodies if the quantities of matter of the bodies in motion are equal, their momentums, or quantities of motion will be as their velocities." *Desaguliers* begins his second lecture with these words, "The momentum, or quantity of motion, &c." and all these writers agree in estimating momentum by the same rule that *Newton* does the quantity of motion*, accounting the momentum of the same body, double, triple, &c. when its velocity is double, triple, &c. However momentum is defined, if it depends any way on the velocity of the pendulum, as this velocity is different in every point of the arch described, so will the momentum; therefore when we speak of the momentum of a pendulum, its momentum at some particular point must be understood, which ought to be specified: If no point is specified, it is most natural to understand, the lowest point, where the momentum is greatest, and in this sense, I suppose paragraph 15th is to be taken; but if the momentum of the pendulum is as its velocity, (according to the rule of the *Newtonian* writers before mentioned) then paragraph 15, is neither true nor any consequence of *Huygens's* proposition 8. For the velocity of a pendulum at the lowest point is as the chord of the circular arch through which it has descended †, and not as the versed sine of that arch. This velocity is indeed equal to that which the pendulum would acquire by falling perpendicularly through that versed sine by *Huygens's* proposition 8, and hence perhaps Mr C— concluded that it was "as the versed sine," whereas the velocity acquired by falling through any height is in a subduplicate ratio of that height, and not in the direct ratio.

If the power meant in paragraph 29, is to be always applied in the direction of the tangent, and thus be intirely opposed to the pendulum, then to sustain it, this power must equal the force, by which the pendulum endeavours to descend along the circular arch. That paragraph 29 is to be

so understood is evident from the note of paragraph 31, where the powers necessary to raise the pendulum to any position are compared with the force of gravity in opposing the ascent, and are there, as well as in paragraph 29, said to be, as the versed sine of the arch through which it has been raised ‡. But it may be easily proved, that the force by which the pendulum endeavours to descend, in each point of the circle, is to its whole force (or weight) as the sine of its angular distance from the lowest point, to radius; consequently, that the force aforesaid is as the right sine of that arch, and not the versed sine. Let the line A B (in the author's first figure) cut M G in m, then if M m be divided into five equal parts, and lines drawn through the points of division parallel to M O, these lines will really divide the arch B M into five such parts as the author has attempted to do.

The error of paragraph 67 continually occurs, but it appears most glaring in paragraph 74, which asserts, that if the force of the clock wheels on the pendulum was in every point of the arch equal to that of gravity, and acted in the very same manner, (that is, if the force on the pendulum in each point of the arch was doubled) the time of one vibration would be just half as long as if gravity alone acted. And this error is here demonstrated in full form, and with as much force as many others. §

The whole of the essay on clock work depends on the paragraphs above mentioned, which are continually referred to: It is intirely argumentative; proceeding all along by the high priori road of demonstration (*See par. 222.*) without a single conjecture from experiment: The reader will easily see that what is built on the sandy foundation of such logic as these paragraphs contain, must soon fall to the ground.

There are many seeming mistakes in other parts of the work; but such an obscurity and confusion runs through the whole, that it is really hard to say whether any part of it be true or false. One absurdity is so frequent that it must be taken notice of; and that is, making a comparison in *mathematical terms*, of quantities which have no standard, natural or artificial, whereby they can be *mathemati-*

† The momentum of the pendulum, is plainly distinguished in the latter part of this note, from the powers here spoken of; both of which are said to be as the versed sines of the arch aforesaid.

§ The times of vibrations of the same pendulum are in the inverse subduplicate ratio of the force of gravity, therefore when that force is doubled, the time will be diminished in the ratio of $\sqrt{2}$ to 1 or 10 to 7 nearly, and not 2 to 1. See *Cotes de motu pendulorum* theorem iv.

* See *Newton's Principia*, def. 2d.

† See *Keil*, prop. 43, sect. 15. and *Cotes de motu pendulorum* at the end.

ally compared *. For instance, it is said, paragraph 81, that the advantages of pendulums are as their weights. By what standard shall we know when the advantage of one pendulum is just double or triple the advantage of another? If it is said, by their weight, according to the rule here given, the proposition is then identical and futile. So again paragraph 47, the advantages of long vibrations are in the duplicate ratio of the arcs described; which is demonstrated by the 12th proposition of the 5th book of *Euclid* †. The affectation of mathematical learning has produced many discoveries equally curious. In the beginning of the present century, when this kind of learning was newly come into vogue, a certain doctor demonstrated (by the 16th proposition of the 5th book of *Euclid*) that the doses of physick should be (*cæteris paribus* you may be sure) as the squares of the constitutions of the patients; and upon this principle has constructed a table of purges, just as useful as the table of momentums in paragraph 87 of this essay. See *Philosophical Transactions* No 293, or *Jones's Abridgement*, Vol. Vth, page 398.

Remarks on some passages in VOLTAIRE'S
Age of LEWIS XIV.

VOL. II. chap. 29, p. 162, What is here said of father Bourdaloue is no less applicable to our Tillotson. "In his style, more nervous than florid, and which seems to despise the tinsel ornaments of a glowing imagination, he labours rather to convince than inflame, and never amuses himself with the vain ambition of pleasing."—p. 165, "The subjects are happy in these † pieces of eloquence in proportion to the misfortunes of the persons whose praises they celebrate. It is in these as in tragedy, where the sufferings of the principal personages constitute what is chiefly interesting in the performance. The French were the only people who succeeded in this kind of eloquence."

REMARK.

This is said on occasion of the funeral oration of the bishop of Meaux on the Queen Dowager of England,

* We find that *Newton* in the very beginning of the *Principia* lays down, artificial, or if you please, arbitrary measures of all those quantities which he intends to compare, and which have not a natural measure in themselves.

† Of the same sort is paragraph 162, that the influence of oil, is in the inverse duplicate proportion of the motive force of the wheels.

‡ Funeral Orations.

widow of *Charles I.* in 1669; and of that to the memory of the dutchess of *Orleans*, her daughter, who died in the flower of her age, which melted the whole court into tears. It will however scarce be allowed to be true by any who have read bishop *Spratt's* encomium on King *Charles I.* in his sermon preached before the House of Commons, on *January 30*, and some other *English* sermons that might be mentioned.

P. 168, "I have seen no less than fourteen † translations of *Telema-*
" *chus* into *English*."

Chap. 33, p. 260, "*Pascal's* *Provin-*
" *cial Letters* may be considered as a
" model of eloquence and humour.
" The best comedies of *Moliere* have
" not more wit than the first-part of
" these letters; and the sublimity of
" the latter part of them is equal to
" any thing in *Bossuet*."

"These letters were written to
" prove, that the *Jesuits* had formed a
" design to corrupt mankind; a de-
" sign which no sect nor society ever
" had, or can have."

REMARK.

Voltaire seems guilty here of a misrepresentation. None but the supreme being can be properly said to know the intention and the heart; but the question is, Whether the principles which the *Jesuits* profess and propagate, have not a natural tendency to corrupt the morals of mankind? Their present expulsion from some of the most bigotted courts of *Europe*, seems to prove that most of the princes, even of their own communion have no better opinion of this society than *M. Pascal* had.

P. 169. "*Telemachus* had always re-
" mained without imitators."

REMARK.

This surely is a mistake. What are the travels of *Cyrus*, and the *Life of Sethos*, but imitations of *Telemachus*? If he had said "without equals," the assertion would have been true.

G " *Anne de Fèvre*, alias, *Madam Da-*
" *cier*, was born (at the *Louvre*) in
" 1651, and died in 1720. She wrote
" the *Latin* notes on *Florus in usum*
" *delphini*, and has gained immortal
" reputation by her translations of
" *Plautus*, *Terence*, and *Homer*." To
" this just character he adds, "*Laz-*
" *Motte* attacked her only with wit;

† This probably should have been editions
" the

“ she defended herself only with
“ learning.”

REMARK.

In this short sentence there are several mistakes.

1. *La Motte* did not attack her, but she attacked him.

2. She treated him with scorn and contempt, unjust, and unprovoked, and wrote in the stile and air of a pedant.

3. *La Motte* wrote like a gentleman, treated her with civility and good breeding, and defended the cause he espoused with good sense and sound reasoning.

Mr *Pope*, notwithstanding his attachment to *Homer*, has done justice to *La Motte* in his notes.

The truth is, there had been a controversy between *La Motte* and *Voltaire* about rhyme in tragedies; (in which all but *Frenchmen* will join with the former,) and this accounts for *Voltaire's* prejudice against *La Motte*. He has given other instances of it besides the above. *La Motte* deserves as an author, a much better character than this writer allows him. He was justly esteemed by the excellent archbishop *Fenelon*. His odes in particular, are written with great delicacy. The latter part of his life he had the misfortune to be blind.

FAVONIUS.

The Civil and Military Transactions in the East Indies, from the Arrival of Lord CLIVE, till the final Settlement of the Company's Affairs at Bengal, by a Peace with the Great Mogul.

WHEN Lord *Clive* arrived in the *East-Indies*, May 3, 1765, his Lordship brought full power with him from the company to act as commander in chief, president, and governor of *Bengal*. There was also an unlimited power lodged in the breasts of a select committee, which consisted of his Lordship, and four other Gentlemen, to act and determine in all things of themselves, without any dependance on the council; it was, however, recommended to them, by their instructions, to consult the council in general, as often as it could conveniently be done; but the sole power of determining, in all cases, was entirely in themselves, for so long a time as the troubles in *Bengal* continued; after which period, they were to be no longer considered as a committee, and the council, consisting of

twelve gentlemen, was to act as usual. These powers, which were looked upon as extraordinary by several gentlemen, who had long served with character in the country, occasioned great heart-burnings, which were not a little increased by several consequential steps which were soon after taken.

At the same time, however, that choice was made of so able an officer, it was undoubtedly right that his powers should be ample. The business was intricate, the scene remote, and the persons with whom he might be obliged to contend, powerful, spirited, active, and habituated to the highest exertions of authority.

The select committee being formed, immediately set to work upon the plan of reformation, and made an entire change as to the domestic disposition and administration of affairs. In a country where riches and venality are the distinguishing characteristics of the people, the custom of making rich and sumptuous presents has prevailed in all ages; and since of late years the *East India* company have become, in so great a measure, the arbiters of public and private property in that part of the world, it is not to be wondered at if their servants and officers, upon these occasions, have come in for a large share of those customary oblations. As these presents had of late been paid in large sums of ready money, and sometimes in perpetual assignments of revenue, the company probably thought they might have too great an influence on the conduct of their servants in their transactions with the natives of the country. For these or other reasons, there were covenants sent out by the company, from *England*, to be signed by all their servants, not to accept of any such presents for the future. It must be observed, that, previous to the signing of these covenants, a treaty had been concluded with the Nabob, and several large presents made, in consequence thereof, to the deputies, &c. The receiving of these presents seemed not to be affected by the covenants, the signing of which was a subsequent act, executed since the establishment of the select committee, and a special exception made at the time, that they were to have no retrospect to former affairs; but it is also to be observed, that the covenants had arrived in the country, though they were not executed, some time before the date of these

these presents. Whatever the cause was, or in whatever light matters appeared to the committee, a rigorous inquiry was set on foot, and a strict inquisition made into the manner of obtaining these presents, and several resolutions were entered into thereupon, severely reflecting on the council, as well as on the gentlemen who had received them *.

This increased the ill blood which had been occasioned by the withdrawing of power from the council, and confidence from those gentlemen, who before had the principal share in conducting the affairs of the country. It was said on one side, that luxury, corruption, and the extreme avidity for making immense fortunes in a little time, had so totally infected the company's servants in that country, that nothing less than a general reform, and an attempt effectually to eradicate those vices, could preserve the settlement from certain and immediate destruction. Fortunes, says the noble Lord at the head of the committee, of 100,000*l.* have been obtained within two years; and individuals, very young in the service, are returning home with a million and a half.

On the other side, it was said, that the gentlemen concerned had done the greatest services for the company; that the present happy situation of affairs in that country was owing to their conduct, spirit, and industry; that they could not be bound by covenants which they had not signed; that the presents which they had received were conformable to the custom of the country, and that of the company's servants in all former times; that they were accepted with the greatest honour, not having been taken till the company's business which occasioned them was finally settled; and that not a single point had been given up in the course of the negotiation, that had been originally intended to be

supported, though larger offers had been made for that purpose. They farther observed, that these objections came with a very bad grace from gentlemen who had themselves amassed princely fortunes by the very same means; besides, that the trifling salaries allowed by the company were so small, that nobody could pretend to live in that country upon them, much less could it be supposed that gentlemen would run such risks of life, health, and property, at so great a distance from home, if the company did not give them other opportunities of making their fortunes, in compensation for the smallness of their salaries.

These dissensions were still farther increased by the select committee's having sent for several Gentlemen to *Madras*, to fill up the vacancies which had happened in the council at *Calcutta*, thereby bringing strangers in, over the heads of those whose turn it was, in right of succession, to have filled such places. It does not appear what the precise motives were for this extraordinary and irregular act of power; perhaps very good reasons may be given for it: but certain it is that it caused very loud complaints to be made against the committee, and it is said, that a memorial was sent home to the court of directors in consequence of it, signed by all the junior servants, and by two of the seniors.

The powers by which the select committee acted, also underwent a severe examination; by the letter of instructions from the directors their power of acting was limited to the duration of the troubles in the country, and was then to cease and determine; now as the opposite party said, that the troubles were entirely over before the letter of instructions arrived, or the committee was formed, they urged strongly from thence that the powers under which they pretended to derive authority, never existed. The committee, entirely regardless of these charges, exerted their authority to the full extent, making little or no use of the council, whom they sometimes acquainted with transactions; but without licence to give any opinion upon them.

In the mean time, Lord Clive had gone to the army at *Eliabad*, with full powers from the select committee, to him and General Carnac, to conclude a peace with *Sujah Dowla*. The Mo-

* From the papers laid before P——t it appears, that the natives were frequently imprisoned, in order to obtain large sums for the remission of crimes which never had existence; that these who were employed in the receipt of the revenue in the provinces ceded by *Cassim Ally Cawn* constantly extorted presents for themselves; and that in defiance of the unanimous instructions of the general court; after Lord Clive's arrival, the whole council met, and resolved to obtain from the Nabob and his ministers large sums as presents, but which the natives upon their oaths declare was forced from them by threats, and paid through fear.

gul was at this time under the *English* protection. This prince, upon the death of the Mogul his father, who was murdered at *Delhi*, had taken upon himself the title of Mogul, and sought the assistance of *Sujah Dowla*, whom he constituted his vizier, to recover the throne of his ancestors. In these circumstances, when *Suja Dowla* undertook the *Bengal* expedition, he was obliged to accompany him, and came over to the *English* army soon after the battle of *Buxar*. In consequence of this measure, and of the persevering obstinacy of *Suja Dowla*, the council at *Calcutta* had entered into engagements with the Mogul, to put him in possession of that Nabob's dominions.

Upon Lord *Clive's* arrival in the camp, he soon discerned the labyrinth in which the company's affairs were likely to be involved; he found that the success of our arms promised nothing but future wars; that to ruin *Sujah Dowla*, was to break down the strongest barrier the *Bengal* provinces could have against the invasions of the *Morattas*, *Auffghums*, and other powers, who had so long desolated the Northern provinces. The Mogul, whose cause the company was supporting, was found utterly incapable of collecting the revenues of *Sujah Dowla's* country, without the assistance of their whole force. Their connection with the Mogul could not have ended here, they must have proceeded with him to *Delhi*, and have established his authority in the empire.

To prevent all these inconveniences, Lord *Clive* found it necessary to restore his country to *Sujah Dowla*, who alone was capable of maintaining it; to satisfy the Mogul, by obtaining a more ample revenue for him, which might furnish him with the means of raising an army to march to *Delhi*, to take possession of the capital of his empire, and to obtain for the company from his majesty, the office of king's Duan for *Bengal*, and the provinces belonging to it.

For the better understanding of this passage, it will be necessary to observe, that by the original constitution of the empire of *Indostan*, the offices of Nabob and Duan were entirely distinct authorities; that of the Nabob was chief civil governor, and commander of the troops, with a jaghire, or estate annexed to the office as a salary, but no power to dispose of any other

branch of the revenues. The office of Duan was to receive the revenues, and account for them to the Emperor. Since the irrecoverable stroke which the Mogul family had received, by the invasion of *Thamas Kuli Khan*, most of the distant and powerful Nabobs, among whom were those of *Bengal*, had in a great measure thrown off all subjection to them, and seized the revenues of their respective provinces. By this revolution the Duanage became annexed to the Nabobship, and the Duan was the Nabob's creature and prime minister.

The treaty was concluded upon the foregoing principles, and *Sujah Dowla* was again put in possession of his dominions, except a small territory, which was reserved to the Mogul, and which was estimated at 20 lacks of rupees yearly, or 250,000 *l.* sterling. The Mogul constituted his company his perpetual Duans of the *Bengal* provinces, for which they are to pay him 26 lacks of rupees yearly, amounting in *English* money to 325,000 *l.* sterling. The company engage themselves to pay to the Nabob of *Bengal*, for the expences of civil government, and for the support of his dignity, 53 lacks of rupees yearly, amounting in *English* money to 662,500 *l.* sterling. The remainder of the revenues of *Bengal* are allotted to the company, for their expences in supporting armies to protect the country. The Nabob and his ministers are to have the collection of the revenues, but accountable for them to the company, as holding the office of king's duan. The company also guarantee the territories which *Sujah Dowla* and the Mogul are at present in the possession of. There are, besides, some articles in favour of the company's inland trade, &c.

By these measures the Mogul had a certain revenue secured; *Sujah Dowla* whose abilities we were sensible of, from an implacable enemy, is, by every tie of gratitude and interest, secured as a friend; and the Nabob of *Bengal* is put in that situation, which, by the constitution of the empire, he is entitled to. The great advantages accruing to the company in consequence of this treaty, will appear from the words of the noble Lord, whom we have so often mentioned, and who concluded it. He says, "that the company will thereby be in possession of a clear yearly revenue, exempt from

from all charges, expences, and deductions whatsoever, amounting to 1,700,000*l.* sterling a year."

In whatever point of view we consider these acquisitions, whether as national, or as regarding the company only, they must be looked upon as of the greatest importance, and must be supposed to have a great weight in the future political, as well as commercial system of the nation.

The great advantages that were secured by this treaty, did not prevent its being severely animadverted on, as well as the makers of it, by the discontented party in *Bengal*. It was said that by breaking the former treaty, made with the Mogul, whereby he was to have been put in possession of all *Sujah Dowla's* dominions, the national faith and honour, as well as that of the company, which had been ever held so sacred in that part of the world, was entirely forfeited. That by the strength which the Mogul would have gained by that acquisition, his dominions would have been a powerful and lasting barrier to ours; as the advantages he drew from our possession of *Bengal*, would ever bind his friendship, and assure us of his defence. On the contrary, that we have now restored to power and opulence *Sujah Dowla*, an able, warlike, and politic prince; our natural enemy, and a mortal one to the emperor; to whom he can never forgive the agreement he entered into with us, for taking possession of his country. That the Emperor is now, as well by situation as otherwise, in so weak a condition, his dominions being almost surrounded by those of *Sujah Dowla*, that we are obliged to be at the expence of keeping an army at his capital for his protection against him. That *Sujah Dowla*, by being put in possession of all the forces, and the intermediate country between the Mogul's dominions and ours, must have the most obvious advantages over both him and us in case of a war. That by being guaranties both of the Mogul's, and *Sujah Dowla's* dominions, as well as by the immediate and continual protection which we are obliged to afford the former, there is a foundation laid for continual wars, and distant military expeditions, which may, in time, prove the ruin of the company's affairs, and the total destruction of the settlement. That Major *Monro* might long before have made a peace upon as good terms; but that it was in-

sisted on as a previous condition, that *Someraw*, the murderer of 72 *English* gentlemen, and *Cosim Aly*, the author of the war, should have been deliver'd up; and that by departing from these requisitions, the national honour and justice are again betrayed.

We shall not pretend to anticipate the judgment of our readers, by pretending to determine how far these observations are founded on facts and justice, or how far they may be supposed to proceed from private pique or party resentment. We learn at present from *India*, that Lord *Clive* has put the troops in that country upon a new footing. His lordship has given orders to build barracks for them in proper places. He has also divided them into three parts, each of which is to consist of one regiment of *European* infantry, one company of artillery, and seven battalions of *Seapoys*, each battalion to consist of 700 rank and file. One of these divisions is to be stationed at *Eliabad*, a second at *Patna*, and the third at or near *Calcutta*.

A letter from on board the *Cruttenden* Indiaman, just now arrived, takes notice, that the reformation in the company's settlements at *Bengal* has been carried on with such rigour as to be deemed persecution; and adds, that the name of C—— is as much disliked in *Bengal* as ever it was revered. That his Lordship is coming home in the next ship, and perhaps returns one of the richest subjects of *Great Britain*. He was a good deal indisposed when the *Cruttenden* left *Calcutta*, but by the last advices was getting better. His disorder was of a very peculiar nature. He was seized with a prodigious weakness of the nerves, and depression of spirits, and such a strange melancholy turn, that he would not see any body for some days; most people impute it to his being too much perplexed with the company's affairs.

We bring home, says this letter-writer, the second governor and his lady, who went out with Lord *Clive*, with an intention to stay and succeed him in the government; but he is returned rich enough without it.—— To shew you what amazing fortunes are made in *Bengal* in a short time, let me mention the success of this gentleman. In the beginning of the troubles in 1756, he was but young in the company's service, just married, and perhaps worth about 10,000*l.* He lost his

his all when *Calcutta* was taken by the Nabob, and was obliged to do duty as a common soldier, with the rest of the Gentlemen that escaped. However, Fortune soon favoured them; and upon their setting up the new Nabob, *Meer Jaffer*, restitution was made to them of all they lost. In a few years afterwards, this Gentleman, with his Lady, came home, and were said to be worth 60,000*l*.

Upon Lord *Clive's* interest, they went out again in 1765, and are now returned worth about 150,000*l*.—A vast increase of fortune to be made in about a year and a half!

Mr *Marriot*, a young gentleman not yet 30, is another instance. He is just returned with a fortune of 40,000*l*. besides providing for his whole family. Many others are on board immensely rich.

A Passage in VIRGIL illustrated.

THE passage intended, occurs in the *Georgic* iii. 8. and goes thus,
—tentanda via est, quâ me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorque virum volitare per ora,

This, I apprehend, meaning the latter part of it, to be copied from the epitaph of the poet *Ennius*,

— volita vivo per ora virum.

Ennij. Fragment, p. 161 edit. 1707.

We have something of the same kind, *Æneid* xii. 235,

— vivusque per ora feretur.

Quære then the sense of *victor* in the passage quoted from the *Georgic*. *Servius* says, it means *effector propositi et voti*. Sic paullo post: illi victor ego — But, with submission to this antient commentator, the word answers to *vivus*, both in *Ennius*, and the place I have adduced from the *Æneid*; wherefore, in my opinion, it does not come from *vinco* here, as *Servius* would suppose, but from *vivo*, to live; as *victus*, *victualia*, &c. Hence *Nonius Marcellus*, 'Victus pro vitâ positum genere masc. M. Tullius de Finibus, bonorum et malorum, Lib. V. persecutus Aristoteles animantium omnium ortus, victus, figuras;' which passage is extant in *Cic. de Finibus*, V. c. 4. and I think it probable that *vita* might be antiently written *victa*.

It is finely observed by *Monfieur Dacier ad Hor II. Od. ult. 22.* that by *volito* in *Ennius* there is an allusion to that notion of the antients that poets at their death were turned into swans. *Horace* himself plainly expresses that notion in that ode,

Non usitata nec tenui ferar

Penna, biformis per liquidum æthera

Vates; neque in terris morabor

Longius:

Where, by *biformis*, he does not mean that he shall become part man and part bird, but that he shall be totally changed into a swan, and by that means shall be *biformis*, in respect, that is, of his former shape and figure. The same consequently must be said of *Virgil*, as of *Ennius*, namely, that *volitare* in him points the same way, and the rather on account of the expression *tollere humo*, which seems so apparently to indigitate the same notion. Thus, that fine ode of *Horace* affords us an admirable key for the opening and understanding this passage in the *Georgic*. He tells us expressly,

Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ

Pelles: et album mutor in alitem

Superna: nascunturque leves

Per digito humerosque plumæ.

Jam Dædaleo ocyor Icaro

Vilam gementis litora Bospori.

Syrtesque Gætulas, canorus

Ales, Hyperboreosque can pos.

In short, however the case might be with *Ennius*, it seems to be very clear as to *Virgil*, that he had this transformation in view, and intended to express it. I am, Sir, &c. T. Row.

Mr SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

THIS with my kind love and humble service to you, and hoping you will not be angry if a country farmer sendeth you a letter about country matters; for I vend in one of your blue paper books (maggots eends I think folks call 'em) which my nephew, an apt boy, read to me t'other day, that you put in zomething about Timothy's grass, which I suppose is a sort of 'yond-sea clover, and likewise you spok of Musum Rustick, which if I riddle you right, may be what we in this country call rusty bacon. But may-hap I may be wrong in this, and in not calling you squire; if you be one we'll do better next, but my nephew who writeth for me, saith 'tis only Gent. in your title of your book, and he hath called you what you call your own zelf, for fear you should take it eel if we called you out of your christen name. But this is neither here nor there, and to tell you the whole sump of the business, which I would have your honour know and put into the tail of your maggots eend if

if you can vend space for it, and as 'ch have a haurd, maister *Urban*, that you have enter'd complaints many times and often against the grievances of us country volks, I could not be quiet without telling you of the rogueries of our Arlmenick makers that pretend to tell us what weather we should have; and for all that be so out in their reck'ning, that we, who trust to 'em, have, many be the times, spoil'd our hay and corn, and this very year expected a dry summer before it came. My meend giv'th me they be a pack of lying knaves, and so neighbour *Peter Pitchfork* thinketh as well as I. Ich were foolish enough in former days to believe 'em, and more than all the rest, *Moor's* arlmenick was for my money, because he putteth in pictures and higher grifficks to show us when the pope is to vall, the dæwl to be chain'd, and the *Franch* volks to be kick'd out of our gurt squire's kitchens; but zo many good things be'nt like to come about zo zoon; and I wish he would give us better warning whan the *rain* will vall, and than let 'em give the pope and the dæwl their due for what I care. 'Twas but t'other day, he promis'd us a whole week of fair summer's weather, but to our great disappointment, summer is not yet begun. I told our parson of this, and asked him whether the strolingers hodn't mistook one plennet for another? for 'ch have a haurd from old volks that they us'd to lie upon their backs to view the stars all the twelve nights of the *Christmas* holidays, to zee what weather would happen the next twelve months: He said they did not reckon by plennets at all, but left it to their journeymen to put in what weather they would, only to take care not to promish snow at Midsummer; and more than zo, he zaid they did not believe it theirzelves, and only put in zuch weather as would make their calendars zell better among ignorant country farmers.—And zo I vend we be all hobbled and chous'd by 'em, and come to more losses than if we trusted to the shepherd of *Banbury's* weather-wise stories, or *Paul Pidler's* salt whipcord: Nevertheless the parson zaid, those strolingers had a lishence from (one master Bishop I think he call'd en) a gurt man zomewhere about *Lunnun*, and more than zo, that the parliament men had allowed our king's majesty a duty out of it, and the red stamp was his broad seal for it: But zure and

zure, maister *Urban*, I can't believe these gurt men that look after such busineses, if the truth were known, would give a lishence for telling of lies! For zartain *they* can't be in fault, and the king's good grace must have his due; but by like they don't look the arlmenicks all over, but only zee that the clipfes and teening of the moons be put in as they should be; and there is nothing to be said for't, why we should not pay duty for the darkening of our sun, and the teening of our new moons, as well as the light of our winddoors; for there the strolingers zometimes ramble right enow, and for my part, I formerly thought the same of their weather; but this I suppose is duty free, and that I may'n't be so cheated again, 'ch have a meend next year to buy poor *Robin*, an honest fellow that tell'th us merry tales about good meat and drink, leaving the weather alone; unless your Honour can get the strolingers to a better meend, and not to bamboozle us plain simple country fools, to fill their own pockets. But as they may, zome o'em, lack good dinners about *Christmas*, it would be kind in you, good maister *Urban*, to lend 'em some of your rusty musum, and receipts for sowing and hawing of turnips, and new-fashion grasses, which the volken in our market tell me come from a club of good men that love to encourage us poor farmers; and if this were put in the place of their weather conjurations, 'ch have an over meend, maister *Urban*, that 'twould do us more good; for 'cham now zure that more may be known of the weather by the carking of our geese, the turning op the leaves of our oaken bushes by the wind, or the tail of Dame *Madge's* sparked heifer before a shower, than by all those strolingers rambling random gueses. I crave your pardon, good maister *Urban*, if 'ch have said too much. I be not learned enow to write or to read write hand, but I got the 'squire's head hind to sense what I had to say, and my nephew *Robin Roostcock*, now the head schollard of maister *Goosequill's* school, to write it out in a good tidy hand; but I can only put my mark. And so no more at present, but your loving friend till death.

From my farm-house near
Crediton, in Devon-
shire, this Midsummer-
yeave, in the year of
Anno Dominy 1767.

The mark of
X
Walter Wiseacre.

1. **A**N Essay on Original Genius ; and its various Modes of Exertion in Philosophy and the fine Arts, particularly in Poetry. Dilly.

The author of this essay chuses to consider Genius as a *quality*, compounded of *ingredients*. The *ingredients* of which Genius is compounded, he says, are Imagination, Judgment, and Taste.

Imagination he defines to be a faculty that assembles the various ideas received by sensation, and retained by memory ; that compounds or disjoins them at pleasure, and can, by new associations, produce a creation of its own, and exhibit objects and scenes which never existed in nature.

Judgement, he says, is the faculty that compares the ideas which Imagination collects, that observes their agreement or disagreement, their relations or resemblances, points out the homogenous, and rejects the discordant, and finally determines the truth and utility of the inventions or discoveries which are produced by Imagination.

Taste is defined to be an internal sense, which, without the assistance of Reason, distinguishes the various qualities of the objects submitted to its cognizance, and determines, without appeal, whether they are grand or mean, beautiful or ugly, decent or ridiculous. With respect to the designs, and the works of art, says this author, Taste directs judgment, and its authority is uncontrollable.

But passing by the definitions of Imagination and Judgment, we must stop for a moment to consider that of Taste.

Taste should be distinguished into true and false ; and it should be observed, that with respect to some particulars in the designs and works of art, Taste has a criterion, though with respect to some it has not.

Those arts of which the designs and works are the objects of taste, are imitative, and with respect to all imitations, whether of general or particular nature, Taste has a criterion, and is subordinate to Judgment.

True taste distinguishes intuitively what judgement discovers by investigation. But with respect to the designs and works of art, there is a taste which admires as right, what Reason can demonstrate to be wrong ; therefore the authority of Taste, with respect to the designs and works of art, is not without controul.

(Gent. Mag. June 1767.)

The author, to illustrate his definition of taste, supposes two persons, one eminent for Judgment, the other for Taste, to view *Michael Angelo's Crucifixion*. The person of judgment says, he measures with his eye the exact proportion of every figure, considers how far the rules of art are observed in the design and ordonnance, whether the groupe of subordinate figures naturally leads the eye to the capital one, and fixes the attention principally upon it, and whether the artist has given a proper variety of expression to the countenances of the several spectators. The man of taste, he says, would fix his eye upon the principal figure at once, in which he would observe the various contortions of countenance, the natural expressions of agonizing pain, mixed with divine benignity and compassion ; he would then pass to the subordinate figures, and mark the variety of opposite passions, of rage and terror, of admiration and pity, strongly marked in their countenances, and would feel an emotion which the expression of such passions is calculated to inspire.

But if the expression in the countenances of the spectators is an object of judgment, by what argument will this author prove that the expression in that of the principal figure, is not an object of the same faculty ? The expression naturally results from character, situation, and circumstances, and these being known, the expression can be determined by judgment as certainly, though not as easily, as by Taste ; and to Judgment, indeed, the ultimate appeal must be made ; for as Taste may approve an expression which character, situation, and circumstances would naturally and necessarily produce, Taste may also approve an expression which character, situation, and circumstances would not produce. Taste itself, therefore, in this instance, is absolutely subordinate to Judgment, and from Taste to Judgment we must appeal.

Wherever nature is justly represented, says this author, wherever the features of any one passion are forcibly expressed, to those features the attention of Taste is attracted. But by what faculty do we determine what is a just representation of nature, what is a forcible expression of passion ? Certainly by that faculty which compares idea with idea, which observes their agreement or disagreement, and finally

finally determines the truth and utility of what is produced by Imagination, and this faculty our author himself tells us is *Judgment*.

But, says this author, Taste feels, and Judgment reasons.—Granted.—But the discovery of what is right does not depend upon the relish of it, except with respect to those objects that are right only as they please, and appealing only to a sense perceiving them, can have no common standard or criterion.

A dispute which of two verses is most harmonious, would be an endless logomachy : Harmony can be determined only by an appeal to sense, for it exists only in a sense perceiving it. But we can judge whether an action is invented with probability, whether a nature is justly described, whether a sentiment is consonant to truth, and whether images are combined with congruity without appealing to a sense ; and he that feels no pleasure from poetry, may be as well qualified to judge ultimately of these particulars, as he that reads it with rapture.

The author proceeds to remark, that Imagination should be regulated by Judgment, and that Judgment should be enlivened by Imagination ; that Industry may assist Genius, but can never produce it ; and that several other things are true, which were never controverted.

In his second section, which treats of the Indications of Genius, he tells us, that Genius discovers itself in a vast variety of *forms* ; that all these *forms* of Genius are distinguished by one of the *ingredients* of Genius, as a *quality* common to all these *forms*, which common quality, he says, will be understood to be Imagination.

The author seems conscious, that much of what he says has been often said already, and therefore labours at a new manner, which renders him perplexed and obscure.

He says that Imagination receives a very different *modification* and *form* in the *mind* of a philosopher from what it takes in that of a poet ; and to prove its different *modification* and *form* in these characters, he alledges its different *extent*. The imaginations of the poet and philosopher collect different ideas with different views. The power is specifically the same, both in essence and mode. It operates also in the same manner, though not to the same end, whether it collects

ideas to form a fiction, or to investigate truth ; whether it invents possibilities to discover what *is*, or to relate what *might be*.

A The efforts of Genius we all know are various, and, in whatever manner exerted, are in exact proportion to its strength : We know, too, that Imagination sometimes acts with great vigour at an age when Judgment is necessarily immature, and it is pity this author should think it worth his while to tell us, “that the poetical performances of a young genius will abound with a luxuriance of Imagination *suitable to his years*, but will *generally* want that vigour of expression, and justness of sentiment, which are *only compatible* with maturer age.”

C That one age should want what another only can supply, would scarcely have been questioned if this author had not written. Perhaps, indeed, he intended rather to question, than confirm the proposition ; for he says that youth will *generally* want what age *only* can give, which seems to imply, that what, in his phrase, is *only compatible with age*, may, notwithstanding, *be sometimes compatible with youth*.

D The author supposes that the efforts of Genius are directed to different objects, not by external and artificial, but internal and natural causes.

E He expresses this sentiment with a kind of oracular obscurity, that is diffused over his whole performance.

“Genius, says he, is not uniform in the *manner*. The manner depends upon the original constitution, and peculiar *modification* of the *mental powers*, together with the corresponding organisation of the corporeal ones, and upon that mutual influence of both, in consequence of which the mind receives a particular bias to one certain object, and acquires a talent for one art or science rather than another.”

G Whether the mind is thus originally endowed with strength relative to one set of objects, and is comparatively weak with respect to others, may well be questioned. Genius seems to be an attribute of the mind exactly corresponding with that of strength in the body. He that has corporeal strength may originally exert it in an equal degree, and with equal facility, in any direction, and upon any subject ; if external causes, arising from circumstances or situation, lead him to exert his strength in a particular manner, habit

habit will soon act as an auxiliary to his strength ; he will use it more readily, direct it more exactly, and continue the effort longer than in any other manner ; so it seems to be with respect to genius, or intellectual strength ; external causes, operating very early and very secretly, may determine the mind to exert its strength rather on one set of objects, and in one pursuit, than another ; with respect to these objects, and this pursuit, original strength will acquire the advantages of dexterity and habit, and effect more than upon other objects, and in another pursuit.

The author says that there are philosophical geniusses, poetical geniusses, and geniusses peculiarly adapted to poetry, painting, music, and architecture ; but all that appears, is, that Genius, or intellectual power, is in different persons applied to these different arts. When they are thus differently applied early in life, he says, the corresponding effects will easily appear, and this would probably have been believed, though unsupported by his authority.

In the author's third section, we find that *Imagination*, which has hitherto been represented as an *ingredient*, in a *compound quality* called *Genius*, is a *parent*, and that *Genius* is *its child*. *Imagination* is also said to have two other children, and this section is spent in proving that *Genius*, *Wit*, and *Humour* are really three children, and not one.

He says that *Genius* creates and invents, that *Wit* and *Humour* do neither. That they are distinct powers of the mind, and produce different effects, by which they may easily be distinguished. The author's account of *Wit* and *Humour*, when superfluous words and images are pruned away, amounts to little more than that *Wit* consists in being witty, and *Humour* in being humorous. "Wit, says he, discovers itself in smart repartees, ingenious conceits, fanciful allusions, and brilliant sentiments ; *Humour*, in ludicrous representations, masterly strokes of manners and character, shrewd observations, and facetious argumentation and narrative."

But what is it that makes a repartee smart, a conceit ingenious, or a sentiment brilliant ? What makes a representation ludicrous, an observation shrewd, or an argument or narrative

facetious ? To the first question, with all this author's illumination, we can only answer, *Wit* ; and to the second, *Humour*. *Wit*, then, makes a sentiment brilliant, and that which a brilliant sentiment discovers is *wit* ; *Humour* makes a narrative facetious, and that which appears in a facetious narrative is *Humour*.

In this author's opinion, the *Rape of the Lock* is a production rather of *humour* than *Wit*, though he afterwards acknowledges that it has established the character of *Pope* both as a *Wit* and a *Genius*.

The connection between *Genius*, *Wit*, and *Humour*, he says, are natural, but not necessary ; a *great Genius* is not necessarily a *great Wit*, nor a *great Wit* a *great Genius*.

In the fourth section the author considers the mutual influence of *imagination* on *Taste*, and *Taste* on *Imagination*, considered as *ingredients* in the composition of *Genius*.

After repeating his definition of *taste*, in which he says, it is an internal sense, which, by its own exquisitely nice perception, distinguishes and determines the qualities of objects ; he adds, that the *sensibility* of *taste* is deriv'd from the influence that *Imagination* has over it, and that as *Taste* derives its *sensibility* from *Imagination*, so *Imagination* derives justness and accuracy from *Taste*. But if the *sensibility* of *Taste* is derived wholly from *Imagination*, *Taste* and *Imagination* must be essentially the same ; for what is *Taste*, but a *sensibility* of a peculiar kind ; and, if *Imagination* gives this *sensibility*, how can this *sensibility* correct *Imagination* ?

Taste seems to be that faculty which perceives and relishes beauty, whether exhibited by *Imagination* or *Nature*. All the varieties of a landscape may be perceived without a perception of beauty, as the result of such variety ; so may all the varieties of a poetic description : The sense that perceives and relishes beauty may be wanting, though the sense that perceives trees, fountains, hills, vallies, and lawns may be perfect, and tho' *Imagination* may form types of those images in consequence of description. But does it follow that *Taste* derives its power of distinguishing and relishing beauty, its very essence, from *Imagination* !

Taste, indeed, may have some influence over *Imagination*, but in that case

case it performs the office of Judgment only in less time, and with less labour. It cannot, however, be properly said to influence Imagination as a faculty of the mind; it may select and arrange ideas that Imagination forms or collects; but this presupposes the ideas to be formed and collected, and when that is done, the work of Imagination is past.

In the fifth section the author treats of the different degrees of Genius, and its various modes of exertion.

The author, though he has just before denied that Genius is requisite to Wit and Humour, here affirms that it is requisite to manual art, because he says an ingenious artificer must work from Imagination; but if he that works from Imagination has Genius, he has certainly Genius whose production is Wit, for to produce Wit without Imagination is impossible even upon this writer's principle.

He seems, indeed, to take the word Genius in two senses; when we say a man *has a genius for* any manual operation, our meaning is not the same as when we say *he has genius*, in general terms; in the first instance we mean no more than that by a natural dexterity, or particular application, he excels in something which is very much within the limits of a common intellect: In the second instance we mean that he possesses intellectual abilities, which greatly exceed the common limits; and it is pleasant to find this writer in one part of his work affirming that *Swift* had genius only in proportion to the degree of *Invention* he discovered in his *Travels and Tale of a Tub*, and afterwards affirming, that a very considerable proportion of Genius may be displayed in the mere illustration of truths, and imitation of models, that were discovered or invented by others.

In the first section of the second book, the author treats of that degree of Genius which is properly denominated *original*.

By the word *original*, as applied to Genius, the author says he means to indicate the *degree*, and not the *kind* of it. We must then suppose that Original Genius is the highest degree of that faculty, the primary and essential property of which is to *invent and create*. But here we have a new definition of Genius, in which it is said to be, not that faculty which *invents and creates*, but that faculty which *dis-*

vers something *new and uncommon* in every subject upon which it is employed.

The second section treats of Philosophic Genius; the third, of Original Genius in Poetry; the fourth, of Original Genius in the other fine arts; and the last is intended to shew why Original Poetic Genius will be displayed in its utmost vigour in the early and uncultivated periods of Society.

The author is not more happy in this part of his work than in the former. In the last section he is particularly unfortunate.

He told us in the beginning of this second book, that the word *original* applied to *Genius*, was intended to express Genius in the highest degree. In this section, therefore, he might have been expected to shew why Genius in the highest degree was peculiar to early and unpolished times. But the first cause which he assigns refers to the word *original* in another sense. "The first reason, says he, of Original Poetic Genius being remarkably displayed in early and uncultivated times, arises from the antiquity of the period itself, the objects are new, the mines of fancy are unopened." Here the word *original* must be understood as opposite to imitative. "The first poet possessing unrifled treasures, could not fail to present us with a compleat original." The author has, indeed, taken some pains to shew, that what *precedes* is necessarily *original*, with respect to what *follows* of the same kind. "That in no polished nation, after criticism has been much studied, and the rules of writing established, has any very extraordinary work appear'd," is a remark that casually dropped from the pen of the ingenious author of the essay on the life and writings of Mr *Pope*. The reason is suggested in the very proposition, and a judicious examination of it would have been an interesting object of literary curiosity. No such thing, however, is here to be found. Learning and critical knowledge, says this author, prevent a poet from becoming an original author, by filling his mind with events and sentiments from the observation, experience, and productions of others, and, though by superadding, that knowledge which has resulted from observations and experience properly his own, and reasoning justly from

acknowledged principles, he may acquire more accurate and extensive ideas of the works of Nature and Art, yet, in his own art, he can never become an original by such means, for the ideas derived from books, that is, from the ideas of others, can by no process of poetical chemistry confer perfect originality. But all this has not the least tendency to shew why no work produced with these apparent advantages, has been yet equal to those that were produced without them.

2. *The present method of inoculating for the small pox; to which are added, some experiments, instituted with a view to discover the effects of a similar treatment in the natural small pox.* By Thomas Dimisdale, M. D. 2s. 6d. Owen.

All ages above two years, all seasons and all habits are proper for inoculation; critical diseases only, or their effects, corrosive acrimonious humours, and manifest debility of the whole frame, render the patient unfit for the operation.

The method of preparing the patient, and of performing the operation, is the same as directed by Dr Baker, (see Vol. xxxvi. p. 383.) The medicines administered during preparation are a powder consisting of 8 grains of calomel, 8 grains of compound powder of crabs claws, and one-eighth part of a grain of emetic tartar, or instead of it, two grains of precipitated sulphur of antimony.

This dose is sufficient for the most robust constitution; for women, children, and old or weakly people it must be proportionably less.

This medicine is to be administered as directed by Dr Baker, and the next morning a dose of purging salts.

But if the constitution of the patient is very tender and delicate, the medicines ought rather to be alterative than purging; and the utmost attention must be given so to manage the mercurial medicine as that it may not salivate, which has sometimes happened, to the irreparable injury of the patient.

On the second day after inoculation, Dr Dimisdale gives 3 grains of the crabs claws, 3 grains of calomel, and 1-10th of emetic tartar, going to bed. On the next morning a laxative draught, consisting of two ounces of infusion of fenna, half an ounce of manna, and two drams of tincture of jalap.

These medicines are repeated as soon as the eruptive symptoms appear, if they indicate any unusual vehemence.

When the eruption comes on, the patient is directed to keep in the open air, however cold, as much as he can bear, but not to stand still, and to drink cold water, if thirsty.

After the eruption is completed, and not before, the patient is allowed animal food, boiled meat of the lightest kind, chicken, veal, or mutton, in a small quantity.

After maturation, the diet may gradually be more generous, but the patient is urgently pressed to return to his ordinary diet with much caution, and to restrain his appetite as well with respect to food as fermented liquors.

A rash sometimes appears with the small-pox, covers the whole skin, and has the appearance of a malignant confluent kind. It may be distinguished from the confluent small-pox by the fever, restlessness, pain, and weakness being less, and a few distinct pustules, larger than the rest, may, upon a very critical examination, be distinguished.

When this rash happens, the patient must neither go into the cold air, nor drink cold water, for these, though salutary to the small-pox, may repel the rash, and do mischief.

Sometimes eruptive symptoms happen, and no eruption follows. Doctor Dimisdale, in these cases, supposes the patient to have no more to fear from the distemper than if the eruption had covered him from head to foot. The reader, however, may read an account of the case of the *Duchess de Boufflers*, which seems to prove the contrary in our Magazine, Volume xxxvi. p. 117.

This method of inoculation has never been known to have bad effects upon the constitution.

Dr Dimisdale has directed the same management to patients under the natural small pox, and his success has exceeded his expectation. When he has not been called till the eruption has appeared, he has endeavoured to get the sick into the open air, and generally given the mercurial and antimonial pill, directing a laxative some hours after it, to procure three or four stools: This method he has more particularly enjoined, and sometimes repeated

peated, where the small-pox has been of a bad kind, with symptoms of great danger. He has followed the same method during the whole progress of the eruptive fever, with a view to abate its violence, to check the eruption, and to prevent the conflux.

The Doctor has been so fortunate as not to lose one patient treated in this way, though the number amounts to forty, and some have been so weak when carried into the air, that they could not stand without support: They should, however, be kept moving about between two.

The following extracts seem to shew a remarkable difference between the inoculated and natural small-pox with respect to the time of their appearance as a prognostic.

Inoculated Small Pox.

p. 34. If the eruptive appearances are observed *early*, a *favourable* event is implied; but if the alteration on the fifth or sixth day is so inconsiderable as to make it doubtful whether the infection has taken place, the appearance is *unfavourable*, and implies a *late* and more *untoward* disease, to prevent which, I order the powder to be taken every night, and an ounce of salts in the morning, which *forwards* the inflammation; I have constantly observed that an *early* commencement of eruptive complaints portends that the distemper will be *mild* and *favourable*; when they are *late*, the symptoms are *irregular* and *untoward*.

Natural Small-Pox.

p. 67. The mercurial powder, and subsequent purge, *mitigate* the fever preceding eruption; and I will add, that the eruption is most certainly *retarded*; that is, it does *not appear so soon* after the attack of the disease, nor *come out so precipitately* when it has begun to appear as it seemed likely to have done, if the natural progress had not been interrupted, which shews the utility of the practice, for it is evident from experience, that the *later* the eruption shews itself, after the beginning of the disease, and the *slower* it comes out, the more *mild* and *favourable* is the subsequent disorder."

By these extracts it appears that the mercurial powders and salts *forward* the inflammation in the inoculated small-pox, and *mitigate* the fever in the natural; that in the inoculated an *early* commencement of eruptive complaints portends that the distemper will be *favourable*; and that in the na-

tural, the eruption is *favourable* in proportion as it is *late* and *slow*.

In the commonly neglected interval between the completion of the eruption, and the fever of maturation, Dr *Dimisdale* recommends the same mercurial antimonial medicine as in the eruptive fever, to be repeated at proper intervals till the maturation advances, and then to be discontinued, He directs also a cupful of the following apozem to be taken, if necessary, after the mercurial medicine, often enough to procure two or three stools a day.

Cream of tartar two drachms, manna one ounce, dissolved in a quart of barley-water.

In the most dangerous stage of the disease, that of maturation, Dr *Dimisdale* recommends no medicine but the following:

"Mix together one part of weak spirit of vitriol, and two parts of sweet spirit of vitriol; put half an ounce of this mixture to a quart or three pints of barley-water, & drink it at pleasure.

The Doctor thinks that in the natural confluent small-pox, even when the eruption is compleated, the alterative and purging medicines may be given, and the patient permitted to go into the open air in cold weather; even while the mercurial purge is operating; but in the bleeding or purple small-pox, he says, the mercurial evacuating course seems to be improper, though very cold repellent methods may be tried.

To this account of treating the disease, whether inoculated or natural, several cases are added, of persons who, having been inoculated, had eruptive symptoms, but no eruption; some of these were inoculated a second time without any effect, and one of them, whose breath was tainted, and arm inflamed, is said to have infected his wife, who attended him as nurse, and was supposed to have had the distemper before.

3. *The Idylliums of Theocritus translated from the Greek, with notes critical and explanatory; by F. Fawkes, M.A.*

Many of these Idylliums have been before translated by Mr *Dryden*, and the whole by *Creech*. Mr *Fawkes* first intended to have availed himself of *Dryden's* translation, and have supplied the deficiency as well as he could; but, upon a close examination of them with that view, he found they would not answer his purpose: They

appeared to be paraphrases rather than translations, very tedious and licentious. In one passage 54 verses were stretched into 127. The author's sentiments were so disguised as not to be known, new thoughts were introduced, and instead of softening exceptionable images and expressions, he has perverted the meaning, when blameless, into indecency. Mr *Fawkes* found several translations of these Idylliums in *Dryden's Miscellany*, by other hands, but in these there appeared so many wild deviations from the original, so many gross mistakes, and so many incorrect and spiritless lines, that he thought them wholly unfit for his purpose. That he should attempt the whole after *Creech*, can require no apology, for the sense and the beauty which *Creech* found joined together, he never failed to put asunder; he has called a pastoral bowl, mentioned in the first Idyllium, a two handled pot; he makes *Daphnis* bid *Venus* nose *Dionæ*; he calls the girl *Erithacis*, tawny *Bess*, and the mother of *Alphesibæa*, *Alphib's* mother; he translates *Crocylus*, *Dick*, and *Argivus*, *Apis*, and *Eleunicus*, into *Tom*, *Will*, and *Dick*; he makes *Comates* say that he will toot at *Lacon*; and puts these verses into the mouth of *Polypheme*,

Sure I am somewhat; they my worth can see;
And I myself will now grow proud of me.

Creech has also in some places grossly mistaken the sense. In the first Idyllium he transforms the tendrils with which climbing plants support themselves, into *kids*; a little further on, and in the fifth Idyllium, he turns *nightingales* into *thrushes*; and, in the third Idyllium, where *Olphis* is looking out for *Tunnies*, he makes him stand to snare his *Trouts*.

Mr *Fawkes* was advised by some of his friends to translate this author into the language and stanza of *Spencer*; but this advice he very judiciously rejected, upon finding a fragment of the first Idyllium of *Moschus* translated by *Spencer* himself, which could not be born by any ear accustomed to the poetic harmony of our language, with all the improvements that have been gradually making ever since *Spencer's* verses were written.

The general rule laid down by Mr *Fawkes* to himself, was, to keep the middle way between a verbal translation, and a licentious paraphrase; he has sparingly adopted modern modes

of expression, and taken no liberty which he did not think necessary to exhibit the graces of his author, transfusing the spirit of the original, and supporting the poetic stile of the translation.

He has improved his work with a great variety of notes, which he says he found the most laborious part of it; they are intended either to elucidate the obscure, or exemplify the beautiful passages, or else to exhibit the various imitations of *Theocritus* by other authors.

Mr *Fawkes*, in his preface, has given an account of some MSS, and curious editions of *Theocritus*; a concise, but full account of the old bucolic measure communicated by Dr *Jortin*; and expresses his obligations to several very eminent persons for their assistance in the work, particularly the celebrated Mr *Samuel Johnson*, the ingenious Mr *Joseph Warton*, and the learned Dr *Pumtree*, Archdeacon of *Ely*, who did him the honour to peruse every sheet as it came from the press.

To this work the translator has prefixed a life of *Theocritus*, in which he has brought together all that is now known about him, rejecting the inconsistencies, and supplying the defects that he observed in what other authors had written upon the subject, both ancient and modern. Nothing now remains but to give a specimen of the work, which the reader will find in our poetical article. X.

4. *The works of Metastasio, translated from the Italian.* By John Hoole. 2 Vols. 12mo.

Though one of the excellencies of this author consists in the purity and simplicity of his stile, which as Mr *Hoole* candidly acknowledges, must in a great measure be lost by a translator, yet he abounds with beauties of a superior kind, less accidental and evanescent. *Metastasio* engages the attention of his reader by the dignity of his thoughts and the skilful texture of his fable, and with respect to these, his native powers of pleasing may be wholly retained in a translation.

The works of *Metastasio* consist principally of serious Dramas; the rest are Lyric poems, and pieces written upon various subjects; of all which, scarce any are known to the *English* reader, but the versions annexed to such of them as furnish part of our musical entertainments.

To say nothing of these versions,
the

the originals themselves, as they are exhibited upon our theatres, are so mutilated and deformed as to become wholly unworthy of the author. The principal end of the conductor of the opera being to exhibit the singer and musician, no regard is paid to the disposition of the fable, and so licenciously are alterations made, that personages are frequently omitted, and the speeches of one are put into the mouth of another, to the total subversion of that propriety of sentiment, and distinction of character which this writer has been eminently careful to observe. Besides, as the nature of our musical entertainments would by no means admit of the length of his recitative, his scenes are so abridged, that not only the dialogue is mutilated, but the action is often precipitated, the catastrophe unnaturally brought on, and the whole rendered cold and uninteresting, and that wonderful art utterly destroyed by which the poet conducts his plot, carries on his action by just gradations, excites the hopes and fears of his audience, and keeps up the attention to the last scene.

In versions of an original thus maimed and distorted, the beauties of *Metastasio* are not to be found. They must be sought by the perusal of his works intire and uninjured, which are now first offered to the *English* reader.

Mr *Hoole's* elegant translation of *Tasso* is a sufficient test of his abilities, which are at least equally conspicuous in his present undertaking. The events, the sentiment, and the imagery of the original have suffered nothing; as to the mode of expression, some beauties must necessarily be left behind, for every language has peculiarities; but Mr *Hoole* has, like an able translator, substituted other beauties in their stead; his versification is at once easy and accurate, forcible and melodious.

The two volumes now published, contain *Artaxerxes*, the *Olympiad*, *Hyppisile*, *Titus*, *Demetrius*, and *Demo-phöon*.

5. *Medical Advice to the consumptive and asthmatick people of England; wherein the present method of treating disorders of the lungs is shewn to be futile and fundamentally wrong, and a new and easy method of cure, proposed by Philip Stern*, M. D. is. Almon.

The purpose of this advice is to recommend a nostrum invented by the author. It is a solution of certain

balsams in a certain chemical liquor, which he says is very volatile, not at all inflammatory, and remarkably antiseptic, and antispasmodic.

A This medicine he applies immediately to the lungs by putting a few drops of the solution into boiling water, and causing the patient to draw in the steam with his breath; to facilitate the operation, he has contrived a machine, of which a representation is prefixed to his book.

B He conceals his medicine, he says, for no other reason than because if he was to discover it so as that it might be prepared by every apothecary, it would be neglected.

C If this answer is thought insufficient, he confesses that he has no better to give. Another, however, tho' not a better, will naturally be suspected. However, it is much to be regretted, that medicines thus offered to the publick are not by appointment of the legislature examined by persons properly qualified to ascertain their inefficacy or utility. That on one hand, a useful discovery might not be disregarded as the imposition of a quack; and on the other, that the weak and credulous might not be defrauded of their money for something that is useless, if not hurtful to their health.

E The pamphlet is well written, and the author has himself given the following excellent rules for judging properly of medicines which are exposed to sale by persons who conceal their ingredients.

F The first general rule is, never to pay the least regard to the canting of those who pretend, that the good of mankind is their sole motive for offering their medicine to sale.

Secondly, disregard all assertions concerning the excellency of a medicine, which are mere assertions, without any foundation in reason and experiment.

G Thirdly, conclude the advertiser to be either a knave or a fool in physick, who pretends, that his medicine will cure several disorders which have not the least analogy to each other.

Fourthly, give no credit to the recital of cases, as they are generally invented by the doctor.

H And lastly, when the doctor writes a pamphlet, with an intention to recommend his medicine, if it betray a manifest ignorance of his subject, of style, and grammar; in short, when his

his language is evidently that of a porter, conclude him to be some illiterate, ignorant person, whose medicine and opinions deserve no attention.

What he says of himself it would be injurious to suppress.

Concerning myself, and the medicine I recommend, I do not expect, that the reader should have any dependence on what I may have asserted in the preceeding pages; because, if he has any knowledge of mankind, he has reason to suppose, that I have sacrificed truth to interest and a favourite hypothesis. My assertions however are very few, except what relates to the experiment to prove the antiseptic quality of this vapour; but as it is in every one's power to repeat the experiment, it will be an easy matter to convict me of falsehood or confirm the truth. All I expect of the reader is, that he will impartially consider the reasons, upon which I have founded my expectations of curing disorders of the lungs by means of this balsamic vapour. If he is of opinion, that I have reasoned justly, he will certainly think it adviseable for those whose lungs are injured, to try the experiment, especially as it cannot possibly be attended with any danger; and as to the expence, it will certainly be thought most inconsiderable, when compared with the fees of a physician, and the bills of an apothecary. X.

6 *An Address to the people of England, on the manners of the Times.* 9d. Newbery.

This is an earnest and well meant address to the publick on the present great profligacy of morals. The author supposes that it arises from a disregard of religion, and a neglect of its positive institutions.

As a persuasive to religion, he enumerates its advantages. It is, says he, the full and firm belief of a god, and of an equal impartial retribution in a world to come, which is the very cement of society, that imparts life, spirit, and vigour to all its parts, exciting both prince and people to a hearty active discharge of their respective engagements and duties to one another.

He seems, however, not to be sufficiently sensible, that no principles can be believed merely in consequence of their utility and importance. That a man may wish to believe principles after he is convinced that advantages will accrue from them, both to himself

and society, and yet be no more likely to believe them than he was before, such conviction.

A The pamphlet is altogether declamatory, and is not much calculated to produce the effect for which it was written.

X.

B 7. *A seventh letter to the people of England. A defence of the prerogative royal, as it was exerted in his Majesty's proclamation for the prohibiting the exportation of corn; in which it is proved that this authority ever has been, is, and must be essential to the constitution, and inseparable from the rights and liberties of the subject.* Almon.

C This author cites from history many instances of petitions from the Commons to our Kings, particularly to Edward III. Henry IV. and Edward IV. that acts already made might be observed, some of which were refused; and he infers that in those days the royal prerogative extended not only to the suspending and dispensing with laws, but to their being abrogated; a right acknowledged by the Commons on the petitions themselves. This, however, is not the prerogative for which he contends; he brings these instances only to refute the assertion, "that the doctrine which maintains either the right of suspending or dispensing with a law, never did belong to the crown."

E His principal arguments are adduced by way of commentary on the declaration of rights. The first article of this charter pronounces, *That the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of parliament, is illegal.*

F The author's interpretation of this article, and reasoning upon it, are certainly liable to exception. He says that by *suspending* laws must be understood the *annihilation* of them; and he supposes that the *execution of laws* is denied to the regal authority, as well as the annihilation of them by this article: He interprets the words as if they stood thus. "The pretended power of annihilating laws, and of executing laws, by regal authority, is illegal." But, surely this is a strange perversion of the sense. The meaning manifestly is, that the power of suspending of laws, or of suspending the execution of laws, is illegal, and the words cannot, consistently either with grammar or logic, admit any other meaning. All his reasoning therefore, against the literal sense of this

this article, founded upon the absurdity of denying to the royal authority an executive power, is nothing to the purpose.

He proceeds to the second article, *That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it has been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal.* This article, he says, must be considered in a conditional and limited sense, as an inhibition to suspend or dispense with laws, when either tends to the injury of the subject.

But if the dispensing power is legal or illegal, as the end for which it is exerted is good or bad ; we shall want an infallible head of the state, to which our people will implicitly submit, as all good Catholics do to the infallible head of the church. A king, when he is disposed to suspend any law, will not fail to pretend that it is for a good purpose, and who shall determine between him and the people, whether it is really good or bad ?

Another argument of this author we shall submit to our readers without a comment. He says the King is universally allowed to have a dispensing power, and constantly exercises it by the institution of a chancellor. The king, says he, can legally delegate no authority that he cannot legally execute himself. The delegation from the King to the Lord Chancellor contains the right of a temporary dispensation with law, and of occasionally supplying a legislative authority.

Dr *Blakiston* defines the chancery to be “ a court established for the benefit of the subject, to correct and soften the rigour of the law, when, through its generality, it bears too hard in particular cases. To detect and punish latent frauds, which the law is not minute enough to reach. To enforce the execution of such matters of trust and confidence as are binding in conscience, though perhaps not strictly legal. To deliver from such dangers as are owing to misfortune and oversight, and, in fact, to relieve in all such cases as are, *bona fide*, objects of relief.

Now certainly, says this author, that power which can correct and soften the rigour of the law, and relieve in all cases that are truly the objects of relief, does dispense with the law in favour of equity and right ; and when it detects and punishes latent frauds, which the law does not reach, and en-

forces the execution of such matter as are binding in conscience only, and not strictly legal, and delivers from such dangers as are owing to oversight and misfortune, it certainly not only dispenses with laws already made, but assumes a legislative power also in its decrees, where the laws have not yet provided a remedy. X.

8. *Remarks on the writings and conduct of Rousseau.*

This is one of the dullest and yet the most extravagant rhapsodies that ever appeared : It is neither praise nor censure, narrative nor argument, and answering the definition of nonsense, it is neither false nor true.

The following extracts will enable the reader to judge for himself.

“ The revolutions of the globe formed what we call nations and idioms. From climates, aliments, and similar habits of life, unity of characters and manners ; beauty and merit, become favourite sentiments, and moral love blazes in all its charms, and all its terrors.”

“ *Rousseau* seemed first to deal in extremes—society was a sea-storm, flesh fishified, shark and fry ;—or when he led you on shore, ’twas to the wilds of nature, the aborigines of earth, the savage sons of pity—but from these he returned and—bade nature teach humanity in play.”

“ The stoic model is of all others the most worthy of imitation ; for you may be sure that the mirror which shews blister’d minds and half-blooded action to speculation, has an effect quite contrary to that which fills the nose of vanity.”

“ There may be wasteful and ridiculous excess in all the classes “ *de propaganda*,” from faith to the establishment of mulberry plantations about *Abo*—but none perhaps is so very glaring as that of introducing our God-manners, pleasures, to the hamlets of desolation, where nature like a harp plucks her mandrakes from earth to groan around her, to the rocks where pleasure with leaden eyes for ever hangs over the spawn glimmering in the midnight surge, to the fat melancholy of polar souls.”

“ A *Frenchman* may find that the war musick of the Highlands, the amorous pastoral tune of the southern laddie, the stern strain of the *Irish* and *Welsh* harp, and the melancholy pleasure of the *Swiss* cow-ballad—force his flood-gates, or scalp his scull.”

“ *Tru*

"True music cannot dwell in throats taught to croak, to hiss, to howl, to gasp, by an atmosphere drowned in the phlegm of northern skies, nor *perhaps* be relished by a frog, a monkey, or an ass." X.

9. *The History of the Life of King Henry the Second, and of the Age in which he lived, in five Books. To which is prefixed, a History of the Revolutions of England, from the Death of Edward the Confessor to the Birth of Henry the II.* By George Lord Lyttelton

The present publication consists of three volumes in quarto, price but the work is unfinished, three of the five books only being contained in these volumes.

The first Vol. contains the history of the revolutions of *England*, from the death of *Edward the Confessor* to the birth of *Henry the second*; and the first book of the life of *Henry the second*, containing the history of that prince, from his birth till he ascended the throne; including also the principal occurrences of the life of *King Stephen*.

The second volume contains the second and third books of the history, which bring it down to the death of *Becket*, in 1170; the history from the death of *Becket* to the death of *Henry*, which happened in 1189, nineteen years afterwards, is wanting. When it may be expected we are not told; but probably it is now ready for the press.

The life of *Henry the second*, as the noble author observes, is particularly instructive, from the uncommon variety of events it contains; from its being distinguished by great virtues and great faults; by sudden and surprising changes of fortune in the affairs of the kingdom; by the subjection of *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and by a glory surpassing all military achievements, the reformation of government, and the establishment of good laws and wise institutions, beneficial to the publick.

Tho' many general histories, including this period, have lately been written, yet in works of so vast an extent, there cannot be so many particulars, nor so much accuracy, as in those which are confined to narrower limits, so that much in this work will be new to many readers. "There is not," says Lord *Lyttelton*, any branch of literature in which the *English* have

less excelled, though, surely, there is none which more deserves to be cultivated by a free people. It shews them the birth-right they have in their privileges, raises in their mind a generous pride, and makes them ashamed to degenerate from the merit of their ancestors. Whereas, nations that have lost or given up their liberties, are afraid to revive the memory of what they have been in better days, or to speak of the past, without a timorous caution, lest it should be thought to reflect on the present. Nor can the sincerity which is requisite in an historian, consist with the baseness and adulation of servitude, but may safely display itself under the friendly protection of liberty, and the good influence of a government which has nothing to fear from historical truth.

The materials for this work are such as are to be found in few other periods of ancient or modern times; collections of letters, written on affairs of great moment, by some of the principal actors in those affairs, or persons employed by them, and deep in their confidence: From these his Lordship has taken almost all the particulars of *Henry's* quarrel with *Becket*, and has thrown light on many other important transactions.

All disquisitions of a critical nature, concerning the doubtful or controverted points which occur in the work, and such remarks as were tho't too much to interrupt the narration, his Lordship has thrown into notes, and placed them at the end of each volume, reciting at the head of the note the several passages to which they refer. To these are added some valuable pieces, not printed before, or printed in books that are in very few hands, and some transcripts of charters, laws, and ordinances, which were too long to be inserted in the body of the history, or which some readers might like to see in the original language.

Lord *Lyttelton's* great abilities, as a writer, are so well known, that a character of the work, after this account of its plan and materials, is altogether unnecessary. Of such a work no epitome can be expected; and what, indeed, could an epitome be, but such an account of *Henry the second*, and the history connected with it, as may already be found in those general histories, the necessary defects of which this work was written to supply, and in

in supplying which, its principal excellence consists.

Nothing, therefore, is left for the Editor of such a Miscellany as the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but to select a few curious particulars, for the entertainment of those who read merely for amusement, which however may give others a more impatient desire to see the whole: Of these the following tragical story may now serve as a specimen.

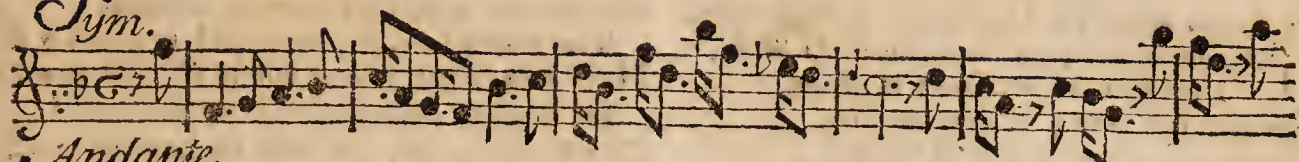
The Normans had just revolted ; and *Eustace*, Lord of *Breteuil*, who had married *Juliana*, a natural child of King *Henry*, and had by that lady two daughters, being connected in friendship with *Amauri de Montfort*, was instigated by him to demand a strong castle, which was then held as a part of the ducal demesne, because it had been formerly possessed by his ancestors. The King, afraid at such a time to refuse almost any request, and yet unwilling to trust him with the castle, promised to grant it him after the war should be over, when it could be done with more safety, and gave him the son of the governor as a hostage to secure to him the future delivery of it ; taking, in return, his two daughters, as hostages for his fidelity during the war. But *Eustace*, who acted entirely under the influence of *Amauri de Montfort*, and by his advice was determined to revolt, cruelly put out the eyes of the boy, and sent him back to his father in that dismal condition. *Henry* was incensed to the highest degree at such an atrocious and insolent act of barbarity. The criminal himself was out of his power, but he delivered up to the injured person the two young ladies, his own grand daughters, whom *Eustace* had placed in his court as hostages, and bade him take his revenge on them as he should think good. The man, inflamed with anger against *Eustace*, paid no regard to their innocence, or to the blood of his master, but inhumanly cut off the ends of their noses, and put out their eyes ; nor did *Henry* express any displeasure against him for what he had done ; on the contrary, to make all the reparation he could, and shew that he did not resent the excess of his rage, he sent him back to his government, loaded with honours and presents. So much did the severity of this prince's temper, founding itself on a notion of justice, over rule in his breast even the

most powerful sentiments and affections of nature. Antient *Rome* would perhaps have admired him for this action, and the history of *England* has no other that comes up to the force of it ; but tho' the principle on which it was done demands veneration, and no ordinary mind could be capable of it, the deed raises horror ; and one could wish, for *Henry's* honour, that he had found less direful methods to appease his injured servant, without inflicting on innocence pains that are only due to guilt, and in the persons of those whom the first and greatest of all laws, the law of nature, particularly obliged him to save and protect. His daughter *Juliana* was so much enraged at it, that she endeavoured to revenge the sufferings of her children by the murder of her father.— The town of *Breteuil*, after the revolt of her husband, had been left by him in her custody ; but the burgeses delivered it up to the King ; upon which she retired into the castle, and finding she could not hope to maintain it against him, desired a parley with him ; to which he having consented, the furious woman, with her own hands, discharged an arrow at him out of a cross-bow, but, fortunately for them both, it did him no hurt. She was then compelled to surrender the castle and herself at discretion ; for *Henry* refused to grant her any terms. All who were with him stood in an uncertain and fearful expectation, to see in what manner a prince, so rigorous in his justice, would punish a daughter, who had impiously made an attempt against his life.— The event was much less tragical than they apprehended. Imputing her intention of parricide to the violence and madness of grief, he would not let her suffer in life or limb, nor even deprive her of liberty for it, but took a strange method of exposing her to shame ; for the draw-bridge of the castle being broken down by his orders, when she was to go out of it, he obliged her, in the sight of his wondering army, to let herself down from the rampart into the ditch, and wade through the mote, the water of which was not deep enough to drown her ; and with this brand of ignominy, sent her to her husband : An indecent kind of revenge, which, in truth, dishonoured himself !”

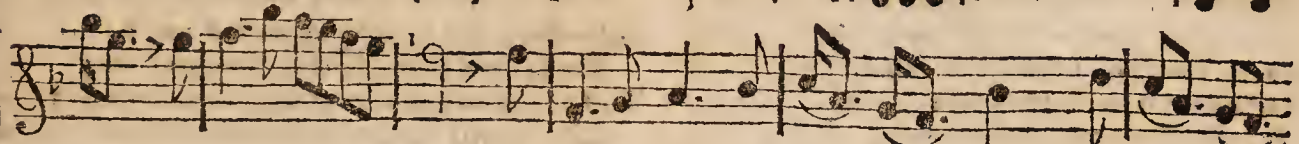
* * Some further extracts shall be given from this work occasionally.

SONG, Sung by Mr VERNON, at VAUXHALL.

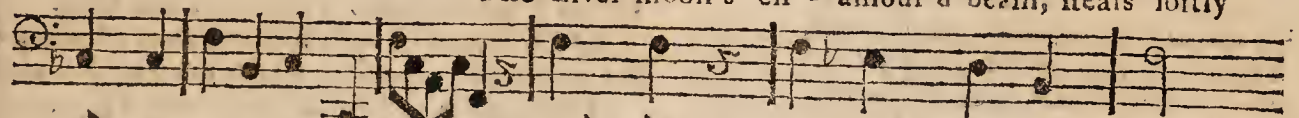
Sym.



Andante.

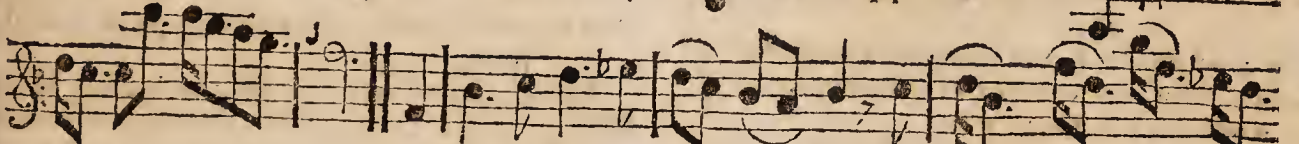
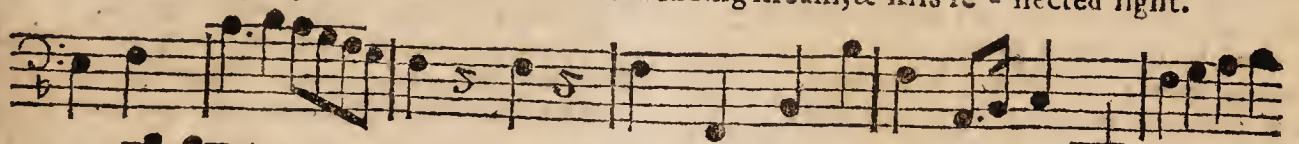


The silver moon's en - amour'd beam, steals softly

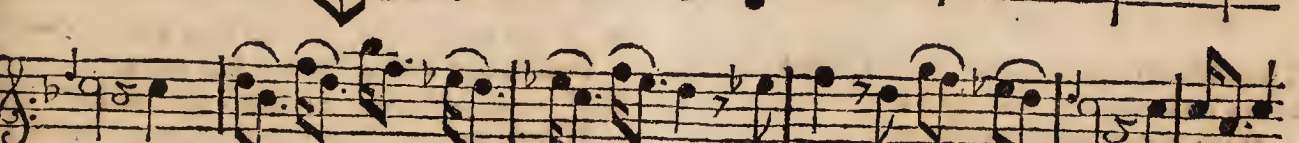
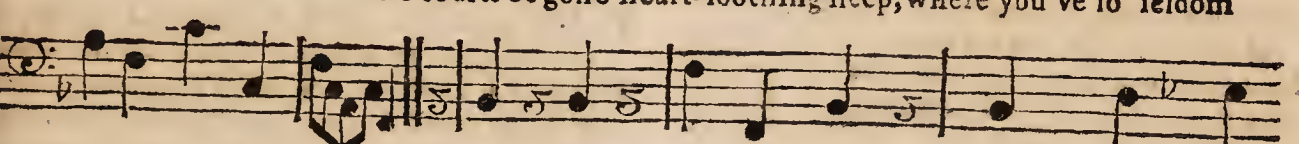


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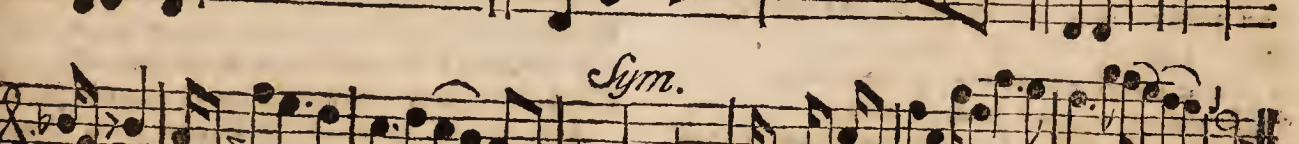
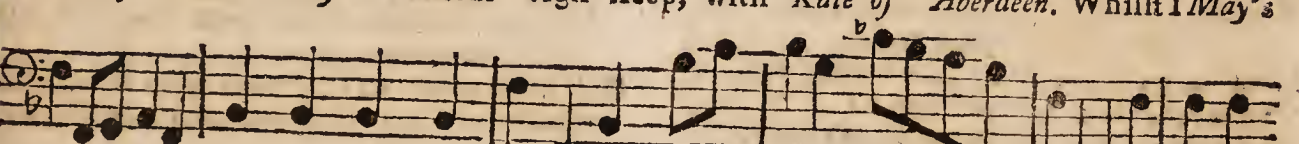
thro' the night ; To wanton with the winding stream, & kiss re - flected light.



To courts be gone heart-soothing sleep, where you've so seldom



been ; Whilst I May's wakeful vigil keep, with Kate of Aberdeen. Whilst I May's



Sym.

wakeful vigil keep, with Kate of Aberdeen.



The nymphs and swains expectant wait,
In primrose chaplets gay,
Till morn unbars her golden gate,
And gives the promis'd May :
The nymphs and swains shall all declare
The promis'd May (when seen)
Not half so fragrant, half so fair,
As KATE OF ABERDEEN.

I'll tune my pipe to playful notes,
And rouse yon nodding grove ;
'Till waken'd birds distend their throats,
And hail the maid I love :

At her approach the lark mistakes,
And quits the dew-dress'd green ;
Fond bird ! 'tis not the morning break,
'Tis KATE OF ABERDEEN.

Now blithsome o'er the dewy mead,
Where elves disportive play ;
The festal dance, young shepherds lead,
Or sing their love-tun'd lay :
'Till May, in morning robe draws nigh,
And claims a virgin queen ;
The nymphs and swains exulting cry,
Here's KATE OF ABERDEEN.

ODE for his Majesty's Birth-Day, June 4. 1767.

Friend to the poor!—for sure, O King,
That godlike attribute is thine—
Friend to the poor; to thee we sing,
To thee our annual offerings bring,
And bend at Mercy's shrine.

In vain had Nature deign'd to smile,
Propitious on her fav'rite isle
Emerging from the main :
In vain the genial source of day
Selected each indulgent ray,
For Britain's fertile plain :
In vain you bright surrounding skies
Bade all their clouds in volumes rise,
Their soft'ring dews distill'd :
In vain the wide and teeming earth,
Gave all her buried treasures birth,
And crown'd the laughing field ;
For lo ! some fiend in evil hour,
Assuming Famine's horrid mien,
Diffus'd her petrifying power,
O'er thoughtless Plenty's festive bower,
And blasted every green.

Strong pannic terrors shook the land,
Th' obdurate breast, the griping hand
Were almost taught to spare ;
For loud Misrule, the scourge of crimes,
Mix'd with the madness of the times,
And rous'd a rustic war.
Whilst real Want, with sigh sincere,
At home, in silence, dropp'd the tear,
Or rais'd th' imploring eye,
Foul Riot's sons in torrents came
And dar'd usurp thy awful name,
Thrice sacred misery !

Then George arose. His feeling heart
Inspir'd the nation's better part
With virtues like its own :
His power controul'd th' insatiate train,
Whose avarice grasp'd at private gain,
Regardless of a people's groan.
Like snows beneath th' all-cheering ray,
The rebel crowds dissolv'd away :
And Justice, though the sword she drew,
Glanc'd lightly o'er th' offending crew,
And scarce selected, to avenge her foes,
A single victim from a host of foes.
Yes, Mercy triumph'd ; Mercy shone confest
In her own noblest sphere, a monarch's breast.
Forcibly mild did Mercy shine
Like the sweet month in which we pay
Our annual vows at Mercy's shrine,
And hail our monarch's natal day.

The COMPLAINT. An ELEGY.

O H Albion ! fam'd for arts, in arms renown'd,
Where ev'ry grace once rear'd its lovely
head,
Where are thy ancient virtues to be found ?
Say to what clime is thy *Astræa* fled ?
While rapine stalks gigantic through thy streets,
And mad'ning lust, whose sacrilegious hand,
With violation taints whate'er it meets,
And spreads disorders o'er a groaning land.
Illustrious youths ! ye great ones of the earth,
For whom fair science opes her mystic page ;
How can ye stain the meed of lawrell'd worth,
By foul pollution and adult'rous rage ?

Say, can the guilty pleasures of an hour
Too dearly bought ; and, ah ! as quickly fled,
Make you forget what's due to *Virtue's* pow'r,
Or what to *Nature*, and the genial bed ?

The speaking eye, the soul-enchancing grace,
Which fed desire, & charm'd the ravish'd sight,
Say, can desire itself so foul deface,
And change to horror scenes of soft delight ?

See where the lovely, desolated maid,
Sits sadly fighting to the midnight air ;
To heaven complains of easy faith betray'd,
And beats her breast, the seat of black despair.

Or ah ! more horrid, frantic all, and wild,
Cruel, perhaps, her offspring she destroys ;
And, impious, dooms to death her guiltless child,
The hapless victim of unhallow'd joys.

Alas for mercy ! where is pity shown,
If scenes like these can fail to draw a tear,
From such as virtue's lore have ever known,
Or prov'd the raptures of a love sincere ?

In other parts, as wanton wishes guide,
The giddy youths seek out the harlot-train,
Sink on their breasts, their blandishments abide,
And with short pleasure purchase lasting pain.

Hence cold indiff'rence damps your marriage
joys ;

Hence dire disease infects the boiling blood ;
Cuts short the thread of life, fair health destroys,
And with black poison taints the vital flood.

By foul debauch, and lust adult'rous driv'n,
See weeping *Hymen* quits this once lov'd shore,
Inverts his blessings, takes his flight to Heav'n,
And for your children lights his torch no more.

Ah ! yet recall him, and his stay ensure : —
Pursue not *Virtue* to her last retreat,
The breast of beauty : — shun the harlot's lure,
Whose ways are mis'ry, and her paths deceit.

So may the fair still smile upon your youth,
Twine myrtle wreaths your lawrell'd brow
to grace,

Still meet your faithful vows with love & truth,
And crown your blessings with a virtuous race
Where bliss like this the laughing hours employ,
Still shall life's landscape shine serenely bright,
While Wisdom's self shall sanctify your joys,
And conscious worth enhance each dear de-
light. T—H—

E P I T A P H,

On a young GENTLEMAN buried at Okewood
Chapel, in Surry.

G O, fair example of accomplish'd youth,
Of graceful wisdom, and of courteous
truth ;
By beauty warm'd, subdu'd, but not enslav'd ;
In thought so pure as aw'd each heart deprav'd :
With grateful hand earth's goods thou took'st to
use,
And us'd what nature gave without abuse.
Still hadst thou tears for innocence oppress'd,
And still in others blessings wast thou blest.
On earth a stranger, now to Heav'n return'd,
By friendship honour'd, & by friendship mourn'd
O ! may I join thee at thy home on high.
To part no more ! blest thought ! no more to
die !

IDYLLIUM XXIV. From Mr FAWKES's new Translation of Theocritus. (See p. 314.)

The YOUNG HERCULES.

WASH'D with pure water, and with milk well fed,

To pleasing rest her sons *Alcmena* led,
Alcides, ten months old, yet arm'd with might,
 And twin *Ipbiclus*, younger by a night :
 On a broad shield of fine brass metal made,
 The careful queen her royal offspring laid ;
 (The shield from *Pterilus Amphitryon* won
 In fight, a noble cradle for his son !)
 Fondly the babes she view'd, and on each head
 She plac'd her tender hands, and thus she said :
 " Sleep gentle babes and sweetly take your rest,
 " Sleep, dearest twins, with softest slumbers blest ;
 " Securely pass the tedious night away,
 " And rise refresh'd with the fair rising day."

She spoke, and gently rock'd the mighty shield ;
 Obsequious slumbers soon their eye-lids seal'd.
 But when at midnight sunk the bright-ey'd bear,
 And broad *Orion*'s shoulder 'gan appear ;
 Stern *Juno*, urg'd by unrelenting hate,
 Sent two fell serpents to *Amphitryon*'s gate,
 Charg'd with severe commission to destroy
 The young *Alcides*, *Jove* begotten boy :
 Horrid and huge, with many an azure fold,
 Fierce through the portal's opening valves they
 roll'd ;

[gore,
 Then on their bellies prone, high swoln with
 They glided smooth along the marble floor :
 Their fiery eye-balls darted sanguine flame,
 And from their jaws destructive poison came.
Alcmena's sons, when near the serpents prest
 Darting their forked tongues, awoke from rest ;
 All o'er the chamber shone a sudden light,
 For all is clear to *Jove*'s discerning sight.
 When on the shield his foes *Ipbiclus* saw,
 And their dire fangs that arm'd each horrid jaw,
 Aghast he rais'd his voice with bitter cry,
 Threw off the covering, and prepar'd to fly :
 But *Hercules* stretch'd out his arms to clasp
 The scaly monsters in his iron grasp ;
 Fast in each hand the venom'd jaws he prest
 Of the curst serpent, which ev'n gods detest.
 Their circling spires, in many a dreadful fold,
 Around the slow-begotten babe they roll'd,
 The babe unwean'd, yet ignorant of fear,
 Who never utter'd cry, nor shed a tear, [pain
 At length their curls they loos'd, for rack'd with
 They strove to 'scape the deathful gripe in vain.
Alcmena first o'er-heard the mournful cries,
 And to her husband thus : " *Amphitryon*, rise ;
 " Distressful fears my boding soul dismay ;
 " This instant rise, nor for thy sandals stay :
 " Hark, how for help the young *Ipbiclus* calls !
 " A sudden splendor, lo ! illumines the walls !
 " Though yet the shades of night obscure the
 skies ;

" Some dire disaster threatens ; *Amphitryon*, rise."
 She spoke ; the prince obedient to her word,
 Rose from the bed, and seiz'd his rich wrought
 sword,

Which, on a glittering nail above his head,
 Hung by the baldrick to the cedar bed.
 Then from the radiant sheath of lotos made,
 With ready hand he drew the shining blade ;
 Instant the light withdrew, and sudden gloom
 Involv'd again the wide extended room :

Amphitryon call'd his train that slumbering lay,
 And slept secure the careless hours away.

" Rise, rise, my servants, from your couches
 " strait,

" Bring lights this instant, and unbar the gate.
 He spoke ; the train obedient to command.
 Appear'd with each a flambeau in his hand ;
 Rapt with amaze, young *Hercules* they saw
 Grasp two fell serpents close beneath the jaw :
 The mighty infant show'd them to his fire,
 And smil'd to see the wreathing snakes expire ;
 He leap'd for joy that thus his foes he slew,
 And at his father's feet the scaly monsters threw.
 With tender care *Alcmena* fondly prest,
 Half dead with fear, *Ipbiclus* to her breast,
 While o'er his mighty son *Amphitryon* spread
 The lamb's soft fleece, and sought again his bed.

Elegy on a young Lady reduced and languishing under a lingering Distemper. Imitated from Buchanan.

IS this *ELIZA*'s real form ? or flies
 An empty shade before my wond'ring eyes ?
 'Tis she ! Those eyes, where love yet sweetly
 beams,
 In faint, alas ! and interrupted gleams ;
 That nameless grace which o'er each limb is spread
 That air, which still breathes round her languid
 head ;
 These must be her's alone ; but, ah ! how small
 A part are these of that enchanting all,
 Of that *Eliza* ! who, with peerless air,
 Shone forth distinguish'd, fairest of the fair ;
 Where is the fire that sparkled in her eye ?
 The rosy lip, and cheek of *Tyrian* die ?
 The sprightly native wit, that wont to dart,
 In lively Sallies, through each bearer's heart ?
 Has some curs'd hag consum'd thy lovely frame
 With fell enchantments o'er the secret flame ?
 Has livid Envy, with her eye askance,
 Thy beauties blasted with malignant glance ?
 Or *Venus* self, enrag'd to be outdone,
 Destroy'd those charms that e'en excell'd her own ?
 I fear'd, yet knew it distant, that sad day,
 When age thy graces in the dust should lay ;
 Should blast the roses on thy blushing cheek,
 And dim the glossy whiteness of thy neck :
 Too sure abyss of every blooming charm,
 Which youth and innocence conspir'd to arm.
 Ye fatal sisters, on whose dreaded power
 Depends the fate of each uncertain hour,
 See beauty sinking on the bed of woe,
 And, ah ! suspend the irrevocable blow.
 If ye delight to see the frequent tear
 Bedew the urn, and drop upon the bier ;
 Take those, whose closing days in sorrow run,
 Whom misery makes weary of the sun ;
 Span the short bloom of beauty's transient flower,
 Nor dash within what scarce survives the hour.
 O *Proserpine* ! if thou, with ruthless call,
 Dost force our treasure from this earthly ball,
 O hear our prayers ; or, if in vain they flow,
 Attend in time, and obviate thy own woe :
 When sweet *Eliza* shall from hence remove,
 And fair amid thy dreary regions rove,
 Thy gloomy spouse, struck with her matchless
 charms,
 Shall leave thy bed, and rush into her arms.

No

No *Orpheus* shall compel him to restore
 A form so bright ; in vain thou wilt deplore
 Forlorn, neglected, thy unhappy fate,
 And wish she could return, but wish too late!
 Spare then this flow'r in pity to our moan,
 Nor wound a thousand hearts by striking one.
 This clemency our mutual good will prove,
 'Twill dry our tears, and twill secure our love.
 PHILARNO.

An ELEGIAC SONG.

BENEATH the solitary shade,
 An old funereal yeugh supplied,
 With swimming eyes, supinely laid,
 A recent tomb sad *Strephon* ey'd.
 "And is it thus !" exclaim'd the swain,
 That female pride and beauty die !
 Must youth—O ! faithless, fair, and vain !
 In death's abhorr'd embraces lie !
 Where now that grandeur's power to soothe
 Which won from hapless *Strephon*'s arms,
 From sacred vows and simple truth,
 Peerless, alas ! but venal charms.
 Did faith endear, or love inflame,
 When age would youth from youth decoy ?
 No—'twas the miser's sordid aim,
 To hoard the treasure, not enjoy.
 Dear, hapless, disappointed maid !
 From *Strephon*'s wrongs thy sorrows sprung,
 Yet tears, neglected FRIENDSHIP paid,
 And injur'd LOVE thy requiem sung.

And still, at spring's returning bloom,
 With fond rememb'rance shall he shed
 Fresh flow'rs around thy silent tomb,
 Still faithful, to the faithless dead.

SONG,

On a Fly drowned in a Lady's Eye.

DEluded fly, that thus presum'd
 T' invade celestial light !
 Bold *Phaeton*, to ruin doom'd,
 Fell not from such a height.
 You hop'd to mingle in a flame,
 And, *Phoenix*-like, expire ;
 How vain was your ambitious aim !
 How strange to drown in fire !
 So *Icarus*, because he try'd
 To trace a trackless way,
 Was, all at once, like you, destroy'd,
 By sun-beams and by sea.
 Yet happy you, who now at rest
 So sweet a tomb can boast !
 By *Chloe*'s cruelty you're blest,
 As by your rashness lost.
 Let lovers learn by yours their fate,
 'Tis *Chloe*'s pride to slay ;
Domitian-like, she leaves her state,
 And stoops to any prey.

EPITAPH on a Tombstone of SHAKESPEARE.

LET others seek a monumental fame,
 And leave for one short age a pompous
 name ;
 Thou dost not e'en this little tomb require,
Shakespeare can only with the world expire.

At Alnwick, in Northumberland.

HERE lieth *Martin Elphinston*,
 Who with his sword did cut in sun-
 -der the daughter of Sir *Harry*
Crispe, who did his daughter marry.
 She was fat and fulsome,
 But men wull some-
 -times eat bacon with the bean,
 And love the fat as well as lean.

A Receipt how to make L'Eau de Vie.

By the late Mr Charles King.

Written at the Desire of a Lady.

GROWN old and grown stupid, you just thin-
 me fit, [receipt
 To transcribe from my grandmother's book
 And a comfort it is to a wight in distress,
 He's of some little use—but he can't be of less.
 Were greater his talents, you might ever com-
 mand, [and his hand
 His head ('that's worth nought,') then his head
 So your mandate obeying, he sends you, d'ye see
 The genuine receipt to make *L'Eau de Vie*.
 Take seven large lemons, & pare them as thin
 As a wafer, or what is yet thinner, your skin ;
 A quart of *French* brandy, or rum is still better,
 (For you ne'er in receipts should stick close to the
 letter)

Six ounces of sugar next take, and, pray mind,
 The sugar must be the best double-refin'd ;
 Boil the sugar in near half a pint of spring-wa-
 ter, [daughter
 In the neat silver sauce-pan you bought for you
 But be sure that the syrup you carefully skim,
 While the scum, as 'tis call'd, rises up to the
 brim.

The fourth part of a pint you next must allow
 Of new milk, made as warm as it comes from the
 cow. [syrup

Put the rinds of the lemon, the milk, and the
 With the rum, in a jar, and give them a stir-up
 And, if you approve it, you may add some per-
 fume ;

Goatstone, or whatever you like, in its room.
 Let it stand thus three days, but remember to
 shake it ! [it

And the closer you stop it, the richer you make
 Then filter'd thro' paper, 'twill sparkle and rise
 Be as soft as your lips, and as bright as your eyes
 Last, bottle it up, and, believe me, the vicar
 Of *E*—himself never drank better liquor :
 In a word, it excells, by a million of odds,
 The nectar your sister presents to the Gods.

VERSES to the Memory of a Friend.

MATURE in virtue, not advanc'd in age,
 Yonge quits too soon this world's fantas-
 tic stage.

Born to do good, and studious to excell,
 Whoever knew him, knows he acted well.
 In every scene his worth confess appears,
 Belov'd by good men, and by bad rever'd ;
 Malice itself on him could cast no stain,
 And, if she strove to wound, she strove in vain.
 Heaven saw such virtue unrewarded here,
 And strait transferr'd it to an happier sphere.

Accept, dear shade, these lines to Friendship
 due,
 And, may I think, and act, and die like you !

Philadelphia, April 20.

G Overnor Seymour, who lately arrived at *Turks-Island* from *England*, has already planned a town there, which is to be called by the name of *Shelburne*. These islands lie contiguous to *Hispaniola*, have a good harbour, and may quickly become a considerable place of trade, having the great advantage of the natural salt-ponds, and the salt-ponds at *Saltortuga* being this season rendered entirely useless.

NEW YORK GAZETTE April 30.

Boston, April 13. The following is a copy of thanks addressed to the Right Hon. *William Pitt*, Esq; (now Earl of *Chatham*) by the speaker of the late House of Representatives.

"Sir, Your noble and generous efforts in support of the common rights of mankind, and liberties of *Great Britain*, and her colonies, and more particularly in the late session of parliament, have very justly ensured you the warmest affection and esteem of every honest and sensible *British* subject.

"The house of representatives of this his majesty's province, sensible of your distinguished merit, and the signal favours you have done to the colonies, by employing your great abilities and interest in their behalf, immediately after voting an humble address of thanks to his majesty, have ordered, that their grateful acknowledgements should be made to their generous patron.

"Sir, at the desire of the house of representatives, I have the honour of transmitting to you their thanks; and in their name beg your acceptance of the inclosed vote.

"I am, with the greatest respect, your most obliged, and most obedient humble servant, T. CUSHING, Speaker."

The following is a copy of a letter by the *January* packet, from the Right Hon. the Earl of *Chatham* to the speaker of the late house of representatives; in answer to their address of thanks to his lordship.

"Sir, The honour of your letter communicating to me a public testimony of so high a nature, found me in a severe fit of the gout, which long disabled me from using my hand. Give me leave now, Sir, to offer up my humblest acknowledgements, and to assure you, that, though late, they are not less warmly dictated by a true sense of respectful gratitude towards the house of representatives of the *Massachusetts Bay*; they will allow me to add, that I shall always esteem myself particularly fortunate, whenever the just discharge of my duty here meets with approbation in *America*.

"I am with great truth, and distinguished regard, Sir, Your most obedient, &c,

"*Bath*, 24th Dec. 1766. CHATHAM."

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, May 8.

On Tuesday last the Hon. *John Stewart*, Esq; superintendant of *Indian* affairs in the southern district of *North-America*, accompanied by several gentlemen, set out for *Augusta*, there to meet the principal head men of the *Creek* nation, and the gentlemen concerned in the trade with those *Indians*, in order to remove several grievances complained of, to establish a tariff on just and equitable terms, and to carry into execution sundry other commands of his majesty, lately communicated by the Rt Hon. the Earl of *Shelburne*. We hear from *Augusta*, his honour intends to proceed towards the *Cherokee* country, to hold a congress, and settle divers matters of importance with those *Indians*, which compleated, we are informed he proposes to visit *Florida*.

Boston, April 30. Our General Assembly stands prorogued to the 15th instant. Previous to this prorogation, his Excellency the Governor gave his assent to the following, among other bills:

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties of impost and tunnage of shipping.

An act for laying out and establishing a new street in the town of *Boston*.

D An act in further addition to the several laws now in being for the more speedy finishing the manufactory scheme,

An act for the effectual preventing the currency of the bills of credit of *Connecticut*, *New-Hampshire*, and *Rhode-Island*, within this province.

E An act in addition to two several acts to prevent the destruction of salmon and other fish in *Merrimack-River*, in this province.

Bridge-Town, Barbadoes, April, 24.

"At half after six this morning we had a violent shock of an earthquake, which was followed by a very great flux and reflux of the sea, much like that which happened at the time of the terrible destruction at *Lisbon*. By nine o'clock, (when I am inclosing my letter) the ebb and flow has been repeated two and twenty times, and is not yet quite ceased. It has drove up great quantities of fish, and has left them on the shore: Whether any damage be done in the island I have not heard."

Boston, in New England, May 9.

G "In a debate in a very respectable assembly last Friday, an extract of an anonymous letter, said to be written in *England*, was read, which concluded with the following words; "So that if your assembly will suffer themselves to be led by that very absurd ignorant firebrand, he may bring them into a worse scrape than they can imagine."

H Upon which it was resolved, "That the words were an high insult, and a breach of privilege; and the person who wrote them, was an enemy to this province."

Historical

Historical Chronicle, June 1767.

WEDNESDAY May 13.

Fourteen Spanish vessels, escorted by three xebecs, arrived at *Civita Vecchia* with the Jesuits from the provinces of *Aragon* and *Catalonia*, amounting to 570 in number. A courier was immediately dispatched to *Rome*, from whence express order was received not to permit them to land. In consequence of this order, the governor of the town posted soldiers, and planted batteries of cannon at several places; and these dispositions being made known to the commander of the convoy, they set sail for *Corfica*, where the republick of *Genoa* has offered to receive them.

WEDNESDAY May 20.

A frame work knitter at *Nottingham* was apprehended and committed to goal, being charged with the murder of a lad of 17, 11 years ago, on the oaths of three witnesses.

THURSDAY 21.

A riotous mob of weavers assembled on the turnpike road near *Corke* to intercept some cars laden with goods from *Dublin*, when they burnt, cut, plundered, and otherwise destroyed linnens, poplins, silk handkerchiefs, &c. to the amount of about 700l.

SATURDAY 23.

A poor housekeeper in *Edinburgh* being deficient in rent, was seiz'd upon by his landlord, his goods sold when from home, and the door lock'd against him when he returned. The common people being informed of this act of oppression, assembled about the landlord's house, broke open the door, brought every thing moveable into the street, set fire to the pile, and burnt the whole to ashes, not sparing money, notes, nor even the poor bird that hung in a cage, having execrated all the cursed things belonging to so merciless a wretch.

At *Mentz* in *Germany* a most violent thunder storm broke the roof of the cathedral church, and set it instantly on fire; and, notwithstanding all possible help, the whole roof was soon destroyed, and the bells melted. The damage is estimated at two millions of florins.

MONDAY 25.

The gold medal given annually by *Dr Hope*, botanical professor at *Edinburgh*, was adjudged to *Robert Urquhart* of that university for his collection of plants.

Farmer *Matthews* was found barbarously murdered near the trooper's on *Broadway-hills*. His skull was fractured, and many large wounds and bruises about his head and neck. A baker in the neighbourhood of *Cambden* in *Gloucestershire* is suspected and apprehended, and it is thought waylaid and committed the murder as the farmer was returning from *Evesham* market, where he had received near 200l.

THURSDAY 28.

The fortress of the island of *Capraia*, surrendered to the *Corficans*, after a blockade of an hundred and two days: the garrison, which consisted of 30 soldiers and two or three officers, had for many days lived upon bread and water; so that they were all much extenuated: they were treated with the greatest humanity by the *Corfrican* officers, and were permitted by their capitulation to go to *Genoa*. Among other things that were found in the fortress, there were four pieces of brass battery cannon, and seven smaller pieces, with a large quantity of bullets, powder, and other military stores. Three hundred *Corficans* have been left in garrison there: the rest were immediately sent back to *Corfica*. *Lond. Gaz.*

FRIDAY 29.

The states have prohibited the exportation of corn out of the *Austrian* netherlands, and so rigorously was this prohibition put in execution, that several *English* ships that had already nearly compleated their cargoes, were obliged to unload them, and return in ballast.

At the annual feast of a city company held this day, it has always been usual to have green peas; which were this year with such difficulty obtained, that sixteen quarts cost sixteen guineas.

The agents of the colonies in *America*, had, a few days ago, several conferences with the king's ministers, on the subject of the arrangements in agitation for maintaining the superiority of the crown over its colonies. They received strong assurances that nothing shall be neglected which can contribute to render them flourishing and happy; but that the court and p-t were firmly resolved to support, by all constitutional means, their just rights and privileges, and to secure the dependance of the said colonies on *Great Britain*.

SATURDAY 30.

The prince of *Wales* *Indiaman* arrived in the river from *China*. Her cargo consists of 2400lb of raw silk; 534,000 of bohea tea; 7,100 congou; 12,300 hyson; 119,100 single; and 10,000 touchong; 80 half chests, and one box of china ware; besides other goods.

MONDAY June 1.

At the sessions at *Guildhall*, *Capt Yong*, who was convicted last sessions for illegally confining *Henry Soppet* at a lock-up house in chancery lane, was sentenced to suffer imprisonment in *Newgate* for 12 months; and to give security for his good behaviour for two years, himself in 100l. and two in 50l. each. One *Edward Fickling* for charging a young fellow with a robbery who refused to list into the *East India* company's service, received the like sentence. And *Robert Gurr* and *John Ratcliffe* for attempting

ing to force a young woman at an inn near *Fleetmarket*, were found guilty, and are to receive sentence next sessions. While the court was sitting, an over-drove ox entered *Guildhall*, threw the whole court into consternation; but not liking his company, he turned about, and ran back again without doing any mischief. A gentleman passing by at the same time and seeing the croud, asked what was the matter. *Nothing*, replied a fellow humorously, *but an ox that is just run into Guildhall in a passion, to complain to my Lord Mayor of the inhumanity of his drivers.*

A cause came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, in which a poor broom-maker was plaintiff, and the toll-master of *Hampson bridge*, defendant, who had seized the plaintiff's horse for toll after he had rode him through the river, and had sold him to pay himself the penny and costs. After a long tryal the jury brought a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Marquis de Courtenveaux, Honorary Memb. of the R. A. of *Paris*, embark'd on board a frigate for *Havre*, to make trial of some instruments, designed to facilitate the determination of the longitude by sea, and particularly the watch of the *Sieur le Roi*, and the *Megametre*, or grand measurer of the *Sieur de Charrieres*. The *Sieurs Pengre* and *Messier*, accompany the Marquis in the enterprize.

Was committed to the Gatehouse, *Alexander Dunn*, for violently beating and threatening to murder a post-boy who had just brought him out of the country. This is the person who was some time confined in the King's Bench, charged with the intention of assassinating Mr. *Wilkes*.

The Guardian of the Cordeliers, at *Siberon*, after having set fire to his convent in eight different places, armed himself with a knife and a cleaver, with which he murdered the cook of the house, whom he wounded in nine different places. He afterwards ran after two religious with an intent to murder them also, but one of them made his escape in his shirt out of a two pair of stairs window, and the other found means to conceal himself. When the alarm of fire drew people to the convent, the Guardian was found in his bed-chamber; and in order to raise suspicion of other persons, he wounded himself very lightly in the throat, and had set fire to the curtains of his bed. After undergoing several interrogatories, to which he would give no answer, he was sent to the hospital to be taken care of, but in the night he made his escape.

A most terrible storm of thunder and lightning fell upon the house of *Richard Ryland*, in *Church street, Ormskirk*, carried away the chimney and slates from the roof, the windows of the third story, shattered

the side of the building, and melted the lead of the lower windows. A ball of fire traversed the room of a lying-in woman, but providentially did her no hurt.

His majesty's high commissioner to the church of *Scotland*, in an elegant speech from the throne, adjourned the session till the 22d of *May* next.

The constables at *Bristol* discovered, concealed in a box, in the house of one *Langford*, a night-watchman, a girl about 18 years of age, almost starved, and quite naked. It appeared that she had been a lodger in the house near 20 months, but had not been confined to the narrow limits of this box (which is about 40 inches long, and 18 broad) more than eight months, during which time she has been often without sustenance for three days together. The position she was obliged to lie in has so contracted her limbs that they are quite useless. They also found a young woman quitenaked, with only shavings to lie on; who, being with child, had fled to this place for shelter. Both these deplorable creatures were carried to *St Peter's* hospital. *Langford*, his wife, and daughter, were secured, but the man pleading ignorance, and the girl confirming it, he was released.

WEDNESDAY 3.
The Right Hon. the House of Lords adjourned to the 15th.—The Hon. House of Commons to the 10th.

It began to snow in *Derbyshire*, and continued snowing all that day, and most part of *Thursday*, & was above half a yard deep.

THURSDAY 4.
Being his majesty's birth-day, the same was observed with all possible demonstrations of joy.

An uncommon inundation happened in the road between *Newington* and *Clapham*, occasioned by the heavy rains that had been falling for three days before; the waters collected in the road meeting with a high tide (wind N. by W. moon's first quarter) running up *Vauxhall* creek, swelled to such a degree, that they soon covered *Kennington Common*, and entering some low grounds, (on the South side) destroyed the brick-works, and did other damage to the amount of 200 l. The current making its way, S. E. and over *Camberwell* road by *Wallworth* common to the *Thames*: a poor woman happening to be on *Kennington* common before the height of the flood, got on the bank above the Turnpike-house, and a working man in the gardens just by going to assist her over the road, in stepping off the bank, her feet slipped, and she falling, pulled the poor man into the current with her; and both were carried thro' an arch under the Turnpike-house, but 2 feet wide, and three deep. The woman was soon discovered by her clothes, but the man was carried 40 yards down before seen.

seen. However, both being taken into a house, they soon recovered.

SATURDAY 6.

The magistrates of *Edinburgh* conferred upon Mr *James Craig*, architect, a gold medal, with the freedom of their city, in a silver box, as a reward of his merit, for having designed the best plan of a new town to be built in that neighbourhood.

The sessions which began on *Wednesday*, ended at the *Old Bailey*, when three convicts received sentence of death; *Edward Williams*, and *Thomas Peak*, for burglary; and *Joseph Morebanc*, for the same offence. At this sessions *Charles Preston* and *John Williams*, for a conspiracy to extort money from the Marquis of *Cararvon*, were brought in guilty.

Orders were received at *Chatham* to take his Majesty's ship *Monmouth*, of 64 guns, to pieces, being judged unfit for further services. This ship was esteemed the best sailer in the navy, had a principal share in the actions fought by the Admirals *Anson* and *Haroke*, when commanded by the brave Adm. *Harrison*, in the war preceding the last; was in the late war in several actions commanded by the Captains *Gardiner* and *Hervey*, the former of whom was killed on board, when engaged singly with the *Foudroyant*, of 80 guns. She never gave chase to any ship that she did not come up with.

SUNDAY 7.

Was observed at court as a high festival; at noon their majesties, preceded by the heralds and pursuivants at arms, went to the Chapel Royal, and heard a sermon by the Rev. Dr *Thomas*. After divine service, their Majesties received the Holy Communion from the Bp of *London*, assisted by the Bp of *Winechester*. The sword of state was carried to and from chapel by *Ld Delawar*.

TUESDAY 9.

As some workmen were employed in pulling down part of *Cundover Hall*, near *Sheresbury*, they found in removing some stones in the vault, an iron box of about 20 inches long, and 14 broad, in which was contained several very curious ancient medals, together with a brass statue, about 16 inches high, which is supposed to be the statue of some heathen god.

WEDNESDAY 10.

Being the birth day of her R. H. the Princess *Amelia*, who then entered into the 37th year of her age, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility and gentry at *St James's* on the occasion, as did likewise her R. H. at her house in *Cavendish-square*.

FRIDAY 12.

Ended at the *East-India House*, the ballot on the question, "That *Henry Vansittart*, Esq; be requested to accept of the succession of the government of *Bengal*, &c." and at seven, the declaration was made as fol-

lows: For the question, 227; against it, 347.

A subscription was opened for carrying Mrs *Brindley's* plan into execution for making a navigable canal from *Birmingham* through the principal coal works, to join the *Worcestershire* and *Staffordshire* canals.

A fire happened at *Beer*, near *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire*, which in an hour and a half destroyed above 14 houses. In the same week was a fire at *Ower*, near *Dorchester*, which consumed 8 houses.

MONDAY 15.

The estates of the late *Percival Lewis*, Esq; at *Tooting*, were sold by auction by Mr. *Langford* and son for 24,925 l.

The maid servant of one Mr. *Wilson*, with his child in her arms, went to view some sheep washed in the *Tweed* from *Kelso-bridge*; when, forgetful of her trust, by a sudden motion, the child sprung out of her arms from the lodging, and dropt down into the water. The young woman, in order to save the child, instantly flung herself over after it, and both perished in the *Tweed*.

WEDNESDAY 17.

A cause came on in the Common-Pleas, wherein a gentleman of *Norwich* was plaintiff, and the commissioners of one of the *London* fire-offices defendants: The action was, that the gentleman had formerly insured his house at *Norwich* in the said office to the amount of 500l. and at the time of the riots there, his house was wilfully set on fire, and burnt, on which he applied to the office to make good the insurance, which they refused, as it was not destroyed by accident; and after a hearing of several hours, a verdict of 400l. was given in favour of the plaintiff; but a point of law arising, it is to be decided by the opinion of the twelve judges.

THURSDAY 18.

At *Cevent-Garden* market common cherries, and but few of them ripe, sold at 4s. a pound. Three years ago, at this season, finer cherries were sold, at 2d a pound.

TUESDAY 23.

At the court of Common Council, it was unanimously resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Deputy *Rassiter*, that the freedom of this city be presented, in a gold box, to the Rt. Hon. *Charles Townshend*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a tribute justly due to his distinguished talents, so happily employed, and so successfully exerted in the service of his king and country; and as a mark of gratitude for the late instances of his regard to the city of *London*, and readiness to promote its embellishment, convenience and prosperity; but more especially for his sedulous application and endeavours to promote the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, to lessen the public debt: and with this salutary view, to diminish the expences, and improve the revenue.

venues of the state, without weakening the national force, or laying additional burthens upon commerce; for his spirit and resolution in advising the late extraordinary, but necessary exertion of power, in favour of the poor, under the alarming prospect of famine, without attempting to endanger the liberties of his country, by exalting the royal prerogative above the law; and lastly, for his well tempered zeal in support of the undoubted legislative authority of the king and parliament of Great Britain, over all parts of his majesty's dominions.

At the same court also a motion was made, that a piece of plate of 200 guineas value be presented to Deputy John Paterson, Esq; as a mark of the Court's gratitude for the many services rendered the corporation by that Gentleman, but more especially for his late excellent plan which was adopted by the city of London, and now lies ready for the royal assent, having passed both houses of parliament.

The report made last December, relating to London Bridge was taken into consideration; when Mr. Milne, the surveyor, being examined, it was after a long debate agreed, that the proprietors of the London-bridge water-works, should be allowed the fifth arch of the said bridge, agreeable to the terms contained in the city lands report, but under the express conditions, that should this grant be hereafter found prejudicial to the navigation of the river, the city should have liberty to revoke their grant, upon paying the said proprietors their whole expence in occupying the said arch.

WEDNESDAY 24.

At a general court of the East India company, held at Merchant-Taylor's Hall, on Wednesday last, for reconsidering the prosecutions commenced by the directors against some of their late servants in Bengal, for presents received by them from the Indian powers, and which, by a former court, were ordered to be discharged; a question was moved, that the said prosecutions should not be discharged: debates arose, and an amendment to the question was moved, and carried; but at length the previous question being put, the same was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 37. It is remarkable that the gentlemen present, against whom the prosecutions were commenced, divided for the main question's being put by ballot, agreeable to the directors motion.

Was found in the mackarel-nets off Folkstone, a strange kind of a fish: It measures in length about thirteen feet; its fore-fins are about two feet long, and the body resembles that of a porpus; it has a broad thin tail, about six feet long. The fisher-

men declare they never saw such a one before.

THURSDAY 25.

Application having been some time ago made to the ministry, to intercede with his majesty to spare the life of one of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, on condition that the said convict should suffer the amputation of a limb, in order to try the efficacy of a certain styptic, prepared by Mr. Pierce; and one John Benham having been reprieved, as it was imagined, for that purpose, Mr. Pierce waited upon the Secretary of State, when he was informed that the intention of trying his styptic upon John Benham, a convict in Newgate, was entirely laid aside, his majesty being of opinion that it was quite improper to try such experiment.

FRIDAY 26.

The Court of Common Pleas ordered an attachment against an officer of the sheriff of Middlesex, for arresting a gentleman at his house late at night, without notice, for a debt of 60*l.* due to his coachmaker, and refusing, tho' the coachmaker was present, and bail offered, to wait, but forcibly carried away to, and detained him illegally till next morning in a sponging-house, contrary to the laws of this realm.

There was a very great council at St. James's, to which, it is said, no less than 106 members were summoned.

At the general court of the East India company, held at Merchant Taylor's Hall, it was unanimously resolved to grant a pension of 1500*l.* per ann. to Gen. Lawrence, during his life, for his many great services to the Company, the said grant to commence from Christmas last. The General enjoyed an annuity of 500*l.* a year before; and the above grant of 1500*l.* is an addition thereto.

SATURDAY 27.

A Jew was carried before the Lord Mayor, charged with hawking hats for sale in this city, contrary to law, which subjects all hawkers who presume so to do in any corporation to the penalty of 12*l.* or to be committed for a certain time to hard labour in Bridewell. The fact being proved, security was given for the Jew's appearance to answer the above charge before a Court of Judicature.—It is remarkable, that a few years since one John Stiles, a housekeeper in London, upon refusing to pay the penalty of 12*l.* for being found hawking his goods within the city of London, was thereupon committed for three months to hard labour at Bridewell, altho' he produced the copy of his freedom of this city, and likewise a regular hawker's licence from the hawker's and pedlar's office; it being then made appear, that no persons whatsoever (whether licensed or otherwise)

therwife) can legally hawk goods within any corporation town in this kingdom.

This morning the purser of the *Hampshire East Indiaman*, Capt. Smith, came to the *India House*, with an account of the above ship being safe arrived at *Dover* from *China*; and yesterday she got into the *Downs*. She sailed on her voyage from the *Downs* the 19th of *January* 1766.—The *Royal Charlotte*, the *Speke*, and the *Crutenden East Indiamen*, arrived at their moorings in the River.

MONDAY 30.

The duty of 6d per chaldron on coals is granted to the city for 46 years, to redeem the tolls on the bridges, embanking the river, repairing the *Exchange*, and rebuilding *Newgate*.

A vein of copper ore has lately been discovered near *Glasgow*, which, upon trial, promises fair to produce considerable profit. It lies not above three feet deep, and is supposed to lead to a considerable mine.

Her Imperial Majesty of *Russia* has particularly recommended to the *Royal Academy of Sciences* at *Peterburg*, to make exact observations of the next transit of *Venus* over the sun's disk, in the most proper places throughout her dominions.

The prizes of 15 guineas each, given annually by the members for *Cambridge*, were adjudged to Mr. *Stevenson* of *King's*, and Mr. *Ward* of *St. John's College*, senior batchelors; and to Mr. *Arnald* of *St. John's* and Mr. *Clewes* of *Trinity College*, middle batchelors.

A letter from *Devonshire* says, they have the greatest appearance in that country of the finest crop of corn that has grown for several years past, but a very bad one for fruit; that in several parishes they will not be able to make a hoghead of cyder, or perry, owing to the blossoms being destroyed by the wind and cold season.

A Captain of the dragoons, dressed in his regimentals, harangued the principal ladies and gentlemen of *Shrewsbury*, on the pride and luxury of the *Salopians*, to the great astonishment of all present.

Letters from *Pomerania* advise, that the cattle there have been inoculated with success, for the contagious illness that has for some time reigned in that country.—This practice was first suggested in this Magazine.

A Gentleman of *Derby* has lately been into the *Downs* to make trial of a new marine surveyor. The machine consists of an open tube four inches diameter, and two feet long: on the outside is fixed an oblique plane like a screw; upon which the water acts so as to turn it round swifter or slower, in proportion as the machine is drawn through the sea with greater ease or less velocity.

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1767.

May Countess of Dundonald—of a son.
24. Lady of Sir John Sebright, bt.—of a son.

31. Princess of Brazil—of a prince.
Lady of Lord Willoughby de Brooke—of a daughter.

June 6. Lady of the Hon. Arthur Trevor, Esq;—of a son.

7. Lady Vctiss Clanwilliam—of a daughter.

10. Lady of Rob. Henley Ongley—of a dau.

15. Lady of Sir Gervas Clifton, bt—of a son

17. Lady Mary Walker—of a daughter.

13. Dutchess of Athole—of a son.

21. Lady of Sir Th. Broughton, bt—of a son.

Lady of Edward Southwell, Esq;— of a son

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

May CAPT. Arch. Blane—to Miss Smith
27. of Reading.

Mr Slade, surg. of Cheke—to Miss White.

30. Nich. Wescomb, Esq; of Cleverel's green—to Miss Lucy Marshall.

31. Rob. Wrixon, Esq;—to Miss Morgan of Cardiff.

June 1. Rob Clayton, son of Sir Kenrick to Miss Standart.

Mr Dehane, [post-master at Deal—to Miss May.

2. Sir Ja. Langham—to Miss Musgrove.

3. Rev. Wooley Leigh Spencer of Thorpe to Miss Mary Willis.

4. Geo. Darley, Esq; of Newtown Hants—to Miss Mary St Quintin.

Davidson Rich. Greve, Esq; of Northumb. to Miss Botterell.

5. Rt Hon. Lord Waltham—to Miss Coe. Tho. Coe, Esq; of Bedford—to Mrs Duffield of Kentish town.

John Houghton of New-bond-str. Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Chambers of Greek street.

Tho. Price of Hackney, Esq;—to Miss Jennings of Islington.

Maj. Litterloh—to Miss Allen of chapel-str Stanhope Harvey of Womersley, Esq;—to Miss Ward.

Lieut. Col. Skinner—to Miss Warren, daughter of the late Sir Geo. Warren.

Lord Wm Seymour, brother to the D. of Somerset—to Miss Maltreavrs, with 20,000l.

6. Beaumont Hotham, Esq;—to Miss Norman of Moulsey.

Farmer Anderson of Oardley—to Miss Jane Broadwood of Lee. The bridegroom a prierbyterian, the bride a quaker; the father a baptist; the brideman a baptist; and the bridemaid a churchwoman.

8. Rev. Mr Sam Wilson, dissenting minister of Tooting—to Miss Mattick.

10. Tho. Jacum, Esq;—to Miss Daniel of Argyle buildings.

Ja. Basser, Esq; of Bolton row—to Miss Susanna Lutterel.

11. Tho. Heelis, Esq;—to Miss Nancy Mechell of Asby.

Capt. Howard of the 14th reg. of drags.—to Mrs Bailey, an heiress.

15. Hon. Mr Damer, eldest son of Lord Milton—to Miss Conway, daughter to the Rt Hon. Henry Seymour Coaway.

Geo. Wright of Gothuff, Esq;—to Miss Jekyll niece to E. Hallifax.

John Addison, Esq; of Whitby—to Miss Betty Craswell.

The E. of Hopetown—to Lady Betty Leslie Ja. Hodgeson, Esq;—to Miss Susanna Belamy of Mount-street.

Charles Therkill, Esq; of Litchfield-street to Miss Nelly Gamage of Datchet.

16. James Jermingham, Esq; of Norfolk—to Miss Dillon, daughter of Lord Dillon.

17. Tho. Drew Esq; of Westm.—to Miss Kerry.

18. Mr Shuttleworth, Surgeon of Epsom—to Miss Sutton.

Capt Wm Wood—to Miss Leslie of Morpeth

19. John Cratcherode of Ipswich, Esq;—to Miss Sinclair.

20. The Rev Mr Ph Baker of Greenstead, Essex—to Miss Nelly Bennet of Fifeild

21. Ja. Kitching, of Pantom-street, Esq;—to Miss Newman.

23 Tho Cox, Esq; of the first reg. of guards—to Miss Sheffield.

25 Sir Tho Spencer Wilson, Bt—to Miss Jane Weller

Gorges Foyle of Somersford Keynes, Wilts—to Miss Soley

27 Henry Hamilton, Esq; Member for Londonderry in Ireland—to Miss Cockburne

28 Richard Wellis Esq; of Buckingham—to Miss Henrietta Chambers.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

May 1. Ady May Lion, sister to the E. of Strathmore. Her remains were deposited with great funeral pomp in St Nicholas Church, Durham.

Wm Sterling, Esq; of Northwoodside Scotl.

28. Cha. Gosling, Esq; at Hanwell, Middx. Miss Mainwaring, of Bruton-street.

Mr Bertson, Land-waiter in the port of Lond

Tho. Gilman Esq; in Great ormond-street.

Mrs Lowther in the 100th year of her age, near Guisboro.

29. The Rev. Mr Yonge, R. of Newton Ferriers, Devon.

The Empress Consort, at Vienna, of the smill-pox. She was sister to the D. of Bavaria.

30. Hon. Maj. gen. Boscawen, second brother to Lord Falmouth, and member for Truro in Cornwall.

Mr Jackson, at Bath, an Irish factor.

Mrs Jackson, who for 50 years kept a boarding school at Kensington.

Hon. Anth. Keck, Esq; memb. for Woodstock, and one of the gentlemen of his majesty's privy chamber.

Miss Francis, daughter of a silversmith in Bloomsbury, of a fright she received by squibs in the street, setting fire to her cloaths.

John Harwood, Esq; in Great Russel-street

June 1. Mr Ja. Mathard, surgeon in Oxford road, aged 102.

Mr Mrgas merchant in Bucklersbury.

2. Rev Mr Dundas, minister of Humber in Scotland:

Rev. Ben. Joseph Ellis, 54 years R. of St Andrews church Norwich.

3. Mr Fitzherbert, son of the Hon. Mr Fitzherbert of Cavendish square.

Thomas Carter formerly member for Hull, Capt. Dennet in the Fleet. His nails were grown like eagle's claws, from an odd humour of never having them cut.

5. Hon. Mrs Eliz. Verney, a near relation of Lord Verney.

Mr Bateman, surgeon in Theobald's row.

George Towers Esq; at Chelsea.

Sir Rob. Arnot, Esq; of Dalginot, Scotland

6. Jos. Bond, Esq; late of Pool in Dorsetsh.

Capt. John Frazer, late of the marines.

Lieut. Col. Crowe, of the 14th reg. of dragons.

Rev. Mr Dawson, R. of Burton upon Trent.

Jos. Bosanquet, merchant at Bath.

Wm Gardner Esq; at Islington.

9. Thomas Strickland of Kendal, Esq;

10. Mr Austen solicitor in Chancery.

Prince Henry Charles brother to the Prince Royal of Prussia.

Thomas Farraine, Esq; deputy auditor of the board of green-cloth.

Wm Bowyer Esq; dep. register in chancery

Jos. Wilkinson, Esq; near Ipswich, sudd.

Peter Stuart near Air in Scotland, aged 103.

Nat. Jardine, linnen draper at Cambridge.

suddenly. His brother a few months ago died in the same manner. These wretches were partners in trade, but so penurious, that they denied themselves the necessaries of life; they were pestered with vermine, had no bed to lie on; and perished for want of help, because they would not pay an apothecary. When the first died, it appeared he had robbed the other of 1000l. and perhaps, had the last died first, the like fraud would have appeared against him.—The last left his fortune to a stranger.

11. James Worfdell, painter to the board of ordnance.

John Cam, Esq; at Battersea.

Rev. Mr Matchew Moncrief, of Culfargie Scotland.

12. Wilmington Denyer, Esq; of Red lion sq.

14. Rev. Mr Bevan, R. of Fritton, Suffolk.

15. Ja. Fortrey, Esq; commissioner of the victualling.

Anthony Crane Esq; of kings-str. Blooms-

Peter Delanoy, Esq; near West Wickham.

Rev. Mr Porter Bringloe, R. of Bixton Fleming, Exeter.

16. Peter Willington, Esq; at Camberwell.

Relict of Sir John Eden, of Winston, bart.

17. Rev. Wileman Holt, V. of Shrewton, Worcestershire.

Jeffery Hetherington, Bsq; at North Cray.

18. Wm Laverington, Esq; of Hollis-street.

21. Thomas Heckford, a commissioner of bankrupts

Benj. Bone, Esq; in Harley street, Cavendish-square.

Rt Hon Ld Vise Chetwynd, of the kingdom of Ireland

23. Mr Jacob Reed, at Stratford, aged 101.

24. Thomas Martin, Esq; formerly an Italian merchant

25. Capt Serle, Barge-builder to his majesty.

Lady Viscountess Dowager Blensington, 84.

27 John Gunning Esq; in Somerlet-houle

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in JUNE 1767.

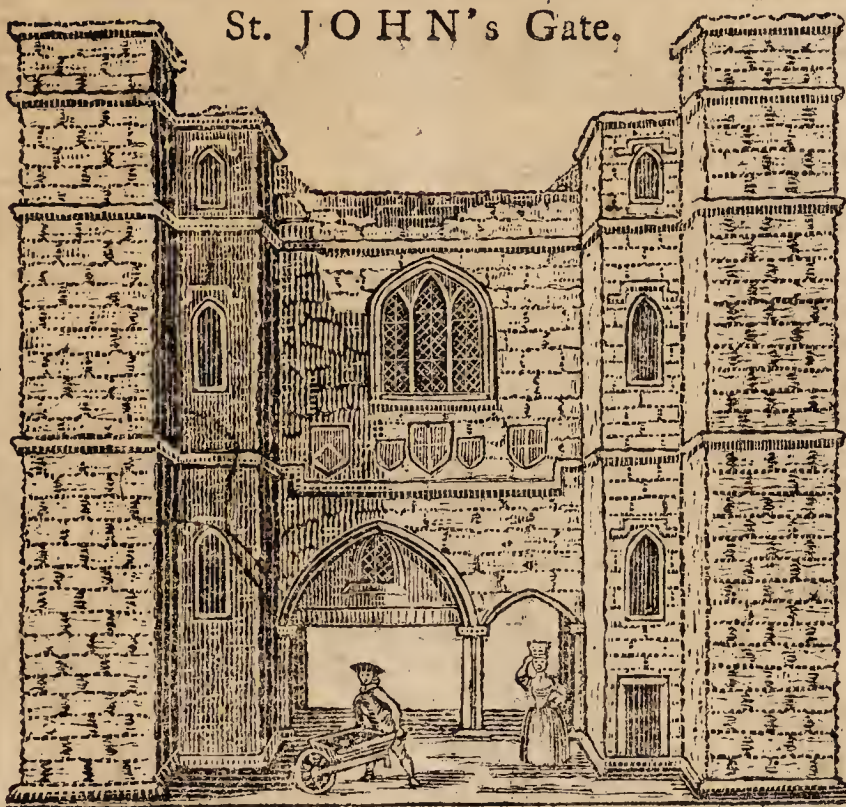
BANK	Stock.	E. India	Stock.	S. Sea An.	S. Sea An.	3 per cent	3 per cent	3 per cent	3 per cent	4 per cent	Old Long	Lottery	Script.	Wind at
						Bank An	Consolid	India Ann.	Bank	per Cent	Annuities	Pickets.		
29	145	248a245	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	new	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1751	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1762	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 5s.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	DEAR.
30	145	244a245	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	old	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1751	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1762	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 5s.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	DEAR.
31	Sunday													
1	145	245a245	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 2s. 6d.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	South
2	145	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ a244	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 3s.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SW
3	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ a245	105	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 2s. 6d.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	South
4	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ a245	105	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	East
5	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ a245	105	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	South
6	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 $\frac{1}{2}$ a245	105	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 2s.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SW
7	Sunday													
8	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	245a246		87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW
9														
10														
11	145	824		87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 2s. 6d.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SSE
12	145	247a246 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 3s.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	ENE
13	Sunday													
14	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	246a $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 3s. 6d.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	NE
15	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	245 $\frac{1}{2}$ a247	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	North
16	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	247a246 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	NN E
17	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	245 $\frac{1}{2}$ a247	106	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do
18	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 $\frac{1}{2}$ a247	106	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do
19	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	243a247	106	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	North
20	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 op.	106	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	N by East
21	Sunday													
22	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 op.	106	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 3s.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SW
23	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	252 $\frac{1}{2}$ a251	106	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 3s. 6d.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SW
24	145	251a250	106	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 2s. 6d.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SW
25	145	250 $\frac{1}{2}$ a250	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 2s.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SW
26	145	251 $\frac{1}{2}$ op.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	121. 2s. 6d.	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SW
27	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	250 op.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	Do	89 $\frac{1}{8}$	SW
28	Sunday													

Prices of Corn.	London.	Reading.	Gloucester.	Monmouth.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Farnham.	Warminster.	Bristol.	Birmingham.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Norwich.	Witch.	Northampton.	Yarmouth.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
					40 to 51	23 to 27	13 to 19	Farnham.	Warminster.	Bristol.	Birmingham.	48 to 52	26 to 28	18 to 21	Norwich.	Witch.	Northampton.	Yarmouth.	50 to 54	24 to 26	16 to 18
					52 to 57	23 to 27	18 to 20	Warminster.	Warminster.	Bristol.	Birmingham.	52 to 60	28 to 30	17 to 19	Witch.	Witch.	Northampton.	Yarmouth.	40 to 48	28 to 30	14 to 16
					48 to 51	30 to 32	30 to 32	Bristol.	Bristol.	Bristol.	Birmingham.	40 to 56	30 to 32	16 to 18	Northampton.	Northampton.	Northampton.	Northampton.	52 to 59	24 to 28	16 to 17
					50 to 53	30 to 32	30 to 32	Birmingham.	Birmingham.	Birmingham.	Birmingham.	50 to 90	30 to 32	17 to 21	Yarmouth.	Yarmouth.	Yarmouth.	Yarmouth.	46 to 50	24 to 28	16 to 18

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JULY, 1767.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- | | |
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| Resolutions relative to London bridge 337 | Conjectural emendation of Virgil ib. |
| Fatal effects of lixiviums 339 | Cornish antiquity; with a cut 359 |
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed for D. Henry at St. John's Gate; and sold by F. Newbery in Pater-noster Row.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a Bill for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on reasonable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under ; *Rye* at 32s. or under ; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any port of this kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, 2s. 6. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, 5s. to be paid by the Commissioners of Customs.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
July	6 40 to 52	23 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 to 19	Rofs	56 to 59			16 to 18
	13 40 to 55	22 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 to 19	Birmingham	52 to 60			23 to 26
	20				Stafford	60 to 64	30 to 32		16 to 19
	27 44 to 56	25 to 27	23 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 to 19	Northampton				
Canterbury	45 to 48	26 to 28		14 to 19	Leicester	61 to 64	32 to 38		16 to 19
Farnham	54 to 56			18 to 21	Cambridge	50 to 52	25 to 27	26 to 28	16 to 18
Guilford	58 to 61	28 to 30		17 to 19	Stamford	50 to 54	20 to 21		14 to 15
Winchester	50 to 52	25 to 27		16 to 18	Royton	52 to 54			17 to 20
Salisbury	62 to 66	31 to 33		20 to 22	Nottingham	54 to 56			16 to 18
Devizes	61 to 68	32 to 34		22 to 25	Colchester	48 to 54	23 to 26		16 to 19
Warminster	58 to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 to 32		17 to 18	Darby	54 to 62			16 to 20
Windfor	58 to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 to 32		19 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wibitch	48 to 52			14 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	51 to 58			18 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yarmouth	46 to 50	26 to 28	22 to 24	17 to 19
Oxford	58 to 63			20 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	York and Leeds	48 to 58	26 to 28	27 to 30	16 to 19
Gloucester	60 to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 to 28		20 to 21	Carlisle	47 to 53	22 to 33		17 to 21
Hereford	56 to 59	30 to 32		20 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Edinburgh	39 to 43	26 to 28		17 to 21
Monmouth	50 to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 to 32		16 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$					

*** This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve, by sending us from every Pitch-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the Three First Market Days in every Month, in the manner the prices at the Corn Exchange, London, is set down above ; and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the kingdom, than has yet been attempted.

A M E R I C A N N E W S.

APRIL 3.

SOME speedy resolutions passed the house of assembly of *West Florida*, which were to the following effect.

That the house will on all occasions support the Lieutenant Governor's administration, the just prerogative of the crown, and the rights and liberties of the people.

That nevertheless, the attempting to exercise the government without the advice and consent of the council, is contrary to his Majesty's royal instructions, and a dangerous and unwarrantable innovation.

That obliging the members of assembly to meet, when the public business does not require it, is troublesome and unnecessary.

That the advisers of these irregularities are enemies to his Majesty, to the Lieutenant Governor, to the constitution, and to the liberties of the people.

That these irregularities tend to alienate the minds of the people from his honour's administration, to destroy public peace, and to throw every thing into anarchy and confusion.

That the Lieut. Governor be requested to remove such persons from his presence, and to make choice of such able and discreet persons to fill up the vacancies in his Majesty's council, as are capable to aid and assist him in his administration.

Boston, June 1. His Majesty's council being chosen, according to annual custom, the governor put a negative upon some of

the gentlemen, who were not active in their opposition to government on the late struggle, among whom were, the Hon. *James Olis*, *Josiah Gerrish*, *Thomas Sanders*, *Jerathmeel Bowlers*, and *Samuel Dexter*, Esqrs; after which, his excellency, at opening the assembly, exhorted the members to mutual confidence and unanimity, assured them of his concurrence for that salutary end ; but at the same time gave them to understand, that he did not mean to decline the full exercise of his authority, but on all occasions to temper it with moderation.

New-York, June 11. Governor Moor, at the meeting of our general assembly, opened the session with a speech, recommending a provision for his Majesty's troops quartered here, on the plan of the act of parliament, which was immediately complied with, and an act passed for granting 3000l. for that purpose, and for making good the damages which Mr. *Martin* sustained during the late troubles ; a sum, say the assembly in their answer, which must appear liberal, when the distressed state of this colony is considered ; the goals, for want of a circulating medium, being filled with debtors ; our trade languishing in every part ; our funds for the support of government decreasing ; and one, by the restraints on our paper currency, entirely lost.

[The Assembly's remarkable address shall be in our next.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U L Y, 1767.

Mr. URBAN,



THE following curious particulars are copied from a collection of original letters, intended for publication, when the gentleman, to whose care they are intrusted, shall find time to collate and arrange them in proper order. Of their character and importance, some specimens will, in the mean time, be sent you, which, I doubt not, will make a valuable part of your Magazine.

Letter from Dr. Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, to Sir Henry Vane, Ambassador at the Hague, dated London, Nov. 6, 1629.

ON Saturday in the evening there were sent Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, and others, to seal up Sir Robert Cotton's library, and to bring himself before the lords of his majesty's council. There were found in his custody a pestilent tractate, which he had fostered as his child, and had sent it abroad into divers hands; containing a project how a prince may make himself an absolute tyrant. This pernicious advice he had communicated by copies to divers lords, who, upon his confession, are questioned and restrained; my lord of *Somerset* sent it to the bishop of *London*; the lord *Clare* to the bishop of *Winchester*; and the lord *Bedford* I know not well to whom. *Cotton* himself is in custody. God send him well out.

I am, &c.

The Same, to the Same, dated Nov. 9.

YESTERDAY his majesty was pleased to set in council with all the board, and commanded that devilish project found upon Sir Robert Cotton to be read over unto us. For my own part, I never heard a more pernicious diabolical device, to breed suspicious, seditious humours amongst the people. His ma-

jesty was pleased to declare his royal pleasure touching the lords and others restrained for communicating that project; which was, to proceed in a fair, moderate, mild, legal course with them, by a bill of information preferred into the *Star-chamber*, whereunto they might make they answer by the help of the most learned council they could procure. And tho' his majesty had it in his power most justly and truly to restrain them till the cause was adjudged, yet, out of his princely clemency, he commanded the board to call them, and to signify unto them his majesty's gracious clemency; which was, that the restraint should be taken off them, and their free liberty given them to attend their cause in the *Star-chamber*. They were personally called in before the lords, (the king being gone) and acquainted by the keeper with his majesty's gracious favour. Two never spoke a word, expressing thankfulness for his majesty's so princely goodness; two expressed much thankfulness, which were, my lord of *Bedford*, and Sir Robert Cotton. *St. John*, and *James*, are still in prison; and farther than unto these the paper reacheth not in direct travel, save to *Selden*, who is also contained in the bill of information. I fear the nature of that contagion did spread farther; but as yet no more appeareth. I am of opinion it will fall heavy on the parties delinquent.

I am, Sir, &c.

Sir Symonds d' Ewes's account of this affair, in his manuscript life, written by himself, and still preserved among the *Harleian* manuscripts, will give further light to this very interesting fact.

"Amongst other books," says he, "which Mr. Richard James lent out, one Mr. *St. John*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, a young studious gentleman, borrowed of him, for money, a dangerous pamphlet that was in written hand, by which a course was laid down, how the kings of *England* might oppress the liberties of their subjects, and for ever enslave them and

and their posterities. Mr. *St. John* shewed the book to the earl of *Bedford*, or a copy of it; and so it passed from hand to hand, in the year 1629, till at last it was lent to Sir *Robert Cotton* himself, who set a young fellow he then kept in his house to transcribe it; which infallibly proves, that Sir *Robert* knew not himself that the written tract itself had originally come out of his own library. This untrusty fellow, imitating, it seems, the said *James*, took one copy secretly for himself, when he wrote another for Sir *Robert*; and out of his own transcript sold away several copies, till at last one of them came into the lord *Wentworth's* hands, of the north, now lord deputy of *Ireland*. He acquainted the lords, and others of the privy-council, with it. They sent for the said young fellow, and examining him where he had the written book, he confessed Sir *Robert Cotton* delivered it to him. Whereupon, in the beginning of *November*, in the same year, 1629, Sir *Robert* was examined, and so were divers others, one after the other, as it had been delivered from hand to hand, till at last Mr. *St. John* himself was apprehended, and being conceived to have been the author of the book, was committed close prisoner to the *Tower*. Being in danger to have been questioned for his life about it, upon examination upon oath, he made a clear, full, and punctual declaration, that he had received the same manuscript pamphlet of that wretched mercenary fellow *James*, who, by his means, proved the wretched instrument of shortening the life of Sir *Robert Cotton*. For he was presently, thereupon, sued in the *Star-chamber*, his library locked up from his use, and two or more of the guard set to watch his house continually. When I went several times to visit and comfort him, in the year 1630, he would tell me, *they had broken his heart that had locked up his library from him*. I easily guessed the reason, because his honour and esteem were much impaired by this fatal accident; and his house that was formerly frequented by great and honourable personages, as well as by learned men of all sorts, remained now upon the matter desolate and empty. I understood, from himself and others, that Dr. *Steile*, and Dr. *Laud*, two prelates that had been stigmatized in the first session of parliament, in 1628, were his sore enemies. He was so outworn within a few months, with anguish and grief, as his face, which had been formerly ruddy and

well-coloured, (such as the picture I have of him shews) was wholly changed into a grim blackish paleness, near to the resemblance and hue of a dead visage. I heard it certainly affirmed, that the young fellow whom Sir *Robert* kept in his house, and had employed to transcribe the said written tractate, was his bastard; which shews God's admirable justice, to cause the spurious issue of his fatal lust to prove the immediate instrument of his final ruin. I, at one time, advised him to look into himself, and seriously to consider, why God had sent this chastisement upon him; which, it is possible, he did; for I heard from Mr. *Richard Holdsworth*, a great and learned divine, that was with him in his last sickness, a little before he died, that he was exceeding penitent, and was much confirmed in the faithful expectation of a better life."

This *James*, mentioned by Sir *Symonds d'Ewes*, was *Richard James*, fellow of *Corpus Christi College*, in *Oxford*, born at *Newport*, in the *Isle of Wight*, and author of several sermons, both in *Latin* and *English*. He died at the house of Sir *Thomas Cotton*, bart. in the beginning of *Dec.* 1636. Sir *Symonds d'Ewes* gives a very severe character of him; styling him an atheistical profane scholar, but otherwise, witty and moderately learned: and he adds, that he had so screwed himself into the good opinion of Sir *Robert Cotton*, "that whereas at first he had only permitted him the use of his books; at last, some two or three years before his death, he bestowed the custody of his whole library on him. And he being a needy sharking companion, and very expensive, like old Sir *Ralph Starkie*; when he lived, let out, or lent out, Sir *Robert Cotton's* most precious manuscripts for money, to any that would be his customers; which Sir *Robert* was wont to lend freely to his noble and loving friends; which, says Sir *Symonds*, I once made known to Sir *Robert Cotton*, before the said *James's* face."

It may be necessary, in order to elucidate this matter still farther, to take notice, that one of the articles in the Attorney General's information, against Sir *Robert Cotton*, was, *that the discourse or project was framed and contrived within five or six months past here in England*; but Sir *David Foulis* testified upon oath, being thereunto required, that it was contrived at *Florence*, seventeen years before, by Sir *Robert Dudley*; upon which most of the parties were

were released, and Sir Robert Cotton had his library restored to him soon after.

An Account of the late Proceedings of the Committee for letting the City Lands, so far as those proceedings relate to London-Bridge, and the Water-Works under the Bridge.

A Committee was appointed on the 28th of November last, by a court of Common-Council, to examine the allegations of a petition from the proprietors of the *London-Bridge* water-works, for liberty to erect a wheel in the fifth arch of the north side of *London-Bridge*, and to report their opinion thereon to a subsequent court, to be holden for that purpose.

The petition of the proprietors sets forth, that the first arch of *London-Bridge* was granted to one *Peter Morris*, so long ago as the year 1582, for the term of 500 years, with leave to erect an engine of his own construction, for conveying water into the houses of the inhabitants of the city, and for the better service of the city in case of casualty by fire; which having performed to satisfaction, the second arch was granted for the same term, and for the same purpose; that the fourth arch was granted in 1701, to the grandson of the said *Morris*, for the remainder of the term that was to come of the former lease; that the third arch was granted to the present proprietors in the year 1761, for the like term and purpose; and that the petitioners being yet unable to furnish the citizens and others with a sufficient supply of water at all times, were desirous of leasing the fifth arch, by which, and the use of their fire-engine, the petitioners humbly apprehended, they should be enabled, not only to supply the common exigences of their tenants, but also the extraordinary demands for water, whenever the dreadful calamities of fire should require it.

This petition naturally brought on other petitions: and the committee found it necessary to take a view of the present state of the bridge, in which they desired to be attended by the rulers of the *Watermen's* company, both *Lightermen* and *Watermen*, who accordingly did attend; and having found the said fifth arch damm'd up, were unanimously of opinion, that if the dam was taken away, and a wheel fixed in the room of it, the navigation, instead of being hurt, would be greatly benefited by that alteration. But finding many other defects, the committee thought proper to summon the petitioners to attend; to

whom they represented the imminent danger they apprehended the bridge to be in by the flux of water through the joints of the stones in several of the arches, proceeding from the leakage of the iron pipes laid over the bridge for serving the inhabitants of the *Borough*, and insisted on their taking some speedy and effectual method to put a stop to that alarming circumstance; and at the same time acquainted them with the heavy complaints of the navigators of the river, on account of the two arches, called *Long-Entry* and *Chapel-Locks*, being stopped up, to give force to the current in the arches where their engines were erected, which caused so great an eddy at the ebb tide, at the great arch, that craft or vessels passing through, were whirled round for a long time before they could get disengaged, and in the utmost danger of being dashed to pieces against the sterlings, overset in the vortex, or staved against each other, in case more than one should be there at a time, whereby great damage might be sustained, as well as lives lost; for remedy whereof application had been made to the court of Common Council to have the said locks opened, which was referred to the consideration of the committee. Other complaints were likewise preferred; and as a condition, on which the success of their petition would in a great measure depend, it was asked, Whether they would, on forfeiture of their lease, undertake to keep their fire-engine at work during the times of dead, high, and low water, when their wheels lay still, provided leave was given them to raise their tenants 1s. a year a house? Time was then given them to consider of all these matters, and to give their answer.

At a future meeting, the petitioners attended, and by way of remedy to the first complaint, proposed taking away the pipes that lay over the bridge, provided the first arch on the *Surry* side was stopped up, and the second granted them to erect a wheel for the supply of the *Borough* with water; against which, there seemed no material objection, as these arches were rather hurtful than of use to the navigation. To the second, the eddy at the great arch, they said, they were ready to do all in their power to remove it; and as to the proposition of keeping their fire-engine to work at dead, high, and low water, they engaged to perform that very expensive part of the agreement, provided they had leave to raise their tenants 2s. a house by the year, instead of one.

The

The committee then proceeded to give *their* opinion on the several matters that came before them; and concluded, that blocking up the first arch, and granting the second on the *Surry* A side to the petitioners, was the most practicable, if not the *only* expedient for getting rid of the pipes on the bridge; that the opening *Long-Entry* and *Chapel locks*, was the most probable means of lessening, if not entirely removing the eddy; that taking away the dam, and erecting a wheel in the fifth arch, would be a manifest advantage to the navigation; and that the keeping the fire-engine to work at the times mentioned, would be highly beneficial in case of fire.

This being the substance of the committee's report to the court of common council, the court unwilling to form a hasty judgment on matters of such consequence, caused the original report to be printed, and copies of it directed to four eminent surveyors, Mr. *Smeaton*, Mr. *Yeoman*, Mr. *Mylne*, and Mr. *Brindley*, desiring their opinion of the several matters contained therein, with the utmost expedition; the substance of which D was as follows.

Mr. BRINDLEY's Opinion.

1. If the locks or dams were removed from the two arches, on each side the great arch, it would considerably lessen the eddy and assist the navigation.

2. The fixing a wheel in the *fifth* E arch, and another in the *second arch* on the *Surry* side, would not retard the flux of the water so much as the dams do now, but would encrease the supply of water on both sides the river, and render the pipes on the bridge unnecessary.

3. Fire engines are machines liable to many accidents, and therefore not to be trusted; Mr. *Brindley* therefore recommends a reservoir in some convenient part of the city, to be always ready in cases of emergency.

Mr. SMEATON's Opinion.

1. That the substitution of a wheel, instead of a dam, in the fifth arch, will G encrease the water-way in that arch, at the time of the greatest fall, when water-way is of most consequence, is not to be disputed.

2. It is equally clear, that the placing a wheel in the second arch, will diminish the water-way there.

3. But the water-way of the fifth, H when opened, being greater than the water-way of the second, there will be

an increase of water upon the whole by that change.

4. In like manner, the water-way off *Long-Entry* and *Chapel locks*, when opened, being greater than the water-way off the first arch proposed to be shut, there will be an increase by this alteration also. It therefore follows, that an increase of water-way upon the whole will be of advantage to the safety and navigation of the bridge.

5. Three locks being stopped on the north-side of the great arch, and none on the south, appears to be the greatest artificial cause of the eddy, and these changes proposed are the most likely means to remove it.

6. A large reservoir in a proper situation, is certainly the only effectual means of having water at all exigencies C of fire; and, till that can be had, working the engine, as in the report, the best provision that can be made.

Mr. YEOMAN's Opinion.

1. That the stopping up of *Long-Entry* and *Chapel locks*, is the cause of the whirlpool below the bridge, on the north side of the great arch, at the ebb of tide, as well as the cause of the increase of the velocity of the water thro' all the open arches at that time, and of other evils; if therefore these locks are opened, the navigation will be much more safe and easy.

2. By substituting a wheel for a dam in the fifth arch, the velocity of the water tho' all the arches will in some degree be decreased.

3. The stopping up the first arch on the *Surry* side, and erecting a wheel in the second, will be some compensation to the water-works for opening *Long-Entry* and *Chapel locks*, and no detriment F to the navigation.

4. With the other particulars in the report, Mr. *Yeoman* entirely agrees.

Mr. MYLNE's Opinion.

1. He admits that the placing a water-wheel in the fifth arch, opening the small locks on each side the great arch, and clearing the pipes on the bridge, are alterations very beneficial. But thinks it highly imprudent in the city to make the proprietors any farther grants.

2. He rather advises *totally* to stop up such a number of arches on the south side, as would make a body of water equivalent to that which now runs thro' the space formerly occupied by the pier, which was removed to enlarge the great arch; by which, the eddies will be removed,

oved, the just claims of the petitioners satisfied, and the navigation improved.

3. That the petitioners could not supply the citizens with water on all emergencies, if they were in full possession of the four and twenty arches; and as to the proposal of a fire engine, the profit will by no means answer the expence.

4. With respect to a reservoir of water, the only way of providing an effectual supply in the calamity of fire, the city has no void space within or near it, of sufficient height to answer the intended purpose; and he wonders the Corporation have flattered themselves with such an idea so long.

5. That an agreement with *Henry Chale, Esq;* and the other proprietors of the *Borough* water-works, would be the only remedy for the evils complained of. By such agreement and proceeding, the superstructure of the bridge will be freed from the slow but certain ruin, which must be the consequence of the constant leakage of the pipes; the passage over relieved from the frequent stops occasioned by repairs; the navigation under it will be greatly benefited by the opening the water-way in the navigable part of the river; the wharfs and stairs at the south end thereof, will be preserved from the rapidity of the tide; and the expence of repairs, caused thereby, greatly lessened; the use and approach to the said stairs and wharfs considerably improved; the *London-bridge* water-company will not only be amply compensated for their loss, but be in full possession of that power, and those wheels, &c. which enable them to serve thirteen hundred houses on the *Surry* side, and which applied to the service of the city, will enable them to do it in a better and more extensive manner; and the said company would not be obliged to raise their prices 2s. per annum, which (considering the rivalry of the *New River* company) they could not do, without the danger of, in time, losing their whole trade.

This is an impartial account of the proceedings on this momentous affair, till the 13th of *March* last, when the court of common council desired the gentlemen already mentioned, to take into their consideration the state of *London-bridge*, of the navigation under the same, and of the *London-bridge* water-works, and also the proposed alteration suggested by the committee, and to give their opinion in writing, under all the circumstances of the case; what will be most adviseable for the court to do thereon; which order of court produced ano-

ther set of opinions, of which an account shall be given in our next.

Strictures on the Use of Soap Lees, and Lixiviums, in the Cure of the Stone.

IT is a matter of no small moment, to consider how quacks, and even regular practitioners have adopted the use of a medicine, so injurious to the constitution, as Soap Lees, and Lixiviums, to cure the Stone; for being of a corroding quality, it is injurious to the stomach and bowels to a very great degree, hurts their nerves, and robs them of their necessary mucus, supplied by nature to preserve them, ulcerates the glands, and, by a long continued use, will induce a putrescent disposition into the habit, which will shew itself by eruptions, and other symptoms common to the scurvy; nay, so injurious is a long continued use of it, that in delicate constitutions, it will bring on irreparable decays; and after all, though it is capable of giving some relief, it seldom, very seldom, answers the purpose desired, of performing a cure.

This medicine was brought into practice first by *Dr. Jurin*, who being much diseased with the stone, took Lixiviums, found ease by it, wrote upon it, imagining it a cure, and gave it to many with unequal success; and it was generally allowed, that the doctor killed himself by the long continued and free use of it. After which, from the chain of experiments made on Lime water, by the ingenious *Dr. Whitty*, together with the case of the honourable *Mr. Walpole*, the use of Lixiviums, and Soap Lees, was dropt, to make way for Lime-water, a more safe, but equally uncertain medicine.

From this time, Lixiviums lay neglected, till *Mrs. Stevens's* soap medicine became the object; when by *Dr. Hales's* annalifation of this soap, he proved by experiments, that the solvent power of the medicine could be attributed only to the large portion of lixivial salts that were in it, that all Lixiviums were similar in their effects; that the unctuous body necessary to the forming it into soap, did but clog, and abate the efficacy of it; and as *Mrs. Stevens's* medicine proved fallible, procuring ease (generally speaking) so long only as the use of it was continued, it was a hint sufficient to bring Soap Lees, and Lixiviums, into use again. Upon this they proceeded, but to lessen the biting quality of it, it was necessary to join the lees with mucilaginous fluids; such as broth, decoction of

mallows, linseed, &c. by which medium it might be taken into the stomach, without sudden injury to it; after this manner, it is now much used under the notion of an improvement. I wish I could congratulate the gentlemen in physic on the supposed acquisition; they will find that by laying aside the combination of an unctuous body with it in Soap Lees, they give a medicine capable of much injury, which if administered in the form of a soap, purposely prepared for medicinal uses, they would not only have a safe medicine, equally efficacious, but in many cases more so than Soap Lees. But before we quit the subject, let us try, by experiment, what benefit we can derive from the use of Soap Lees, as a stone solvent; let any person take a fragment of human stone, and immerse it in broth, linseed tea, or the like, impregnated in the same proportion with the like number of drops of Soap Lees, as the patient takes at one time, this let him repeat, and it will convince him (unless the stone used is of a particular soft texture) how little the solvent power of Soap Lees, or Lixiviums, is to be depended upon. He will find a glass of punch a better solvent.

And respecting the injury I have mentioned it is capable of doing to the viscera, let him at the same time he makes an experiment on the stone, put a piece of bladder, or gut, fresh taken from sheep, hog, or ox, with it, and by repeating the dose of Soap Lees, with broth poured to it, as often as he takes it himself, he will discover also in what time the gut or bladder will become rotten.

[This letter having been communicated to Mr. Blackeri, the ingenious author of an essay lately published on medicines for dissolving the stone, in which he has analysed Dr. Chittick's nostrum, and recommended Lixivial medicines, with proper caution and restrictions, he has promised to take some notice of the objections which it contains in our next.]

S I R,

The Assizes for Hampshire are adjourned from July 17, to Sept. 2, on account of an infectious distemper in Winchester Gaol.

THE public may be rather concerned than surprized at the deplorable consequences of gaol-distempers, and at the fatal instances of their contagion. Several Judges, Sheriffs, Magistrates, Juries, and whole Courts of Judicature, have been infected by those contagious diseases, which caused the loss of many

valuable lives, particularly of late years at the old Baily, (See vol. xx. p.) and formerly at the Assizes in Oxford, (See also vol. xx. p.) all owing to the horrid neglects of goalers, and even of the sheriffs and magistrates whose office it is to compel the goalers, by the most rigorous repeated orders and attention to do their duty, without the least indulgence or remission, as the goalers are (some excepted) frequently low-bred, mercenary, and oppressive barbarous fellows, who think of nothing but enriching themselves by the most cruel extortion, and who have less regard for the life of a poor prisoner than for the life of a brute.

The felons in this country lie worse than dogs or swine, and are kept much more uncleanly than those animals are in kennels or sties, according to all accounts, from clergymen who are obliged to go to the goals, from whom I have been often assured, that the stench and nastiness are so nauseous that the very atmosphere is pestiferous, and that no person enters there without the risque of his health and life, which prevents even many clergymen and physicians from going there and assisting any sick or dying men; so that they live and die like brutes, even worse than many beasts, to the disgrace of all humane sentiments.

Every person, endowed with the least principles of real humanity and of true policy, must be affected with such barbarities, neglects, uncleanness, and dangers. A contagion of that kind may spread over a whole country, and kingdom; the greatest precautions ought therefore to be taken in time.

The goalers ought to be forced to have all the rooms sprinkled and fumigated with vinegar every day; as should all the felons before their appearance in a court of judicature; for some hundred prisoners, particularly criminals, are yearly killed by a sort of pestilence and vermin among them, occasioned by filth, nastiness, and a corrupted air.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

G P. S. All hospitals, prisons, and work houses, should have bathing places, for the sake of cleanliness and health, as in Asia.

* * * The various notices from our correspondents shall be attended to; Mr. Cuming's answer to Mr. Ludlam is received; the remarks on the Farmer's Letters, we wish the author would revise and shorten; the paper on the American Locust shall be inserted; an account shall be given of the proceedings in parliament; and other improvements shall soon be apparent.





Fig. 4.

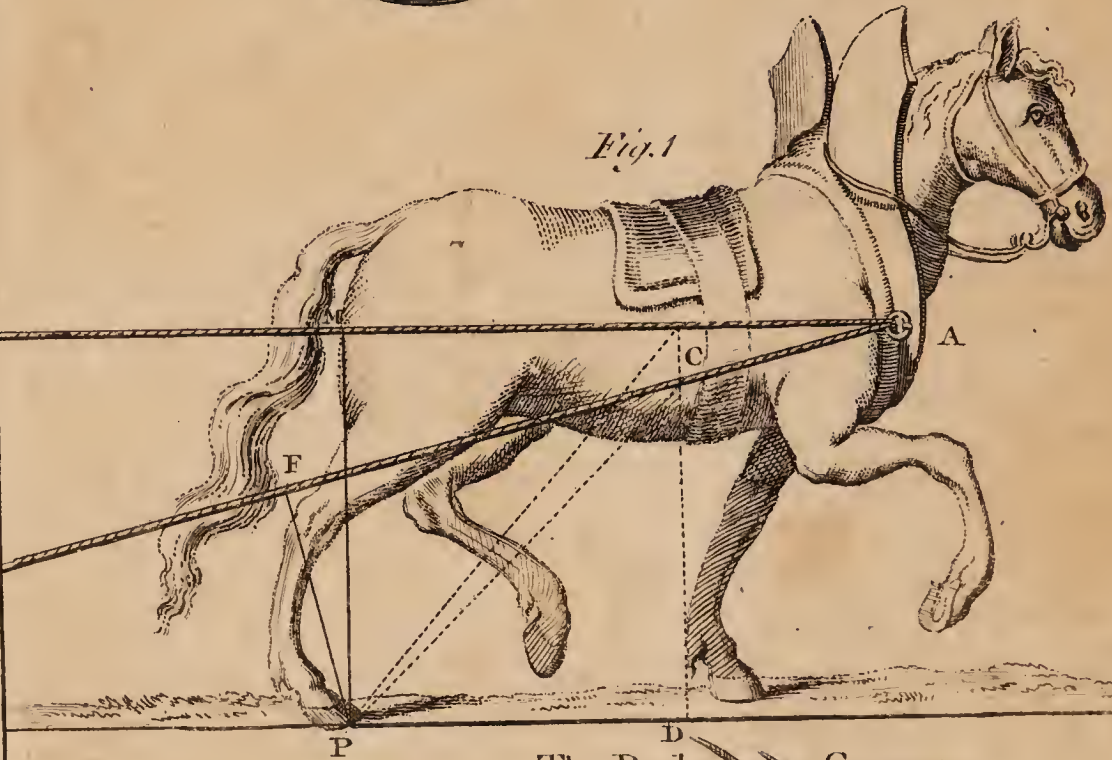


Fig. 1

The Red Gurnet



Fig. 3.

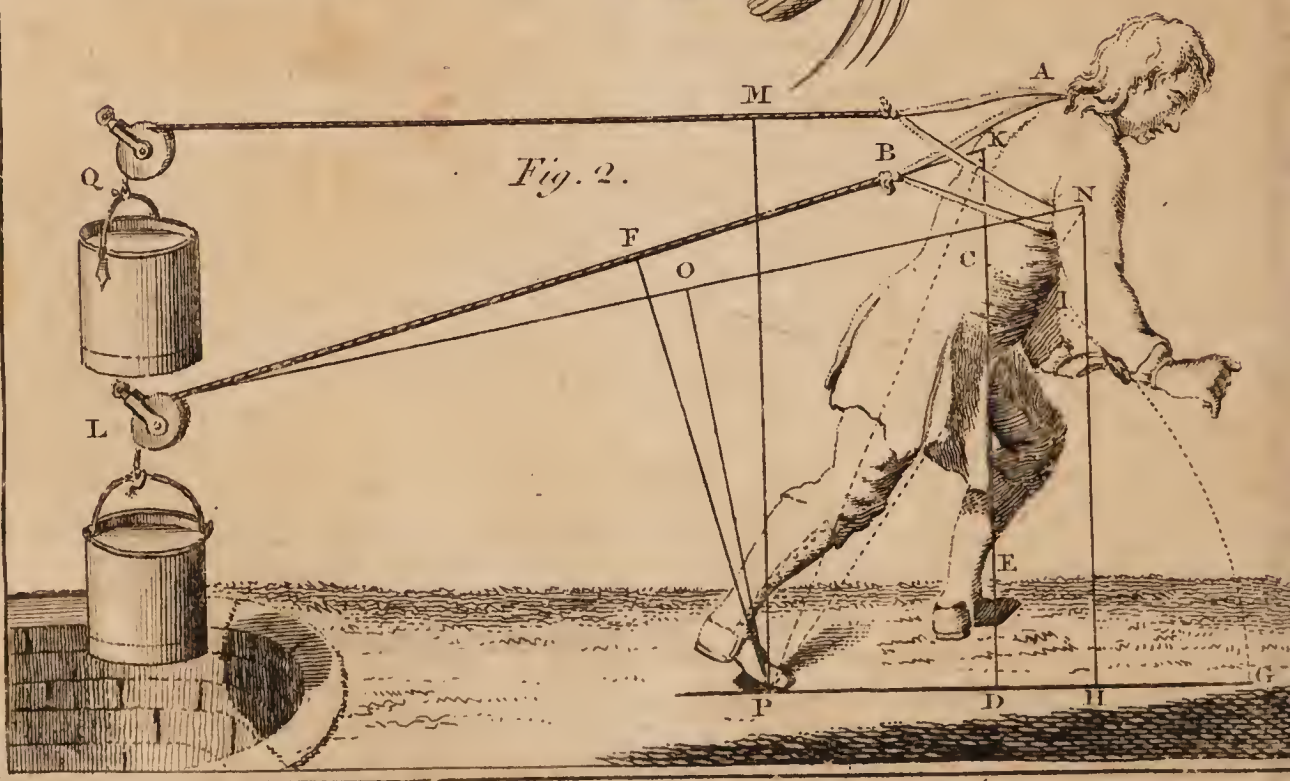


Fig. 2.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME very strange conjectures having appeared in your Magazine, concerning the true meaning of *Shakespear*, in his *Henry the Fourth*, where he makes *A Falstaff* say, *If I am not ashamed of my Soldiers, I am a sowc'd Gurnet**; to fix the reading beyond a doubt, I here send you a drawing from life of the very fish (See fig. 3.) which *Shakespear* alludes to, and which is commonly caught on the western coast. I need not trouble you with a description, as I find a very accurate one in the same volume of your Magazine, p. 406; but cannot help thinking that a print of it will be very acceptable to many of your readers.

I am, Sir,
 Mevegezzy,
 Yours, &c.
 July 2, 1767.

D. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

THE inclosed (see the plate, fig. 4.) is an exact representation of a copper coin, lately found with many others, near *Chepstow* in *Monmouthshire*, and now in my possession.

As no history (that I have read) mentions the emperor *Sardonius*, your inserting it in your useful Magazine, will, I flatter myself, be agreeable to many of your correspondents, especially,
 Temple, Wednesday
 Yours,
 Afternoon.

ANTIQU. AMAT.

Considerations on the Drawing of Horses, and the most advantageous manner of placing their Traces.

TO determine the most favourable inclination of the traces to the action of a horse, or other animal, in drawing, it is necessary, in the first place, to shew that they all draw merely by their own weight. It is easy to perceive, that the man (fig. 3.) in the annexed plate, whom I suppose to be drawing water out of a well, raises the bucket by bearing himself forward against the loop A B, of the rope, and exposing himself to fall, if the rope should break; and that by this inclination he more than counterpoises the weight of the bucket: hence it is evident, that the centre of gravity C, where we are to suppose the man's whole weight to be united, tends to approach the centre of the earth, by describing the arc

C G, whose centre is the foot P, bearing against the ground, which the man's whole body would infallibly do, if the other foot E, did not opportunely make a new point of bearing, and by gradually distending the back muscles of the thigh, keep the centre of gravity constantly at the same height, or near it, as the case requires.

Now it is plain that this man draws absolutely by his weight; for if the resistance did not yield upon his pressure against the loop, his whole mass would be carried, or supported, by the foot P constituting the point of bearing, and by the trace or rope B L, or M Q, which we suppose not to give way, whether the other foot be raised, or seems to bear on the ground; for in the latter case, if it touch the ground, it does not really bear upon it, but is only ready to do so should accident require it, then constituting a new point of bearing, when the other leg should be entirely stretched; but, inasmuch as the resistance does not yield, the weight of the man is supported by the point of bearing P, where his foot is, and by the rope B L or M Q of the resistance, as a beam so inclined would be.

Those who have made the principles of Mechanics their study, know, that at every instant of action perpendiculars let fall from the point of bearing to the directions in which weights or powers act, may be estimated as levers; thus in the position of our supposed man, the arm of the lever of his mass is the line P D, perpendicular to the direction C D, according to which, the centre of gravity of the man tends at every instant to approach the centre of the earth. The arm of the lever of the resistance would be P M, if the man drew by an horizontal trace, but would be only P F if he drew by an inclined trace.

If this man lowers or bows himself still more, he procures himself two advantages; should his centre of gravity come, for example, to I, the direction L K of the resistance will be got below its first position, being now represented by L N, and the arm of the lever P F be shortened, being now P O; the resistance remaining the same, and acting or resisting now by the arm of a shorter lever, it has lost of its advantage, while the weight of the man acting by an arm P H, longer than the former P D, has gained advantage.

If, in the first position, the man only stretched his muscles, without bowing himself, he would simply prolong the line

* See Vol. XXX, p. 277. where a correspondent is of opinion, that *sowc'd Gurnet* must be put for *sowc'd grunt*, or *pickled Hog*. See also *Johnson's Shakespear*, Vol. IV. p. H 201 where the same is said to be a *pickled Anchovie*.

line P K, drawn from the point of bearing P to the point K, where the two directions intersect; if the weight L did not give way, the point K would describe an arc of a circle by rising about the centre L, and the point D would approach nearer to the point of bearing P, the arm of the lever PD of the man's mass would be shortened, that of the resistance lengthened, and the man would lose of his advantage instead of gaining: It is not then the force of the stretched muscles that performs the business of drawing; but that very force assisted by the play of the muscles, puts the man's weight in a condition of conquering the resistance, if it be possible for a man to do it.

The muscular force which acts in a man who draws forward, and continues his progress, serves to no other end but continually to carry his centre of gravity forwards, and, in two words, to distinguish the effect from the cause; the weight of the man causing the drawing, and the play and force of his muscles, the continuance of the draught.

If, of two men of equal size and weight, one draws more than the other, it must be ascribed to the vigour of his muscles, but not by acting as a bow does in stretching its string. It is, however, certain, that a man of a large size, and tall withall, can draw a much heavier weight than a short man, tho' the latter may bear as great a burden, and even a greater.

The parts of the horse, as of all other quadrupeds, are so disposed, that the fore legs bear the greatest part of the weight they carry; the office of the muscles of the hind legs of a horse that draws, is to push his mass forwards, by inclining pillars which carry the most, and putting him in a readiness to fall should the traces happen to break.

In an ordinary moderate drawing, the body of the horse has two particular points of bearing, the one, P, (*fig. 1.*) at the hind feet; the other D at the fore feet; but in all cases that of the hind feet is the most remarkable; for when a horse exerts his strength in drawing, the fore legs bear but slightly on the ground, and the body is then supported by the traces and the hind feet, if the muscles of the reins, haunches, and hams, have sufficient vigour for this purpose.

I think I have sufficiently shewn, that it is the weight or part of the weight of the horse's body that performs the drawing, which being proved, the

manner of his drawing must be the same as that of the man; that inclined traces, AF, render the arm of the lever of resistance, or the perpendicular PF let fall upon them from P, the point of bearing, less, than do the traces AM parallel to the road.

To take my meaning rightly, examine the horse in action, the more strongly he presses against his collar, A, the more he lowers himself, both to increase the arm of the lever of his mass, and to diminish that of the resistance, and this he more resolutely ventures to do upon the ground than on a pavement, as less liable to slide and fall on the former than on the latter.

Now by this motion, equally natural and mechanical to the man and to the horse, besides the advantage arising from inclined traces, and rendering the arm of the resistance PF shorter than PM the parallel ones, it happens, that by whatsoever quantity the horse lowers himself to overcome the resistance, he gains more by the inclined than by the parallel traces; for by lowering himself, he diminishes by nearly the same quantity the perpendiculars PF, PM, drawn from the point of bearing P, to both these positions of the traces AF and AM. But this diminution is a greater part of the perpendicular to the inclined trace, as it is shorter than that to the horizontal trace, when the horse under the same efforts to draw, is less liable to slide and fall with inclined traces, than with traces parallel to the road; an advantage which merits attention for the preservation of so useful a creature.

Both experiments and reasoning seem to indicate, that the angle of the inclination of the traces to the road, should be about 14 or 15 degrees.

*St. Martin's le Grand Coffee-house,
6 July, 1767.*

MR. URBAN,

HAVING from time to time met with several curious remarks on spiders in your magazine, I was myself induced to try an experiment, the result of which I have here sent you to be added to the observations already published.

Having a favourite Robin that was fond of them, I frequently caught garden spiders to regale him. These little insects make their webs in the form of a round net, and place themselves in the centre. As they are not supposed to be venomous, I made no scruple of holding them between my fingers; and

I took notice one day, that upon squeezing one of them a little harder than was agreeable, and putting him in fear, he instantly shot forth a number of threads. (I dare say 20 or 30 which I could discern with my naked eye) in a horizontal direction, to the distance of seven or eight yards, where they were intercepted by a brick wall. These threads on their first ejection glowed with the most vivid colours, and glittering in the evening sun-shine, gave a lustre like that produced by the prism. After I had pleased myself with admiring this wonderful effect, I gave the little animal its liberty, and opened my hand to let it escape. My wonder was then increased, when I observed the various trials it made of the threads, with its feelers, to discover if any of them had taken effect, and the moment it found that one was tight, it scampered away with great agility, having first made fast the other end to my hand, which it seemed to do by a touch with its mouth.

I own to you, Mr. Urban, that I am as much at a loss to account for the swiftness of this little animal's motion on its own slimey thread, as for the manner of its ejecting and fastening it. And I could wish that any of your correspondents, possessed of a good microscope, would endeavour to discover with what covering its feet are provided, to prevent their adhering to so glutinous a substance.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W. F. E

Mr. URBAN,

I Have read the letter in your last Magazine about spiders, which the writer in a particular manner recommends to my consideration: but seems to aim at a little archness, by adding the word *him*, distinguished by *Italics*. It is very strange, Mr. Urban, that your correspondents should know my sex better than myself. Mr. A. Y. says I am in *female disguise*, and at the same time talks of my having *conceived*. Another gentleman is pleased to give me the same appellation, though neither of them ever saw me, or know any thing of me. Pray, Sir, if these gentlemen are, indeed, so very wise as they pretend, how comes it they are so very much in the dark about matters, which, as naturalists and philosophers, they ought to know?

But to attend to Mr. W. X. who while he was reading, it seems, saw a very small spider run across his book, (I suppose the book lay upon a table or desk) and, as soon as it left the book, ran upon a pencil, which the gentleman

put purposely in its way: and, while it was there, he took up the pencil, with the spider upon it. The little creature, finding itself in danger, immediately had recourse to the usual manner of escaping. It dropped from the pencil, and became suspended by a thread: but, on the gentleman's blowing upon it, it changed its design, and returned by the same thread to the pencil. All this is natural, and agreeable to the usage of those creatures. But here comes the singularity. In traversing the pencil, it raised up its tail: and this gentleman (being prepossessed with the notion of spiders darting their webs) fancied it was about to escape by that means: but he does not say he *saw* any webs darted; which one would think he might, if such a thing had been done, as well as to see the thread by which the spider was suspended. However, upon this he moved his hand all round, above and below (the pencil) to discover I suppose whether any webs had been darted: but found all clear: though he afterwards found one fastened to the book, and another to his hat. Here let me apply myself to the gentleman, and ask him a question or two. Do you suppose, Sir, the spider darted, or emitted, the webs you found on your hat and book, when you saw it raise up its tail? And were those raisings up, prior to your moving your hand round, to see if all was clear? If so, your hand must surely have destroyed those webs, had they been darted upwards or downwards. But the truth of the matter is, that the webs were there before you imagined them to have been darted: and, by moving your hand above and below, you missed them. The web from your hat was that by which the spider first descended on the book; and that from the book the creature spun in passing to the pencil. You then broke those webs; but the spider was at that time suspended from the pencil, the last point of contact. There was no necessity for its having any connection with the webs from the hat, or book: but, finding its retreat that way interrupted (by your breaking those lines) it dropped again, as usual, which happened to be on the book: when you practised the same artifice as before; and, having the spider again on the pencil, you removed with it to the other end of the room, where it made the same motion with its tail as before: but I think you did not *then* see any web ejected, nor did the creature attempt to rise or make its escape by that means.

Instead

Instead of that, it became pendant as before. You do not say how long the line was by which it was now suspended: but, while you endeavoured to apply a glass, the spider went off, in a *horizontal* A line about 8 inches. This might easily be performed by a swing of the pendulum, especially if it was any length. It then ascended perpendicularly *upwards*. It was to be sure very wonderful that it ascended *upwards*! But it might possibly be another spider. Or, if the same, it might meet with a line hung there before. Pray, Sir, was it a direct, or a retrograde motion, by which it ascended? If the first, did you see it stop at intervals, turn about, dart, ascend, stop: turn about, and dart its web again, a loose silky thread diffused, &c? if you saw none of this, I have no concern with it. I refer you to my reply to Mr. A. Y. in the *Mag.* for Feb. last, p. 70, for an answer to your question at the close of your letter.

I am, Mr. Urban,

MARY STREETER.

P. S. At the beginning of your Magazine for February last, you gave us a gentleman's observations and conjectures, about the production of insects, and the occasion of blights on fruit trees; which I beg leave to make a remark or two upon. This writer thinks, with regard to the maggots in filberts, that the parent insect lays her eggs on that part of the *branch where nature directs her the bud is forming*, (not in summer, as he says, but in spring.) In this I beg leave to differ from him. I apprehend the insect deposits her egg by *piercing the shell of the nut while it is soft*. This seems manifest, from the wound made in it, and which is never well closed; but appears protuberant, as all wounded barks and parts of trees do. His correction of Dr. Bradley, in the next paragraph, seems to want reconsidering. I do not comprehend his meaning about the weather's favouring insects in the *preceeding summer*. Does he imagine the eggs of insects are laid on the branches of trees a twelvemonth before they came to maturity, and continue there the whole winter? If that were the case, surely the frost, and other bad weather, would destroy them totally. Notwithstanding what this gentleman has advanced, I am still of opinion, with Dr. Bradley, that several sorts of insects are waisted over the seas, by easterly winds; in particular the hop flies, which often appear *at once* in prodigious numbers; and are, by their

lightness, and the length of their wings, very capable of such a migration.

I have one remark more, on another subject, and then I have done.

In your last Magazine we have an account of an *over-drove* ox, which ran into *Guildhall*. I beg leave to object to the propriety of this term, in the case before us. The idea which seems naturally to belong to *over-drove*, or *over-rid*, is, that the creature is weary, and can go no farther. In this case, the ox was so far from that, that he ran away from his drivers, in hopes to make his escape.

[*** *Over-drove*, seems to be a term among drovers and butchers for *violently* or *furiously driven*, by which the beast is enraged and runs heedlessly on wherever chance directs.----The propriety of the term is hardly worth enquiry. EDITOR.]

Memoirs of RICHARD PLANTAGENET, (a natural Son of K. RICHARD III.) who died 22 Dec. 1550. (4 EDW. VI.) In a Letter from Dr. THO. BRETT, to Dr. WILLIAM WARREN, President of Trinity-Hall.

Dear WILL,

*** Now for the story of *Richard Plantagenet*. In the year 1720, (I have forgot the particular day, only remember it was about *Michaelmas*) I waited on the late lord *Heneage*, earl of *Winchelsea*, at *Eastwell-house*, and found him sitting with the register of the parish of *Eastwell* lying open before him. He told me, that he had been looking there to see who of his own family were mentioned in it. But, says he, I have a curiosity here to show you. And then shewed me, and I immediately transcribed it into my almanack, "*Richard Plantagenet* was buried the 22d daye of *December*, anno ut supra. Ex Registro de *Eastwell*, sub anno, 1550." This is all the register mentions of him; so that we cannot say, whether he was buried in the church or church-yard; nor is there now any other memorial of him, except the tradition in the family, and some little marks where his house stood. The story my lord told me was this:

When Sir *Thomas Moyle* built that house, (*Eastwell-Place*) he observed his chief bricklayer, whenever he left off work retired with a book. Sir *Thomas* had curiosity to know what book the man read; but was some time before he could discover it; he still putting the book up if

if any one came toward him. However, at last, Sir *Thomas* surpris'd him, and snatched the book from him; and looking into it, found it to be *Latin*. Hereupon, he examined him, and finding he pretty well understood that language, he enquired, how he came by his learning? Hereupon, the man told him, as he had been a good master to him, he would venture to trust him with a secret he had never before revealed to any one. He then inform'd him, That he was board'd with a *Latin* school-master, without knowing who his parents were, till he was fifteen or sixteen years old; only a gentleman (who took occasion to acquaint him he was no relation to him) came once a quarter, and paid for his board, and took care to see that he wanted nothing. And, one day, this gentleman took him, and carried him to a fine great house, where he pass'd through several stately rooms, in one of which he left him, bidding him stay there.

Then a man, finely dress'd, with a star and garter, came to him; asked him some questions, talk'd kindly to him, and gave him some money. Then the fore-mentioned gentleman return'd, and conducted him back to his school.

Some time after, the same gentleman came to him again, with a horse and proper accoutrements, and told him, he must take a journey with him into the country. They went into *Leicestershire*, and came to *Bosworth* field; and he was carried to king *Richard III*'s tent. The king embrac'd him, and told him he was his son. "But, child," says he, "to-morrow I must fight for my crown. And, assure yourself, if I lose that, I will lose my life too: but I hope to preserve both. Do you stand in such a place, (directing him to a particular place) where you may see the battle, out of danger. And when I have gain'd the victory, come to me; I will then own you to be mine, and take care of you. But, if I should be so unfortunate as to lose the battle, then shift as well as you can, and take care to let nobody know that I am your father; for no mercy will be shew'd to any one so nearly related to me." Then the king gave him a purse of gold, and dismiss'd him.

He followed the king's directions. And, when he saw the battle was lost, and the king killed, he hasten'd to *London*, sold his horse and fine cloaths; and the better to conceal himself from all suspicion of being son to a king, and that he might have means to live by his

honest labour, he put himself apprentice to a bricklayer. But, having a competent skill in the *Latin* tongue, he was unwilling to lose it; and having an inclination also to reading, and no delight in the conversation of those he was oblig'd to work with, he generally spent all the time he had to spare in reading by himself.

Sir *Thomas* said, "You are now old, and almost past your labour; I will give you the running of my kitchen as long as you live." He answer'd, "Sir, you have a numerous family; I have been us'd to live retir'd; give me leave to build a house of one room for myself, in such a field, and there, with your good leave, I will live and die." Sir *Thomas* granted his request; he built his house, and there continued to his death.

I suppose (tho' my lord did not mention it) that he went to eat in the family, and then retir'd to his hut. My lord said, that there was no park at that time; but when the park was made, that house was taken into it, and continued standing till his (my lord's) father pull'd it down. "But," said my lord, "I would as soon have pull'd down this house;" meaning *Eastwell*-place.

I have been computing the age of this *Richard Plantagenet* when he died, and find it to be about 81. For *Richard III*. was killed *August 23, 1485*, (which subtracted from 1550, there remains 65) to which add 16, (for the age of *Richard Plantagenet* at that time) and it makes 81. But, though he liv'd to that age, he could scarce enjoy his retirement in his little house above two or three years, or a little more. For I find by *Philpot*, that Sir *Thomas Moyle* did not purchase the estate of *Eastwell*, till about the year 1543, or 4. We may therefore reasonably suppose, that, upon his building a new house on his purchase, he could not come to live in it till 1546, but that his workmen were continued to build the walls about his gardens, and other conveniencies off from the house. And till he came to live in the house, he could not well have an opportunity of observing how *Richard Plantagenet* retir'd with his book. So that it was probably towards the latter end of the year 1546, when *Richard* and Sir *Thomas* had the fore-mentioned dialogue together. Consequently, *Richard* could not build his house, and have it dry enough for him to live in, till the year 1547. So that he must be 77 or 78 years

years of age before he had his writ of
case. * * * I am,

Spring-Grove, Dear Brother Will,
Sept. 1, 1733. Your humble servant,
THO. BRETT. A

The Testimony of CLEMENT MAYDESTONE, that the Body of King Henry IV. was thrown into the Thames, and not buried at Canterbury. Translated from a Latin Manuscript in the Library of Benet-College, Cambridge, M.XIV.XCVIII.

THIRTY days after the death of Henry IV*, one of his domesticks came to the house of the Holy Trinity, in Hounslow, and dined there. And as the by-standers were talking at dinner-time of that king's irreproachable morals, this man said to a certain esquire, named Thomas Maydestone, then sitting at table, "Whether he was a good man or not, God knows; but of this I am certain, that when his corpse was carried from Westminster towards Canterbury, in a small vessel, in order to be buried there, I and two more, threw his corpse into the sea, between Berkengum and Gravesend. And (he added with an oath) we were overtaken by such a storm of winds and waves, that many of the nobility, who followed us in eight ships, were dispersed, so as with difficulty to escape being lost. But we, who were with the body, despairing of our lives, with one consent threw it into the sea; and a great calm ensued. The coffin in which it lay, covered with cloth of gold, we carried with great solemnity to Canterbury, and buried it. The monks of Canterbury, therefore say, that the tomb [not the body] of Henry IV. is with us. As Peter said of holy David, Acts xi." F

As God Almighty is my witness and judge, I saw this man, and heard him swear to my father, Thomas Maydestone, that all the above was true.

CLEMENT MAYDESTONE.

From Beccaria's Essay on Crimes and Punishments.

IN the archives of St. Claude in the mountainous part of Burgundy, is preserved the following sentence. "Having seen all the papers of the process, and heard the opinions of the doctors learned in the laws, we declare Claude Guillon to be fully attained and convicted of having taken away part of the flesh of a horse, and of eating

* Henry IV. died Sept. 14. 1412,

"the same, on the first of March 1629." [being a fish-day] For this offence, on the 28th day of July, in the same year, he was beheaded.

Extract from the Register of Sidney College, Cambridge.

OLIVERUS Cromwell, Huntingdoniensis, admissus ad commentum sociarum, Aprilis 23^o, 1616. Tutore magistro Richardo Howlett.

[Between this entry and the next, is crowded in, in a smaller hand, or letter, the following character.]

Hic fuit grandis ille impostor, carnifex perditissimus, qui pientissimo Rege Carolo I. nefaria cæde sublato, ipsum usurpavit thronum, & tria regna, per quinque ferme annorum spatium, sub Protectoris nomine indomitâ tyrannide vexavit.

S I R,

IN the Critical Review for May, page 383, is the following paragraph: "Divest Homer's hero of brutal courage, fortified by an invulnerable person, and of shining affections, and what is there praise worthy in the character of Achilles drawn by his immortal poet." To which I beg leave to reply, that ridiculous would have been Homer's encomiums on his favourite hero's courage; nay, even Thersites might have been as courageous, had he been so fortified: the incumbrance of armour too, would have been utterly needless, as, in that case, Achilles's skin, like Orlando's, would have been proof against any weapon. But, instead of this, Vulcan, at Thetis's request, forges for her son impenetrable armour, and he himself is so sensible of his vulnerability, (if I may so say) that in the Iliad, b. 18, he is afraid to venture into the battle unarmed, and seems surprized that Iris (as he thinks) proposes it:

Πῶς τ' ἄρ' ὦ μὲλα πῶλον; ἔχουσι δὲ τεύχε' ἐκείνοι.

Arms I have none, and can I fight unarm'd?

Ovid too, in his account of Achilles's death, (Metamorph. b. 12.) makes not the least mention of his being shot by Paris in the heel, (as the vulgar notion is) but only says, that Apollo in the field of battle guided his arrow.

— arcus direxit in illum, (sc. Pelides)

Certeque letifera direxit spicula dextra, without the least hint of its being guided to Achilles's only vulnerable part. Besides, had Ovid supposed him to have been invulnerable, Achilles would never have expressed such surprize, in the

the same book, at *Cygnus's* being endowed with the same gift, *mirabatur enim, &c.* the *Grecians*, would not have expressed such wonder afterwards,

---- *visum mirabile cunctis,*

Quod juveni corpus nullo penetrabile telo,

Inviſtumq; ad vulnera erat, ferrumque terebat.

Hoc ipsum Æacides, hoc mirabantur Achivi;
nor could *Nestor* have added, as he does, that *Cygnus* was a singular instance in that age;

— *vestro fuit unicus ævo*

Contemptor ferri, nulloque ferabilis ictu

Cygnus—

which gives him occasion to relate a similar story of *Cæneus*.

But to put the matter out of all doubt, *Homer*, in b. 21. represents *Achilles* as actually wounded :

ο δ' ομαλήν δουρασιν αμφις

Ἡρώς Αστεροπαίος. κ. τ. λ.

— the hostile chiefs advance ;

At once *Asterapeus* discharg'd each lance,
(For both his dextrous hands the lance could wield ;)

One struck, but pierc'd not the vulcanian shield :

One raz'd *Achilles' hand* ; the spouting blood
Spun forth —

POPE.

In justice therefore to the poet, and his hero, let it be observed, that the whole story of *Achilles's* being dipped in *Styx*, &c. is the invention of a later age ; and this seems the more necessary to be remarked, as it has not, to the best of my remembrance, been noticed by *Mr. Pope*.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

CRITO.

A Method to cure, or at least prevent the Increase of any Naval Rupture, and that by a Bandage which any one may make themselves.

TAKE a round piece, five inches diameter, of the stiffest pasteboard, such as is commonly used to bind folio books with, cover it over with flannel ; then take a very large button mold, and cover it over with flannel also ; lay the pasteboard between two pieces of new strong soft flannel, or dimity, of 8 inches square, and sew it fast between the same dimity ; then sew the button mold in the middle of the two pieces of dimity, on the out-side ; which is to be placed in the middle of the rupture ; sew four loops of soft filletings on each side edge of the said dimities, each loop about an inch long ; then have ready two pieces twenty inches long, of the broadest soft filleting that can be got, and make strong eylet holes at every corner, eight in all ; and tie a pair of tape strings through

each eylet hole : if twenty inches of filleting, and eight inches of dimity, tyed together by the loops on the side edges, prove too wide, or too narrow, to

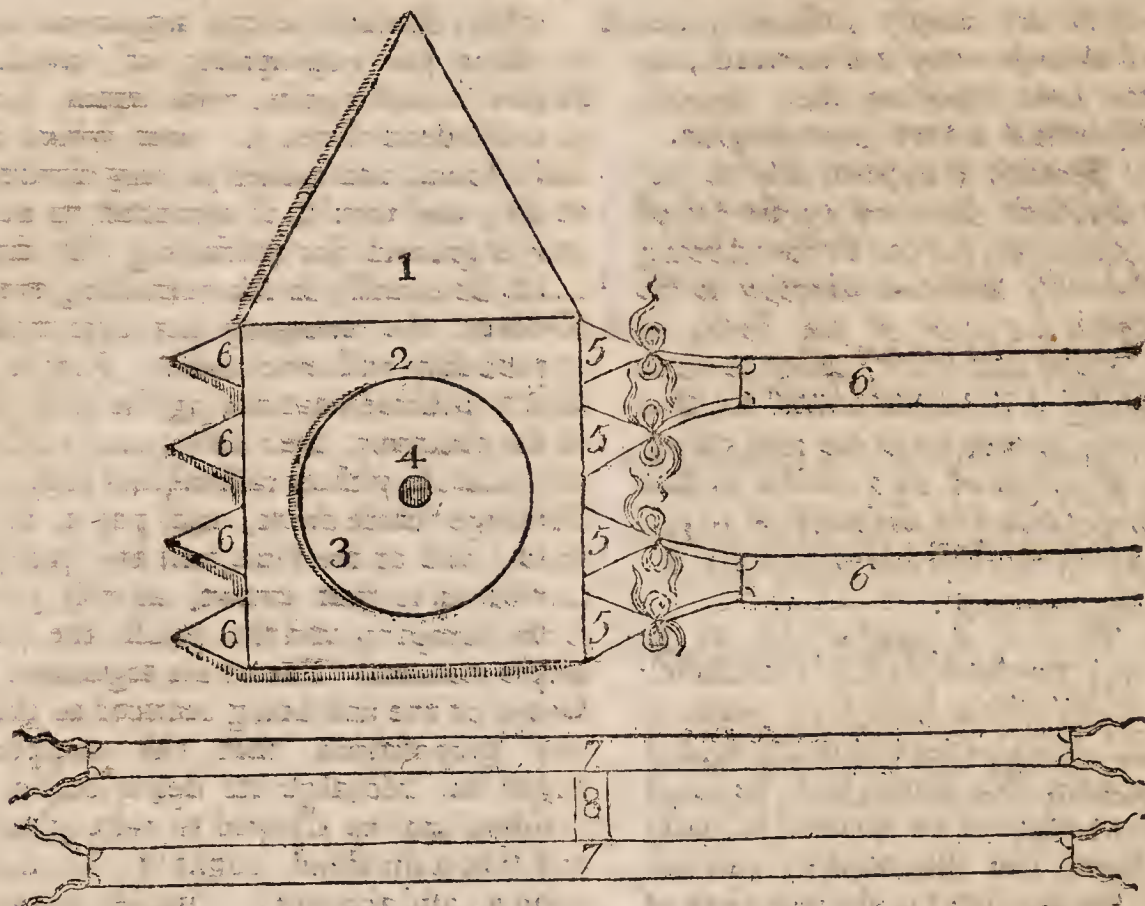
A go round the body, they may be lengthened or shortened. It must be made a few inches less than will go round the patients, that it may always be kept as tight as they can bear it ; for it will stretch, and therefore there must be liberty of drawing them closer a little at each side, as occasion may require ; for

B it will be easier, and do most good to keep it tight. If, by tying it too tight, 'tis at any time uneasy, or pinches the skin, slipping the filleting a little higher, or lower on the hips, will give it liberty, without loosening the strings, and it may be slipped up or down soon after : these two pieces of filleting must be fastned to-

C gether in the middle, with a bit of tape, to keep them five or six inches apart, to prevent the bottom one from falling down too low ; for it is convenient that the bottom filleting should go round the hips, and the top one go round the stomach, as high as conveniently may be, that the button mold may be kept confined to the naval ; for which purpose, 'tis proper to have a piece of tape about half a yard long, sewed near each corner on the upper edge of the dimity ; thereby making a long loop to pull it up by, if it falls down ; which loop may conveniently enough be fastened to the top of any woman's stays, or to the neckband of a man's shirt, by a string sewed thereon, to be tyed thereto for that purpose. Always observe, the bit of tape that fastens the two filletings together, is kept exactly even on the backbone, or the square piece of dimity will not be so well and so easily kept in its true place ; but a little observation of the annexed draft, and care, will keep it right ; which, by degrees, will diminish if not perfectly cure the rupture. When it is once well fitted, it will easily be kept on day and night, without any more trouble than only tying the strings a little tighter sometimes, when it stretches.

G P. S. As it is supposed nothing very like the bandage herein described, has ever yet appeared in publick, it is desired, if you approve of it, that you will give it a place in your useful Magazine, for the sake of the public good ; the person who sends it you, having experienced the utility of it for a great many years past, is unwilling that so simple, and yet so effectual a remedy should die with him.

FIGURE of the BANDAGE.



No. 1. The long top loop, to pull up the dimity if it sinks down too low, which should be fastened up, so as to make it keep easily in its place.

No. 2. Are the two pieces of dimity, eight inches square.

No. 3. The round piece of pasteboard, covered with flannel, and sewed fast between the two abovesaid pieces of dimity. Sew in the dimity on all sides.

No. 4. The button mold covered with flannel, and sewed on the outside of the dimity, which is to be placed next to, and on the rupture.

No. 5. The four loops sewed on one of the side edges of the dimity.

No. 6, 6. The two ends of the filletings representing their eylet holes, with their strings, as tyed on to the abovesaid loops, at No. 5. The said filletings are to be brought round the person's back, and to be tied to the loops at No. 6, on the opposite edge of the dimity.

No. 7, 7. Are the two filletings 20 inches long, with their eight eylet holes, and eight pair of strings.

No. 8. The tape that joins the said two filletings together.

PROTEST against the rescinding the East India Dividend.

Die Veneris, 26^o Junii, 1767.

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Dissentient,

1st, **B**ECAUSE the bill containing, in appearance, nothing but matter of future regulation, is so contrived as to operate retrospectively, and rescind a dividend actually declared by a general court of the East India company on the 6th of May last, of six 1-4th per cent. for one half year, ending at Christmas next; this was, in the argument, avowed to be the principal object of the bill, though the bill itself does not even mention that act, or suggest any reason for rescinding it. And we conceive, that if the measure had been substantially right, yet this manner of doing it, is unbecoming the dignity of parliament,

which should in all cases go openly and directly to its object.

2^{dly}, Because this measure appears to us to be as exceptionable in the substance as in the form, being an *ex post facto* law, rescinding a legal act of the company, in the exercise of its dominion over its own property, notwithstanding their application and earnest entreaties to the contrary, without necessity or occasion, from any consideration of private justice or public utility.

3^{dly}, Because, considering the East India company as a national object, and the members of it as bound to attend to the interest of the public, as well as their own, the dividend they had voted, and which is by this bill to be rescinded, appears to be liable to no objection; for the only legal restriction in the company's power to divide, is, that the sum total of all the debts which they shall owe,

do not exceed the value of the principal or capital stock or stocks, which shall be and remain undivided; and it appears by the clearest evidence, that the company's effects are amply sufficient, not only to discharge every just demand, but that, after even repaying their capital, there will remain a very great surplus.

4thly, Because it appears also to us, that the dividend declared on the 6th of May is expedient; for the dividend being in fact the only medium whereby to fix and compute the price of the stock, as between buyer and seller, justice to both requires such a dividend as will fix that price as near as may be to the real value. And the dividend of 12 1-half is in that respect preferable to a dividend of 10 *per cent.* to which this bill has arbitrarily restrained it.

5thly, Because it appears to us to have been a dividend regularly declared, the objections which have been made to it upon this head being manifestly void of all foundation. We admit, that the court did proceed without an account actually before them, but the want of this account, so far as relates to the propriety of the dividend, appears to have been sufficiently supplied. The directors, in their negotiations with the government, and their declarations at former courts, had themselves proposed such a dividend, and acknowledged the ability of the company to make it. The proprietors, by these and other means, had full reason to be satisfied of that ability. And the account now produced, examined, and proved, does fully warrant their proceedings, and verify the ideas they then entertained and acted on.

6thly, Because the dividend appears to have been voted by a very numerous court, and so nearly unanimous, that no ballot was taken, because none was demanded; and no ballot was demanded, because there was not a competent number of proprietors who disapproved the measure; and though, for that reason, the sense of the members present only was taken, by holding up of hands, it now appears to be beyond a doubt, the confirmed deliberate sense of the company; having been reconsidered at no less than three subsequent courts, convened for the purpose of concerting the proper measures to support it; at the two last of which the votes of the company at large were taken by a regular ballot, and the dividend previously voted, was approved and ratified by a large majority. To the validity of the act of the 6th of May no objection could be supported,

Gent. Mag. JULY 1767.

though attempted. It was clearly a valid act; and, if not valid, the bill to rescind it would be unnecessary, for the act of itself would be void.

7thly, Because every argument used to shew the impropriety of dividing twelve 1-half applies with equal force to a dividend of ten *per cent.* which the bill allows, and indeed to any dividend at all; and would, if admitted to be a proper ground for rescinding this dividend, be equally so for rescinding every dividend the company has ever made, or probably will ever make. For it is hardly possible, that during the existence of the company, their debts can be actually paid off, or their cash in hand suffice to discharge those debts, and pay a dividend; and at the same time the trade be carried on to that extent, as will yield to the company and the public the most ample returns. The whole argument in favour of the bill being reduced to these two propositions, that the company ought to discharge its debts before a dividend can be allowed to take place; and that a dividend ought to be made upon a cash account; principles contradicted by the uniform practice of the company from its commencement.

8thly, Because this bill cannot be meant for the interests of either the company's creditors, and of the proprietors; for it is observable, that the latter, as far as they may be supposed to understand, and may be permitted to judge of their own interests, entertain, and have strenuously expressed a very different sense of that matter. And as to the creditors, it is remarkable, that none of them appear to have called for their money, nor have any of them, by any petition to this house, or otherwise, made any complaint, or signified any desire of such an interposition in their favour. On the contrary, it appeared on evidence, from the cross-examination of the principal witness for the bill, that so far from doubting of the sufficiency of the security, the greatest evil the company's bond creditors apprehend, is, the being paid off; and that their bonds, which some time since bore an high premium, though they carry only three *per cent.* bear at present a premium considerably lower, merely from that apprehension.

9thly, Because a legislative interposition controuling the dividend of a trading company, legally voted and declared by those to whom the power of doing it is intrusted, and to whom there is no ground to impute an abuse of that power, and who lent their money to the

the public upon the express stipulation, that they might exercise their discretion with regard to the dividends, provided their effects, undivided, were sufficient to answer their debts; is altogether without example. And as it tends to lessen the idea of that security and independence of the power of the state, which have induced all Europe to deposit their money in the funds of *Great Britain*, the precedent may be attended with the most fatal consequences to public credit.

10thly, Because, if a bill restraining the future dividend of the company were proper, as has been argued upon, any ideas of fixing and preventing a fluctuation in the price of its stock, that end requires only, that the dividend should be fixed, without any regard to the quantum of it, and may be as well attained by a dividend of 12 1-half as of 10 *per cent.* and consequently affords no argument for the retrospective part of this bill, or for fixing the future dividend below the value of the stock. But this is in truth so far from being the real object of any part of the present bill, that the short period to which the restriction is confined, cannot but increase, instead of preventing that fluctuation, and encourage, instead of checking, the infamous practices of the alley. The passions of men will be warmly agitated during the summer, in speculating on the probability of this restriction being suffered to expire at the opening of the next sessions of parliament, or being continued further. The ignorant and unwary are sure to be the dupes of those who have the good luck to be in the secret, and are wicked enough to employ it to their own advantage. But the proposal made by the company, of submitting to a restriction of dividend at the rate of 12 1-half *per cent.* and extending that restriction during the temporary agreement would have obviated all those mischiefs, and secured every good end which may have been proposed, but can't be attained by this bill; and as such restriction with their consent, would have been liable to no objections of injustice or violence.

11th, Because, if at the opening of the next session of parliament, the restriction is permitted to expire, the whole effect of the bill, except the mischiefs it may produce, will be the keeping back for four or five months, from the pockets of those to whom it belongs, a sum of 40,000*l.* the difference between the dividend the company wishes; and that

which it is allowed to make by the bill; this sum is ridiculously disproportioned to any real purpose of paying off and reducing the company's debts; but if, on the other hand, the restriction is then to be continued, and the parliament henceforward to regulate the dividends of the company, and the whole of their affairs for that purpose is to be from time to time laid open to public examination, it is not difficult to foresee the ruinous consequences to the company; and as the precedent will go to the subjecting every other company to the same sort of controul, the speedy dissolution of them all will be perhaps the happiest event the public can wish, that they may not become so many engines of power and influence, the consequences of which it is easy to conceive, and unnecessary to describe.

12th, Because, the argument in favour of this limitation, drawn from a supposition, that the company had exceeded their legal power of borrowing on their bonds, appears to us to be neither well founded nor conclusive; it appears on the plain and express words of the engrafting act, that they had a power thereby to borrow five millions; so they have always understood; and so parliament understood and declared in a subsequent act; and we cannot comprehend the justice, the policy, or the decorum, of cavalling at this particular time, at the exercise of a power publicly exerted, and which has come frequently within the cognizance, without incurring the censure of parliament; and as this doubt never was started before, the objection seems to arise not from the company's having exceeded their power of borrowing upon bond, but from the necessity of such a supposition, in order to find a pretence, however insufficient, for this limitation.

13th, Because the inability of the company, to make the dividends rescinded by this bill, has been argued on a supposition, that the right to the territorial acquisitions of the company in the *East Indies*, is not in that company, but in the public; which method of arguing, if admitted as one of the grounds of the bill, we conceive to be inconclusive as to the subject matter, and highly dangerous as to the precedent; for the company being in possession, and no claim against them being so much as made, much less established, we hold it highly dangerous to the property of the subject, and extremely unbecoming the justice and dignity of this house, by extrajudicial

trajudicial opinions, to call into question the legality of such a possession, and to act without hearing, as if the house had decided against it.

14th, Because, the forms of proceeding upon this bill have been contrary to precedent, inasmuch as it appears by our journals, that whenever a bill, judicial in its nature, as affecting legal rights and private property, has come up from the commons, stating no facts, as a ground for that bill, or stating facts, the evidence of which does not appear in the preamble, the invariable practice of this house has been to desire a conference with the other, in order to be informed either of the facts, or the evidence to support such facts (if alledged) on which the bill was originally framed; and the commons have on like occasions done the same by this house: instances of this mutual application from one house to the other, appear in the following cases, viz. Mr. *Duncomb's* case, March 1697. Directors of the south sea company, *Aislaby* and *Craggs*, July 1721. Sir *Thomas Cooke's* case, 1695. Cases of *Kelly*, *Plunket*, and bishop of *Rocheester*, March 1722. *Bambridge's* case, April 1729. *Robinson* and *Thomson's* case, March 1731. Sale of lord *Derwentwater's* estates, &c. 1732. Case of Sir *Robert Sutton*, and others, March 1732. Case of *Al. Wilson* and the city of *Edinburgh*, May 1737.

15th, Because, in the proceedings on this bill, no council was appointed in support of the bill, to state the grounds, to examine the witnesses, and methodize the evidence; for want of which the lords themselves were obliged to call and examine witnesses, and appear more like parties than judges.

16th, Because, also in the proceedings on this bill, when lords, who declared themselves patrons and friends to the bill, had examined two witnesses, and said, they were satisfied with their examination, other lords were not permitted to call in any other witnesses, before the council for the *East India* company, against this bill, were ordered to proceed. It was ever denied to lords, to bring again to the bar the two gentlemen who had been examined (Mr. *Rous*, and Mr. *Saunders*, the chairman, and deputy chairman of the company) altho' by the arrival of the ship *Cruttenden* from *Bengal*, after their examination, which brought a new and very particular account of the flourishing state of the company's affairs in *India*, it was very possible those gentlemen might have changed their opinion; their former evi-

dence having been merely matter of opinion resulting from such information, as they were at that time possessed of: witnesses were dismissed unexamined, whom several lords wished to have been heard, and the bill was passed, without waiting for the return of an account, declared by Mr. *Rous* to be such, that without it no judgment of the present state of the affairs of the company could be formed, and which had been ordered by the house; and as the officers informed the house might have been prepared in a few days. In this manner this bill has passed, which we are apprehensive may be found in its consequences very injurious to private property, and alarming to public credit.

WINCHELSEA and GOWER,
NOTTINGHAM, FRED. EXON,
SCARBOROUGH, PORTLAND,
TEMPLE, SONDES,
TREVOR, DORSET,
FORTESCUE, ROCKINGHAM,
RICHMOND, ALBEMARLE,
DUDLEY and WARD, EGLINTOUNE,
KING, ABERGAVENNY,
WEYMOUTH, PONSONBY.

Every body must have heard of the great opposition made in the House of Lords, against the repeal of the American stamp act. The grounds of that opposition will appear from the perusal of the following Protest:

Die Lunæ, 17^o Martii, 1766.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill for repealing the *American* stamp act, after some debate, the question was put, Whether the said bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient

1st. **B**ECAUSE we think that the declaratory bill, we passed last week*, cannot possibly obviate the growing mischiefs in *America*, where it may seem calculated only to deceive the people of *Great Britain*, by holding forth a delusive and nugatory affirmance of the legislative right of this kingdom, whilst the enacting part of it does no more than abrogate the resolutions of the house of representatives in the *North American* colonies, which have not in themselves the least colour of authority; and declares that, which is apparently and certainly criminal, only null and void.

2dly, Because the particular objections which have been made to the stamp act in *North America*, and which have

* See this bill, Vol. xxxvi. p. 179.

been adopted in the course of the debates upon this bill for repealing it, are, in fact, contradicted by undeniable evidence upon our table: It having been urged first, that all the money to be collected by this tax was to be annually remitted hither, and that the *North American* colonies would thereby be drained of all their specie; and, secondly, that the institution of vice-admiralty courts in those colonies, for the recovery of penalties upon revenue laws without juries, is a novel practice, by means of which his majesty's subjects, in those dominions, "would be deprived of one of their most valuable liberties, trials by juries, and in this respect distinguished from their fellow subjects in *Great Britain*;" and would likewise be liable to the greatest inconvenience, vexation, and injustice, through the option left to any prosecutor to call them from one end of that extensive continent to the other; and through the temptation to the judge, to condemn rather than to acquit, from his being paid by poundage of the condemnation-money: whereas, with regard to the first of these objections, it appears, by the minute of the late board of treasury laid before this house, and dated on the 9th day of *July* last, that the fullest directions had been sent to the several officers of the revenue, "that, in order to obviate the inconvenience of bringing into this kingdom the money to be raised by the stamp duties, all the produce of the *American* duties arising or to arise, by virtue of any *British* act of parliament, should, from time to time, be paid to the deputy paymaster in *America*, to defray the subsistence of the troops, and any military expences incurred in the colonies." And, with regard to the second objection, it is manifest, from sundry acts of parliament, that a jurisdiction has been assigned to the judges of those courts, for the recovery of penalties upon the laws of revenue, and of trade, without juries, for near a century past, from the consideration (as we apprehend) that, in some of the colonies, they are the only judges not elected by the people: and so far it is from being true, that the subjects in *North America*, by being deprived, in these cases, of trials by juries, were, in that respect, distinguished from their fellow subjects in *Great Britain*; that, in this very instance of the stamp duties, the penalties, which by the *American* stamp act were made recoverable without a jury before

a judge of the vice admiralty court, are, by the laws now in force for collecting the stamp duties in *Great Britain*, recoverable also without a jury, before two justices of the peace, with the like powers in both cases, which we earnestly wish were not still more necessary for the collection of the public revenue in *America* than in *Great Britain*; and which we should be most desirous, if possible, to alleviate in both countries. With this view, and to take away all just occasion for discontent, we were very glad to find, by the representation from the late commissioners of the treasury to his majesty in council, dated on the 4th day of *July* last, that the strictest attention had been given by that board, to prevent the inconvenience and injustice above mentioned, by a plan to establish three different courts of vice admiralty at the most convenient places, with proper districts annexed to each; and to give the judges sufficient and honourable salaries in lieu of all poundage and fees whatsoever. But we cannot observe, without the highest concern and surprize, that this representation, founded upon a clause inserted in the stamp act for this very purpose, and expressly calculated to relieve his majesty's subjects in *North America* from many unnecessary hardships and oppressions, to which they are now liable by many other laws, still subsisting, should be totally disregarded for several months, and be suffered to remain unexecuted in every part of it, even to this day; and that no notice whatever should be taken, in any of the dispatches from the present administration to the governors of the colonies in *North America*, of the timely care which had been employed to obviate the objections raised on both these heads; especially as it is notorious, that the measures to be pursued, in consequence of that minute and representation, had been fully opened and approved in parliament, at the time when the stamp act was proposed; and as the total neglect of it has given occasion to great clamour and dissatisfaction in the colonies. We cannot help further observing, that as the stamp act was not to take place till the first of *November*, if the parliament had been called early, their determinations, either for enforcing or repealing that law, would, probably, have delivered the merchants and manufacturers here from all the difficulties and distress to which they have been, for so many months, exposed: nor would the disorders in *America*, where all government is prostrate, have risen

risen to so great a height, or taken so deep a root.

3dly, Because the argument which has been used in favour of this bill of repeal, that the experiment of the stamp act has been tried, and has failed, is extremely ill founded; as it manifestly appears, from the whole tenor of the papers laid before us, that if this experiment had been properly tried, with the same zeal for its success with which it was first proposed, it would not have failed in any of the colonies: and that this was the opinion of the greater part of the governors in *North America*, and of many of the most intelligent and respectable persons in those provinces, for some time after this act was passed, is evident, beyond a doubt, from the letters of the former, now upon our table, and from the latter having applied for, and accepted the office of distributors of the stamps under that act, which they certainly would not have done, and thereby have exposed their lives and fortunes to the violence and outrages which they have since undergone, if they had then thought the success of this measure in any degree precarious: nor have we heard of any impracticability attending this law in *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*, and some other of the *West-India* islands, or in those of our colonies in *North-America*, where it has been executed.

4thly. Because a precedent of the two houses of parliament lending their power, from motives of fear or impatience under a present uneasiness, to overturn, in one month, a plan of measures undertaken with their warmest approbation and concurrence, after the most mature deliberation of two years together, for the improvement of our revenue, and the relief of our people, will effectually discourage all officers of the crown in *America* from doing their duty, and executing the laws of this kingdom; and is enough to deter future ministers, in any circumstances of distress or danger to their country, from opposing their fortitude and zeal for the service of the publick, to strong combinations of private and particular interests, to the clamour of multitudes, or the malice of faction; which must necessarily bring on such a weakness and pusillanimity in the administration of government, as will soon end in the downfall and ruin of the state.

Lastly, Because the repeal of this law, under the present circumstances, will, we fear, not only surrender the honour and essential interests of the king-

dom now and for ever, both at home and abroad, but will also deeply affect the fundamental principles of our constitution: for if we pass this bill, against our opinion, from the threats and compulsion publicly avowed in our colonies, and enforced by the most unjustifiable means within *Great-Britain*, we disclaim that legislative authority over the subjects, which we own ourselves unable to maintain. If we give our consent to it here, without a full conviction that it is right, merely because it has passed the other house, by declining to do our duty on the most important occasion which can ever present itself, and where our interposition, for many obvious reasons, would be peculiarly proper, we, in effect, annihilate this branch of the legislature, and vote ourselves useless. Or, if by passing this bill, we mean to justify those who in *America*, and even in *Great Britain*, have treated a series of *British* acts of parliament as so many acts of tyranny and oppression, which it is scarcely criminal to resist; or those officers of the crown, who, under the eye, and with the knowledge of government, have taken upon themselves, whilst the parliament was sitting, without its consent, to suspend the execution of the stamp act, by admitting ships from the colonies, with unstamped clearances, to an entry, in direct violation of it, which, from the papers upon our table, appears to have been done; we shall then give our approbation to an open breach of the first article of that great palladium of our liberties, the bill of rights; by which it is declared, "that the pretended power of suspending of laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of parliament, is illegal." Lastly, if we ground our proceedings upon the opinion of those who have contended in this house, that from the constitution of our colonies they ought never to be taxed, even for their own immediate defence, we fear that such a declaration, by which near a fifth part of the subjects of *Great Britain*, who, by the acts of parliament to restrain the pressing of seamen in *America*, are already exempted from furnishing men to our navy, are to be for ever exempted from contributing their share towards their own support in money likewise, will, from the flagrant partiality and injustice of it, either depopulate this kingdom, or shake the basis of equality, and of that original compact upon which every society is founded; and as we believe that there is

no instance of such a permanent exemption of so large a body of the subjects of any state, in any history, ancient or modern, we are extremely apprehensive of the fatal consequences of this unhappy A measure; to which for these reasons, in addition to those contained in the protest of the 11th of this month, our duty to the king, and justice to our country, oblige us to enter this our solemn dissent.

TEMPLE,	LEIGH,
ABERCORN,	BRIDGEWATER, B
MARLBOROUGH,	GOWER,
SANDWICH,	GROSVENOR,
CHAR. CARLISLE,	POWIS,
WEYMOUTH,	TREVOR,
THOMAS BRISTOL,	HYDE,
W. GLOUCESTER,	KER,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LYTTELTON,
R. DURESME,	ESSEX,
SCARSDALE,	FERRERS,
J. BANGOR,	AYLESFORD,
DUDLEY and WARD,	VERE,
SUFFOLK and	EGLINGTON.
BERKSHIRE,	

Substance of some general Acts passed in the late Sessions of Parliament.

BY an act for compleating *Black-friars* bridge, the north side of the *Thames* is to be embanked from the west corner of *Powell's* wharf, to the east corner of *Robert's* wharf, near *Milford-Lane*; and *White-friars* stairs, *Temple* stairs, and *Essex* stairs, are to be rebuilt.

The present goal of *Newgate* is to be pulled down, and a new goal is to be erected on the same spot.

The prisoners are to be detained in other public prisons till the new goal is built.

The *Royal Exchange* is to be repaired by a joint committee of the city and the mercers company, but no member of any committee is to be concerned in any contract; and all contracts are to be advertised.

For these purposes the sum of 156,000*l.* is to be raised upon the orphans fund, the contributors to be entitled to redeemable annuities at three and a half *per cent.* and bonds for the annuities, assignable by indorsement, are to be given by the common council.

And for purchasing the lease of the *London-bridge* tolls, and redeeming the toll of *Black-friars* bridge, that fund is to be further charged with the payment

of the principal and interest of 144,000*l.* borrowed for the purposes of the said bridge; and that the fund may be effectual to discharge the debt due to the orphans, and the above-mentioned 144,000*l.* together with the annuities payable for the 156,000*l.* the duty of sixpence per chaldron on coals, after the expiration of the term of thirty-five years, is to be continued for forty-six years longer. And for the further increase of the fund, the city revenues are to be charged with 1500*l.* per annum.

The money is to be applied as follows;
 For *Black-friars* bridge, £. 58,500
 For embanking the *Thames*, 7,500
 For purchasing *London* bridge tolls, 30,000
 For rebuilding *Newgate*, 50,000
 For repairing the *Royal Exchange*, 10,000
 156,000

The city are to pay 800*l.* a year towards the *Westminster* pavement, and 480*l.* towards the *Borough* pavement.

BY the act for the better regulation of the parish poor children within the bills of mortality, all the children born in, or received into any workhouse, are for the future to be nursed and taken care of in the following manner:

Such as are under six years old and over two, are to be sent, within fourteen days, from the 1st of *July* 1767, at least three miles into the country.

That the piers being now nothing but rubble mixed with a strong cement, and supported by piles, were those piles by any accident to be displaced, the whole bridge would then become a heap of ruins.

That the bed of the river being in some places already gulled to the depth of the lowermost point of those piles; and the gulphs or hollows so near the sides, as to leave the bridge standing as it were upon a ridge; the danger from the earths mouldering from beneath the piles is obvious and alarming, and the expence on that account daily increasing. Were the *Bridge* therefore to be re-built now, that expence would at least be saved, and the fatal accidents that happen continually from its present imperfections prevented.

That the re-building it on the plan of *Black-friars* bridge would be attended with many advantages to commerce and navigation; all the obstructions from sand-banks and hills might then be removed: the tide permitted to flow freely, and a constant and regular current established, that would be equally safe and convenient at all times, and under all the arches. And that a contrivance might be made to supply the city with water from it, were the demands for that element ever so great.

* As the sterlings of this bridge are maintained at the expence of 2000*l.* a year, the rebuilding of it has been strongly contended for by many worthy citizens. There reasons are principally these:

Such

Such as are under two years, and not suckled by the mother, to be sent, within the same time, not less than five miles.

Not less than 2s. 6d. per week is to be paid during the first six years for A nursing and maintenance; and afterwards, till the child is apprenticed, or returned to the workhouse, not less than 2s.

When a child of, or under nine months old, is sent to nurse, and lives under the nurse's care a twelvemonth, the Guardians are empowered, in case B the child has been treated to their satisfaction, to pay the nurse 10s. exclusive of the former allowance.

Cloathing is to be furnished, and all other incidental expences defrayed, by the parish, and separate accounts are to be kept.

Five noblemen, gentlemen, or respectable inhabitants of each parish, are to be chosen, within fourteen days, from the first of July, Guardians of the parish poor children, and to be afterwards chosen by the Vestry in Easter week.

The first Guardians are to remain in office till Easter 1770, and future Guardians to remain three years in office. D But no Churchwarden or Overseer is to be a Guardian.

The duty of the Guardians is to visit the children, and inform themselves of their state and condition, and may examine any books or accounts relative to the children.

If any child is in danger, with regard E to life or health, they are to report the matter to the Churchwardens, Overseers, &c. or Vestry; and if measures are not taken to remedy the evil, a Justice of Peace may give what directions he thinks proper.

The Guardians are to meet every six weeks, and to make a quorum.

In case nurses cannot be easily provided, the parishes may agree with the Foundling-hospital, for maintaining such children as are under six years old.

The sums agreed to be paid to the Hospital are to be defrayed out of the F poors-rate; and if not duly paid, a Justice may summon the Overseers, and order payment with the charges incurred. If the Overseers refuse, the money is to be recovered by distress and sale.

The death, discharge, or apprenticeship of every child is to be certified to the Vestry Clerk.

The children are not to be apprenticed for more than seven years, or till H of age. The apprentice fee is not to be less than 4l. 2s. forty shillings to be paid within seven weeks after executing

the indentures, and the remainder, when three years of the apprenticeship are expired.

There are annexed to this act five schedules, directing the manner in which the accounts and registers are to be kept.

BY the act for effectually preventing the fraudulent importation, vending, and wearing of Cambricks and French Lawns, no cambrick or French lawn, after the first day of July, 1767, shall be imported into any part of Great-Britain, except into the port of London only. Nor into the port of London, except in British ships, navigated according to law; nor without a licence under the hands of three or more of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in England; which licence is to specify the quantity of such cambricks, or French lawns, together with the marks of the packages and the name of the ship in which the same are intended to be imported; and if any cambricks or French lawns shall be imported into Great-Britain without such licence, such goods, with the package, together with the ship, shall be forfeited and lost.

Foreign cambricks or French lawns, found in the possession of hawkers, pedlars, &c. shall not only be forfeited, but also all the other goods contained in their packs, and also their licences.

Foreign cambricks, or French lawns, which shall be seized, are to be deposited E in the king's warehouses in London; and after condemnation, to be stamped, and sold for exportation to the British colonies or plantations in America only; and shall not be delivered out of the warehouse, or place wherein the same shall have been secured, until sufficient security, by bond, shall be given, that the same, and every part thereof, shall be so exported; which said bonds are dischargeable only on certificates returned, signed by the proper officer of such colony or plantation, that the goods were there landed, &c.

Persons possessed of any foreign cambricks, or clear lawns, not stamped, may, on or before the first day of August, 1767, deposit them in the warehouses appointed for that purpose, for exportation to his Majesty's plantations in America only; upon payment of the half subsidy, which is to remain by law, after such goods are exported, and no prosecution shall be commenced against G any person for having in their custody any such unstamped goods, before the said first day of August.

When voted.

NAVY.

	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 25. F OR maintaining 16,000 men for sea service, including 4,287 marines, - - -	832,000		
Jan. 29. For the ordinary of the navy and half-pay - - -	409,177	4	8
Feb. 10. For buildings and repairs of ships, for 1767 - - -	298,144		
For purchasing hemp to replenish the magazines - - -	30,000		
April 13. To pay off the remainder of navy annuities - - -	1,741,776	10	11
For paying off the navy debt - - -	300,000		

ORDNANCE.

Jan. 27. For ordnance for land service - - -	169,600	0	2
For ditto, not provided for, in 1766 - - -	51,190	6	6

LAND SERVICE.

Jan. 27. For 16,754 men for land-service - - -	593,986	15	7
For general and staff-officers - - -	12,203	18	6½
For forces in the plantations, &c. - - -	405,607	2	11½
For defraying the charge of difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment of six regiments of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, &c. - - -	5,201	14	7
For pensions to reduced officers widows - - -	1,526		
For reduced officers of land forces and marines - - -	135,299	8	4
For allowances to reduced horse-guards, &c. - - -	2,103	11	8
For defraying the charge of full pay for 1767, to officers reduced with the 10th company, and who remained on half-pay on 24 Dec. 1765. - - -	5,633	3	4
Feb. 19. Extraordinary services not provided for - - -	215,917	16	5
For Chelsea pensioners - - -	106,083	2	6

SUNDRY SERVICES.

Feb. 12. For paying off exchequer bills made out by virtue of the act of last session - - -	1800,000		
To make good money issued pursuant to addresses - - -	12,951	2	2
March 29. For Nova Scotia for 1767 - - -	4,866	3	5
For ditto in 1760, not provided for - - -	691	8	
For Georgia - - -	3,986		
For East Florida - - -	4,750		
For West Florida - - -	4,800		
For expence attending general surveys in North America - - -	1,691	14	
For Senegambia - - -	5,550		
24. For the marriage portion of the Queen of Denmark - - -	40,000		
31. Towards making a more commodious passage to the House of Commons - - -	2,000		
For maintaining the African forts and settlements - - -	13,000		
April 9. To make satisfaction to Dr. Swinton for damage done him in the time of the Rebellion - - -	700		
13. For paying off one-fourth part of Wine Annuities, established by Act 3 Geo. 3. - - -	875,000		
May 5. To the Foundling Hospital - - -	28,000		
More for apprenticing children - - -	1,500		
June 15. Towards satisfying expences incurred on account of Senegal after 29 Oct. 1765 - - -	3,500		
Towards better enabling his Majesty to defray contingent expences of the forces in North America - - -	2,000		

DEFICIENCIES.

April 9. To replace to Sinking Fund the like sum issued for paying 4 per cent. Annuities, ended 29 Sept. 1766, in respect of Navy, Victualling, and Transport Bills, &c. - - -	104,506	11	10
To ditto, for paying the charges of management of the said annuities, for one year, ended 29th Sept. 1766 - - -	1,592	1	9½
To ditto, to discharge from 29 Sept. 1766 to 25 Dec. following, the annuities attending such part of the joint stock as was redeemed pursuant to act of last session - - -	8,708	17	7½
To ditto, to make good deficiency on 5th July 1766 of duties on offices, and pensions, &c. - - -	49,660	9	2½
To ditto, for making good the deficiency on 10th of Oct. 1766, of additional duties on wines, cyder, and perry - - -	12,758	13	7
13. To make good deficiency of last grants - - -	129,144	2	8
Also, the pay and cloathing of the militia for 1767, charged on the land tax estimated at - - -	80,000		
Deficiencies land tax and malt in 1765 estimated at - - -	300,000		

Total 8,908,728 0 6½

W A Y S and M E A N S for 1767.

Nov. 27. By malt duties continued	750,000		
Mar. 2. By 3s. per pound on land	1,500,000		
9. By loans or exchequer bills	1,800,000		
April 16. By annuities and a lottery charged on the Sinking Fund	1,500,000		
Money remaining in the exchequer on 5 April 1767	469,147	14	0½
Out of the growing produce of the Sinking Fund	2,010,121	10	3½
Other monies remaining in the exchequer for the disposition of parliament	35,202	9	2
Savings arising upon grants for the pay of several regiments upon repited pay, and by off reachings and stoppages made for provisions delivered to the forces in North America, &c. applied towards discharging of extraordinaries 1766	261,571	13	0¾
By savings on widows pensions applied to ditto	7,844	17	9
Out of monies for defraying the expence of North American colonies applied towards defraying military expences there in 1767	110,000	0	0
Militia money granted last year	150,000	0	0
By Monies for maintenance of French prisoners	181,000	0	0
Total	8,774,888	4	6½

Note, April 2 and 16 several additional duties were granted on straw hats, &c. and on materials for making them, and on linen cloth and drillings, were carried to the sinking fund to make good the payment of the annuities upon the £1,500,000.

£. 84,604 3s. 3d. of the two sevenths excise was carried to the aggregate fund.

The monies paid into the exchequer on 5 April 1768 of duties on gum seneca and gum arabic to be applied towards making good the supply, estimated at £12,000.

Note also, 5 and 7 May additional duties were granted on linen cloth, drilling, foreign canvas, and lawns imported.

SIR,

A Celebrated but difficult passage in *Homer*, has lately been illustrated very finely, and an attempt upon a similar one in *Virgil*, though not so much controverted, may perhaps prove not unacceptable. Mr. Clarke * indeed has

* This elegant writer has shewn, that tho' the celebrated description of *Nestor's cup* has been perpetually quoted, it has generally been misunderstood for these last 1600 years. How to explain *πυθῦρον* is the difficulty: if, as *Martial* has understood it, it means *bottom*, then the cup must have had *two bottoms*. But Mr. *Pope*, not seeing the use of two bottoms, has with great dexterity, turned them into *four feet*.

Next, her white hand a spacious goblet brings,
A goblet sacred to the *Pylian* kings
From ancient times: emboss'd with studs of gold,
Four feet support it, and four handles hold.
On each bright handle, bending o'er the brink,
In sculptur'd gold, two turtles seem'd to drink.

The first editions have only *two feet*; but Mr. *Pope*, not pleased with this new and singular device, added *two more*; how he came by them is very hard to say. Mr. *Clarke*, after refuting all former interpretations of the passage, gives the true meaning of the word *πυθῦρον*, which, he says, signifies *a branch*, and justifies the sense by a translation of the Septuagint, *Gen. xi. 10, 12, and xii. 5*. Taking *Homer* in this sense, what a beautiful ornament, says Mr. *Clarke*, has he placed round the handles of his cup! The doves

been extremely successful, as I suppose will be allowed by all competent judges, in his comment upon *Nestor's cup*, whereas I am exceeding diffident in regard to the emendation I would propose; and yet I see no reason why I

emboss'd in gold upon the twining branches of the vine, finish the whole description with great propriety and elegance. A few alterations in Mr. *Pope's* version, will shew the form and workmanship of the cup to great advantage.

Next, her white hand a spacious goblet brings,
A goblet sacred to the *Pylian* kings
From eldest times: the massy sculptur'd vase
Glitt'ring with golden studs four handles grace:
And curling vines around each handle roll'd,
Support two turtle doves emboss'd in gold.

Virgil seems to have understood *Homer* in this sense: though his cups, suitable to his shepherds, are made of mean materials, yet he gives them as many poetical ornaments, as if they belonged to princes.

Pocula ponam

*Fagina, coelatum divini opus Alcimidonis:
Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
Diffusas edera vestit pallente corymbos.* Ec. iii.

Mr. *Clarke*, however, does not entirely approve of his own alterations. He says the vine has no place upon these cups; the poet describes the ivy only, its stem, foliage, and fruit. [See Mr. *Clarke's* *Connexion of Roman, Saxon, and English coins*, p. 218, et seq. where this passage is very learnedly discussed.

should

should not offer it to the consideration of the candid and judicious.

Nestor's cup, according to Mr. *Clarke*, had four handles, and on each there was a dove standing upon two vine branches; and the gentleman observes very justly, that *Virgil* probably, who is well known to have been a great imitator of *Homer* †, had *Nestor's cup* in his eye when he described the beauchen cup of the shepherd *Menalcas*.

But now it is observable, that though the *ivy* is here expressed, which answers to the *vine branches* in *Homer*, which is the great point Mr. *Clarke* aimed at, yet the *doves* are wanting. Quere therefore whether we may not be allowed to introduce them by the alteration of one letter, that is, by reading *Columbos* for *Corymbos*, since the antients used *Columbus* as well as *Columba*, as I presume will readily be admitted. However, to dissemble nothing, it appears that *Corymbos*, which signifies the *berries* or the *clusters* of the *ivy*, and is by no means improper, is a very antient reading, since it is given us both in the *Medicean* manuscript, and in the *Commentary* of *Servius*, where it is explained. But to this may it not be answered, that a corruption which is so natural, the *ivy* being mentioned in the same line, might perhaps be more antient than either *Servius* or the *Medicean* manuscript? There is certainly nothing impossible, nor even improbable in this supposition; neither is it a fact one jot more wonderful, than that the true sense of *πυθμῆρες* in *Homer* should be lost in *Martial's* time, and for the space of sixteen hundred years ‡.

T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

IN reading Mr. *Clarke's* book of the Connexion of the *Roman*, *Saxon*, and *English* coins, lately published, I was particularly pleased with those agreeable excursions, as he calls them, in which he has taken occasion to illustrate many passages of remote antiquity, and to restore them from the corruption of copyists and translators, to their true reading; a remarkable instance of this occurs, when he is speaking of the *Saxon* version of the *Pentateuch*, in which he supposes the translators compared only *Jerom's* vulgar *Latin* with other *Latin* versions then in being; tho', perhaps, they were no strangers to that of the *Septuagint*, which to this day has not been sufficiently regarded; for in *Gen.* H

xx. 16. our translation stands thus *And unto Sarah he said, Behold, I have given thy brother a thousand pieces of silver. Behold, he is to thee a covering of the eyes, unto all that are with thee, and with all other: thus was she reprov'd.*---If this is reproof, says Mr. *Clarke*, it is extremely delicate, and managed with so much tenderness, that there is not the least appearance of displeasure. Not a word of reproof in the whole sentence. Besides, this version mistakes the character, and pays the compliment to *Abraham*, which was intended for *Sarah*. But in the *Septuagint* it stands in a very different light. *And unto Sarah he said, Behold, I have given thy brother a thousand drachms. Take them as an acknowledgment of the regard I had for thy person, and for all those that are with thee: but in all things speak the truth.* Here is reproof managed with a proper dignity and address, and such as became a prince. This agrees with the account given in the fifth verse of this chapter, that *Abimelech* had been deceived; that he had taken *Sarah* in the innocence and integrity of his heart, not knowing that she was *Abraham's* wife. This sense agrees perfectly well with the present *Hebrew* text, without altering a single letter.

As a new and correct edition of the Bible is soon expected from the *Oxford* press, it is hoped passages, like these, though they cannot be altered, will be pointed out.

I am, Sir, &c.

St. Clere, Cornwall, July 1, 1767.

Mr. URBAN,

WHILE many of our countrymen are running over *Italy* and the *East*, in search of Antiquities and Natural Curiosities, I am amusing myself with viewing every thing worth attention in our own island.

I often think, that while *Britain* was subject to the *Romans*, its native inhabitants were to that people, nearly what the *Indians* of *America* are at this day to us; for the arts had flourished a long time in *Rome*, before they were either known or cultivated by our ancestors. Hence it is, that *Italy* affords a more copious field of entertainment to the learned and the curious; nevertheless, I think I may venture to alledge, that we have at home some monuments, as antient at least, though not so superb and elegant, as any to be found in the neighbouring nations.

There is in this parish an amazing groupe of stones, called the *Wringcheese*, of

† See a treatise on this subject by *Fulv. Ursinus*. Antwerp, 1568. Octavo.

‡ *Clarke*, *ibid*.

of which I have sent you a drawing. The whole pile is 32 feet in height; the upper stone B, was a *logan*, or *rocking-stone*, and might, when entire, be easily moved with a pole; upon the top of it A were two regular basons, one of which has been broken, as may be seen at A. The vast weight of the upper part from A to C, and its small contact with the lower part, at D E, makes every one



wonder how such an amazing heap of stone should have sustained itself for so many ages, and in a situation so exposed. The ingenious and learned Mr. *Borlase* imagines, that it is not an artificial building of flat stones, laid carefully one upon another by human labour; but rather supposes it to be a natural cragg, and that what stones surrounded it and hid its grandeur, were removed by the *Druids*. From the great elevation of the groupe, from the just equilibrium of the upper part, from the top-stone being a *rocking-stone*, and from its having *rock-basons* engraven upon it, he makes no scruple to rank it among the *rock-deities*; and suggests that its tallness, and exact balance, might probably be intended to express the majesty and justice of the Divine Being. R. N.

A prayer of Archbishop Tillotson's, G transcribed by the late Rev. Philip Gibbs, from his common place book in the Lambeth Library.

June 19, 1694, [written in the margin.]
A Prayer for the King and the Queen, &c.

GREAT and glorious Lord God, King of Kings, and Lord of H Lords, who hast the hearts of Princes in thy hands, and turns them as thou

pleasest, I do humbly prostrate myself before thee, to seek thy face on behalf of our most gracious king and queen, whom thy providence hath set over us, and made them the happy and glorious instruments of the greatest deliverance that hath been wrought for this people. I humbly beg thee, O Lord, to look down upon them in mercy, and to bless them; to protect and preserve them in their persons from all dangers; to direct and govern their councils; to prosper their forces by sea and land, and all their affairs and undertakings for thy glory and the public good.

Be pleased to take the person of the king into the particular care of thy providence, and to preserve him from the manifold dangers to which at this time he is exposed, and to bless him with C victory and success.

Let, O Lord, not our sins, O Lord, nor those which he has been or is still guilty of, separate between thee and us, and hinder good things from us. Grant us all repentance, and thy grace to reform our lives and become better. (And if there be any way of wickedness in D him, any sin not repented of and forsaken, grant him a true sense of it, and before he engageth in fight with the enemy, a firm resolution to break it off by repentance, and utterly forsake it for ever;) that thou mayest be pleased to go forth with our armies, and to grant them victory over their enemies; that E the Lord of Hosts may be with us, and the God of *Jacob* our refuge; that through him we may be valiant, and subdue them that rise up against us.

And in tender mercy to us all, I humbly implore thy divine Majesty, to preserve an intire affection and confidence between the king and queen; and to blast all the wicked designs of those who would break that happy union.---Lord, turn their hearts to one another, and suffer them not to entertain any evil thoughts or designs against one another. * If the king has gone astray in his affections from her, O Lord, convince him of this great sin, and give him thy grace to break it off speedily by repentance. Support the queen under any trouble or affliction that is upon her. Enflame her more, with true devotion toward thee. Strengthen her trust and confidence in thee, and increase her patience, and preserve her from any evil thought, or intention, and from any swerving from

* There was a scratching over the part here set in Italic.

her duty, upon any trouble or provocation.

O Lord, be merciful [unto her] as she has always put her trust in thee, and by earnest and constant addresses to the throne of thy grace in every step of her life.

Deliver, her, O Lord, out of all her troubles, and let her at last find the benefit of all her devout prayers and supplications.

Make good that promise of thine to her, that the patient abiding of the meek shall not perish for ever.

Here me, O Lord, and grant me thy gracious direction and assistance the day following, upon the occasion of which I am called.

Lord, I commit myself and all my ways to thee, humbly beseeching thee to order all my outgoings that my feet slip not; to suggest such thoughts and words to me as may ^{best} _{most} prepare for her direction and comfort. Let thy good providence, O God, guide us both, and preserve us from all evil and danger; for thy mercy's sake in *Christ Jesus* our Lord.

[See a prayer by the same Archbishop, vol. vi. p. 34.]

The Case of a Lady who died of a Tympany.

LADY Hastings, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Moses Terry, of *Lincoln*, was, in the prime of life, subject to the dropsy, without any very material decay of her health and spirits, which she enjoyed to an uncommon degree; notwithstanding the increase of the disorder. After having procured the advice of the best physicians, who consulted together upon her case, the disorder was left to take its course. Her belly was swelled to an enormous size by the water collected between the skin and the flesh, and which, if struck, sounded like a drum. Indeed her skin by the swelling, was not unlike the parchment on the head of a drum, and was stretched and braced nearly as tight. When the disorder was about ten years standing, it began to bear very hard upon her strength (though she had still no complaint of sickness, or any thing but the cumberfomeness of her own weight) and she had therefore no power to walk, or hardly to stand. A chair of a convenient make and size, contrived so that she might wheel herself about therein, was accordingly prepared for her, as was also a coach of uncom-

mon dimensions, for her to ride out in.

Whenever she rode in her coach she had always another person that used to sit exactly opposite to her, with her knees closely fixed against hers, lest any violent motion should throw her forwards. Though her strength was much impaired under such an amazing pressure, yet she was very lively, and saw a great deal of company, and used to bear a part in conversation with extraordinary cheerfulness. She lived very abstemiously, and this kept her up for many years longer, probably, than otherwise she would have sustained herself.

During the last year of her life she was swelled so much that she was unable to move or help herself, and would have thought death a happy deliverance from a life now rendered insupportable. Her bulk, at the time I am now speaking of, exceeded that of a large sugar hoghead; and, however amazing this may seem, there are several now living at *Lincoln* that well knew her, and saw her when she was in this condition, that can vouch for the truth of it.

One day, as she was sitting with company, she felt herself on a sudden so much easier and lighter, that she could not help signifying it by her countenance to those she was with, which she had hardly done before the cause of it was plainly discovered, by a prodigious quantity of water running upon the floor in a plentiful stream. She was delighted beyond expression at this discharge of her load, and looked upon it as a favourable symptom that would precede a cure.--- But neither she, nor her friends, who gladly took part in her joy, obtained their wishes; for the flesh mortified, and she died the fourth day after this happened, a shocking spectacle indeed! Her belly, after this rupture, was as black as ink, and the skin hung down over her knees upon the floor. Such an instance of magnitude had not been known by any body then living; and how she could carry upwards of 40 gallons of water within her will be amazing, no doubt, to those who never before heard of her case; but this astonishing quantity absolutely came from her when she burst. From the time this happened to the day on which she died, she felt no pain or uneasiness, and was thoroughly sensible when she fetched her last breath.

She lies buried in *Lincoln* cathedral, with some notifications of the singularity of the distemper which ended her life.

10. **D**ORANDO, a Spanish Tale. Wilkie; Price 1s.

This is supposed to be an account of the family of *Douglas*, as far as relates to the great cause, called the *Douglas* A cause. The story is this :

The father of the late *Archibald* duke of *Douglas* left at his death only two children, *Archibald*, who succeeded to his title and estate; and *Jane*, whom he left in a manner unprovided for.

Jane married at the age of forty-seven, with Sir *John Stewart*, of *Grandtully*, B who was also of an advanced age, but concealed her marriage from the duke her brother, knowing that he would disapprove it. Soon after her marriage she went to *France* with her husband, attended by a woman servant, who had also been servant to her mother.

After some time she became pregnant, and then wrote to the duke, giving an account of her situation, and hoping to bring about a reconciliation, in which however she was disappointed.

This disappointment of lady *Jane* is imputed to ill offices done her with the duke, by some adherents of the *Hamilton* family, which having inter-married D with the family of *Douglas*, had conceived hopes of supplanting lady *Jane*, and succeeding to the *Douglas* estate.

Some time after, lady *Jane* went to *Paris*, where she was delivered of two sons; but her enemies persuaded her brother that the children were supposititious; and the duke settled his estate E upon the *Hamilton* family.

Lady *Jane* soon returned from *Paris* to *Scotland* with her husband and children, and endeavoured to procure an interview with the duke her brother, but could not prevail upon him to see her.

Her husband, Sir *John Stewart*, being without fortune and profession, lady *Jane* was reduced to such distress, that, in the year 1750, she wrote the following letter to Mr. *Pelham*, then secretary of state, which certainly speaks the sentiments of an elegant and elevated mind.

Letter of Lady JANE DOUGLAS to Mr. PELHAM.

S I R,

" IF I meant to importune you, I should ill deserve the generous compassion which I was informed some months ago you expressed, upon being acquainted with my distress. I take this as the least troublesome way of thanking you, and desiring you to lay my application H before the King in such a light, as your own humanity will suggest. I cannot

tell my story without seeming to complain of one of whom I never will complain. I am persuaded my brother wishes me well, but from a mistaken resentment, upon a creditor of mine demanding from him a trifling sum, he has stopt the annuity which he had always paid me.---My father having left me, his only younger child, in a manner unprovided for.

" Till the Duke of *Douglas* is set right, which I'm confident he will be, I am destitute.---Presumptive heiress of a great estate and family, with two children, I want bread.---Your own nobleness of mind will make you feel how much it costs me to beg, though from the King. My birth, and the attachment of my family, I flatter myself, his Majesty is not unacquainted with; should he think me an object of his royal bounty, my heart won't suffer any bounds to be set to my gratitude; and, give me leave to say, My spirit won't suffer me to be burdensome to his Majesty, longer than my cruel necessity compels me.

" I little thought of ever being reduced to petition in this way; your goodness will therefore excuse me, if I have mistaken the manner, or said any thing improper. Though personally unknown to you, I rely upon your intercession; the consciousness of your own mind, in having done so good and charitable a deed, will be a better return than the perpetual thanks of, Sir,
Your most obliged,
St. James's Place, Most faithful, and
May 15, 1750. Most obedient servant,
Jane Douglas Stewart."

What was the effect of this letter we are not told, but soon after the unhappy lady lost her younger son, whom she did not long survive.

Her elder and surviving son, now *Archibald Douglas*, of *Douglas*, Esq; was taken under the protection of a noble lady, a friend of his mother, who gave him an education suitable to his rank.

G In the mean time the duke of *Douglas* married, but there being no probability of children, his lady endeavoured to remove the prejudices that had been given him to the disadvantage of his nephew. He made proper enquiries concerning his birth, and having seen and conversed with the woman servant that went over with his sister, and was said to have been present at her delivery, he was, at length, convinced of his sister's

sister's honour, and of the legitimacy of her child.

In consequence of this conviction, he cancelled the writings by which he had settled his estate on the house of *Hamilton*, and devised it to his nephew *Archibald*, whom, however, according to the *Spanish tale*, he would never consent to see.

Soon after he had made this alteration in the disposition of his estate, he died, and an action of *partus suppositio*, was commenced in behalf of the heir of the *Hamilton* family, a minor, against *Archibald*, in which it was suggested, that he was not the child of lady *Jane*, and proofs were adduced on both sides. During the litigation Sir *James* died, and declared his son to be legitimate, as he had before done, during several judicial examinations.

If this account is true, the heir of *Hamilton* must also be the heir of *Douglas*, supposing the late duke and his sister both to have died without lawful issue; and it must also be supposed, that the devise in favour of *Archibald*, is in such terms as to be void, if it can be proved that he was not the lawful nephew of the late duke.

The *Spanish tale* supposes the contests to be finally determined, in favour of Don *Ferdinand*, against the family of *Arvidoso*; but the real question between *Douglas* and *Hamilton* is still in suspense, having been removed by appeal to the house of lords.

The pamphlet is zealously but feebly written: the author in some places affects the sublime, and in some the pathetic; but these are the least tolerable parts of his performance. X.

11. *An Essay on the Diseases most fatal to Infants. To which are added, Rules to be observed in the Nursing of Children: with a particular View to those who are brought up by Hand.* By George Armstrong, M. D. Cadell.

The author of this useful treatise remarks, that though a great part of our species dies in infancy, yet the diseases peculiar to infants, are neither so numerous, nor their nature so difficult to discover, as is generally imagined.

In the first place, infants are not subject to any of the diseases which grown persons frequently bring upon themselves by intemperance, or to those which are often the consequence of hard labour, violent exercise, the inclemency of the weather, heats, colds, damps, &c. They suffer nothing from anxiety or sorrow, which kill many thousands by bringing

on fevers, low spirits, and all sorts of nervous disorders: and as to hereditary diseases, such as the gout, the consumption, and the palsy, few of them appear in infancy, and from the diseases peculiar to puberty, which in the female sex are various and sometimes mortal, they are exempted of course. The diseases of infants therefore are comparatively few, for, except what the nurses call inward fits, teething, and the rickets, children are subject to no disease from which adults are free.

The diseases of children almost all arise from one common cause, their tender bowels being overloaded with slimy secretions from the glands of the mouth, fauces, gullet, stomach, and intestines, but above all the liver and the pancreas.

These secretions are much larger in proportion in children than adults, and as they cannot use exercise, and the nurses frequently neglect to give it them and rub them, the contents of the stomach and bowels stagnate, and by their visciduity or acrimony, or both, produce various diseases and death.

The first complaint that appears in children is generally inward fits; these, if not removed, degenerate into an almost constant drowsiness, which is succeeded by a fever and the thrush; or terminate in vomittings, sour, curdled, or green stools, the watry gripes and convulsions, and indeed the thrush sometimes terminates in these symptoms. These all arise from the cause that has been just assigned, and may be considered as different stages of the same disease.

To prevent inward fits, the first stage, Dr. *Armstrong* advises that the child be never laid down to sleep after it has sucked or been fed, till it has broke wind. To facilitate which the nurse should hold it sloping in her arms, dandle it, pat its back, and rub the palms of its hands pretty smartly.

If inward fits are not prevented by these expedients, he recommends a gentle puke, to be repeated from time to time as occasion requires. The best puke, he says, is from 5 to 10 drops of antimonial wine. He has given 5 drops to infants a few days after their birth with success, and seldom gives a larger dose till they are about a month old; repeating it within half an hour, if the first does not operate; after the first month he gives 7, 8, 9, or 10 drops, and at three or four months old from 10 to 15.

But there is one rule, says the doctor, which ought constantly to be observed in administering vomits to infants, as well

as adults; always first to open the body, if costive, by a gentle purge or clyster.

To cure the thrush, he advises first to empty the stomach and then the intestines, and for this purpose nothing succeeds better than the antimonial wine.

The best topical application, he says, is a solution of white vitriol in common water, about half a scruple to 8 ounces. The solution is to be made a little warm, and a linen rag is to be dipped in it, then either with the finger, or laid on a bit of stick, the mouth is to be rubbed with it three or four times in four and twenty hours. If a little is swallowed so much the better.

When a child is seized with a purging, of whatever kind, it is common to give small doses of rhubarb or magnesia, but Dr. *Armstrong* recommends as better than either, such a puke as is mentioned above, which generally operates both ways, and which, if the child's strength will bear it, should be repeated every five or six hours till the stools begin to change for the better, then every eight or ten hours till they return to their natural colour and consistence. The doctor has seldom found any other medicine necessary except a gentle paretic, such as a drachm of the *syr. papav. rhæados*, in a large spoonful of weak cinnamon-water; after the first passages have been cleansed, if the child is still griped and restless, to be repeated every three or four hours till rest and ease are procured.

When the stools have smelt very sour, or have been curdled or green, three or four drops of the *lixivium tartari*, have been given with the emetic; and afterwards between whiles, the same quantity in a little water, sweetened with sugar, or syrup, with very good success. This medicine is particularly useful when the milk is apt to curdle on the stomach.

The convulsions of children are generally symptomatic, and arise from an irritation in the stomach or bowels, or in the gums in the time of teething: if the irritation is in the stomach and bowels, whatever clears the bowels of thin acid contents, or renders these contents mild and inoffensive, will remove the convulsions: for these purposes the puke already mentioned is recommended, first giving a clyster if the child is costive, repeating the puke occasionally, and keeping the body open between whiles with the magnesia or rhubarb, in small quantities mixed with absorbents.

If convulsions proceed from the striking in of the rash, or the sudden stopping of the salutary discharge behind the ears,

then, besides the method prescribed above, it will be necessary to apply a blister between the shoulders, or a couple behind the ears: in this case too the warm bath is sometimes of great service.

When a child is seized with convulsions without any other complaint, and without the drying up of the discharge behind the ears, it is reasonable to conclude that they arise immediately from the brain. As to these, Dr. *Armstrong* says, perhaps sharp clysters, the semicupium, blistering the legs or feet, or behind the ears, may be of use; but he says he can recommend no successful way of treating this dreadful disorder from experience.

The danger that attends teething, the doctor thinks arises wholly from too great a fullness, or from corrupt humours, put in agitation by the pain which the tooth causes in breaking its way out. And in either case evacuations must be of great service: the evacuation recommended is the same as before.

When the fever runs high, and the teeth are near cutting, it may be proper to launch the gum.

When a rash appears, of whatever sort, if the child is otherwise well, it is best not to meddle with it.

When the rash that frequently appears upon children soon after they are born is struck in, the warm bath has been of singular service, in concert with the method before directed.

Dr. *Armstrong* says, he has tried the antimonial solution in the whooping cough, with very good success, and is of opinion that if it is given in time, it will render the disorder less violent and tedious. In this disease, he gives the solution once or twice a day if the child can bear it, in a sufficient quantity to bring up the phlegm, which children always swallow instead of spitting out. If the cough is worse at any particular hour of the day, he gives it about an hour before the paroxysm is expected, and if it is worse in the night, about an hour before bed-time. When the violence of the cough is over, it is sufficient to administer the medicine once or twice a week.

In the very dry air of *Hampstead*, Dr. *Armstrong* had but two patients that were troubled with the rickets; with respect to these a few gentle doses of rhubarb, keeping the child dry and clean, and rubbing it carefully all over two or three times a day, together with the cold bath, generally effected the cure in a short time.

Of the rules for nursing given by this author, the following are the chief.

Every mother who can, ought to suckle her child, for her own sake, at least for the first few weeks.

If it is necessary to bring a child up by hand, it is better to feed it with the boat than the horn. The horn is a polish'd cow's horn, which will hold about a gill and an half: the small end of it is perforated, and has a notch round it, to which are fastened two small bits of parchments, shaped like the tip of the finger of a glove, and sewed together in such a manner as that the food poured into the horn can be sucked through between the stitches. This appears to be a very simple and ingenious contrivance, and it might well be considered as an artificial nipple, if we had breast milk to convey through it; but Dr. *Armstrong* thinks that cows milk is not a good succedaneum, and advises thicker food for the child than can pass through this instrument. The food he recommends is crumb of bread boiled in soft water, to the consistence of what is commonly called pap, or thin panada: the crumb of a roll baked the preceeding day is the best. The pap should be very slightly sweetened with *Lisbon* sugar, except the child is of a lean habit of body, in which case the finest loaf sugar should be used, and sea biscuit should be substituted for roll.

If the infant is bred up by hand from the birth, new cow's milk, not boiled, should be mixed with its victuals as often as possible, and now and then some milk alone should be given it to drink: asses milk is still better than cow's.

If the child is troubled with wind, boil a few bruised juniper berries, or a little grated ginger, tied up in a rag, in its pap, and give it now and then a pap spoonful of weak pepper-mint water, or sweet-fennel water; if it is costive, the body must be kept open with a little manna, or magnesia, mixed with its food as occasion requires.

When the child comes to be used to thick victuals, it should have now and then, between the times of feeding, water in which the upper crust of bread has been boiled, mixed with an equal quantity of new milk; or when new milk cannot be had, with boiled milk, sweetened with a very little sugar.

When the child comes to be about three or four months old, if the victuals turns sower on the stomach, it will be right to use weak broth, either of chicken, veal, or mutton, or beef tea, instead of

milk, in its food, or at least it may be fed with this once or twice a day.

When the child is six months old, if it is cool, and not inclined to be fat, it may have at noon, once in 2 or 3 days, a very little bit of the white of a boiled chicken minced very small, and mixed into a kind of pap with some of the liquor that the chicken was boiled in, and a good deal of crumb of bread. When it is inclined to be feverish, it must have nothing of this kind.

At this age it may have a little plain light bread pudding now and then for dinner; and the nurse should every morning give it a piece of the upper crust of a loaf cut in the shape and about the size of a large Savoy biscuit, one end of it dipped in its food, or a little milk, the other put into its hand.

The victuals should be made fresh twice a day in winter, and three times in summer, and the milk, if new cannot be had, and it is necessary to boil it, should never be boiled with the pap, but added when the child is fed.

The child should be fed chiefly in the day time, and put into the habit of sleeping during the night as soon as possible; at first it should be fed frequently, and by a little at a time; but victuals should never be forced upon a child when it refuses it.

It will greatly contribute to a child's resting at night, if the nurse, the last thing she does, takes up the child, opens it before the fire, turns it dry, and feeds it, *even if it is asleep*.

As to cloathing, children should have nothing tight about them, and as few pins as possible. They ought to be kept rather warm for the first four months; because, during that time, they easily catch cold; for the same reason they ought to be carefully kept dry.

As to sleep, Dr. *Armstrong* condemns opiates, and prefers the bed to the cradle.

The child ought not to be jolted on the knee or lap, and though it should be dandled to divert it and keep it awake in the day; it should be done gently at first, and never with a jerk: neither should they be hoisted up high in the air between the hands, for they are very early susceptible of fear. The most useful exercise for very young children, is rubbing with the hand, which cannot be too often repeated, nor continued too long, except they have a purging, and then it should be forborne.

The nurse should also every morning, after having well rubbed the child, wash its back, loins, groin, and between its thighs,

thighs, also its limbs, all over with cold water, and afterwards dry them carefully. The head, and behind the ears, the neck, arms, and hands, should be washed in the same manner and dried.

If the skin is chafed, it should be first dried with a fine cloth, and some common powder should be applied with a soft puff. If it is much galled, as sometimes happens by the heat and sharpness of the urine, some fuller's earth must be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of hot water, and when it has stood till it is cold, the galled parts must be gently rubbed with it once or twice a day.

The doctor condemns the use of cerufs for this purpose, as pernicious to the nerves.

The book is in general well written; there is therefore the greater reason to observe, that in more places than one, it gives countenance to a barbarism that seems unaccountably to be gaining ground in our language; the substitution of *lay* for *lie*, the preterit for the present. This author says, "the child will *lay* and divert itself." So in the participle, "every body knows the pernicious effects of *laying* in ill-aired sheets." X.

12. *Two Letters: one to John Wilkes, Esq; occasioned by his Letters inserted in the publick Papers, giving an Account of the Engagement at Bagshot, between him and Lord T----; the other, to a Friend, on Suicide and Madness.*

The first of these letters is a very sober and pious remonstrance against duelling. It contains however nothing that has not been said as often as the practise has been the subject of conversation.

In the second letter is added something less trite; but unfortunately it is also something less like common sense. The author tells us, "that all goodness must be received into the soul by the *awakened hunger* of a *divine seed*, which is implanted in the depth of the heart of every son of man, from the same ground as the sun communicates prolific virtue to vegetables." That the sun should communicate prolific virtue from a ground is certainly very strange; it is more strange that it should communicate prolific virtue to a turnip, from the same ground as that from which a *divine seed* is implanted in the heart of man; and it is stranger still, that *hunger* should be the property of this *divine seed*, and that the *hunger* of a *seed* should *wake* and *sleep*.

The author, though he says that there is no goodness in man, as of himself,

but that all goodness is the immediate gift of God, yet advises man "to turn the working will and desires of his soul to God:" if this was not a good act, in the author's estimation, it is presumed he would not recommend it; but if it is a good act, then, upon his principles, man cannot perform it; his will and desires must be turned for him. With what view can persons who have conceived notions of man's total inability to do any thing right or good, admonish man either by writing or discourse?

X

13. *The History of Nourjahad. By the Editor of Sidney Biddulph.*

The design of this fiction is to show that inexhaustible wealth, and exemption from death, will not produce a perpetuity of sensual enjoyment. But the author should rather have shewn, that a perpetuity of such enjoyment would not satisfy the mind. Neither, indeed, is the experiment fairly made; for *Nourjahad*, the subject of it, though supposed to be immortal, and to be possessed of immense treasure, is made a prisoner in his own house, and his favourite mistresses are taken from him, under pretence that he has slept till they were dead, or grown antient and ugly. Many other ways might certainly have been found to render immortality and wealth wretched, but they would not naturally have precluded the wish for such advantages. To effect this, the wretchedness should have been such, and such only, as naturally and necessarily arose from the possessions. The piece, therefore, has no tendency to reconcile mankind either to poverty or death, nor does it indeed forcibly recommend virtue; for when *Nourjahad* is supposed to have renounced libertinism, and sought happiness where alone it is to be found, in the practise of benevolence, he is represented as giving a new proof of wisdom and virtue, by renouncing even that pleasure, and giving away the wealth which would have enabled him to taste divine felicity as the delegate of heaven, rewarding merit and succouring distress; to those who appeared greatly disposed to misuse it, reserving sufficient only to supply himself with the necessaries of life.

As to the stile, it is neither elevated nor pure; it is wholly destitute of the metaphorical sublimity which distinguishes the eastern languages, and indeed every language that was formed before life was polished, and has not been gradually enlarged by the constructing or borrowing of new words,

as

as ideas multiplied with artificial wants, refinements in manners, and discoveries in science. *Nourjabad*, a *Persian* prince, expresses himself in the cant of a *Covent-Garden* bully; and the author, in the character of a *Persian* historian, talks as coarsely and inaccurately as any old woman in *Europe*. Let the reader judge by the following examples:

“ Intoxicated with pleasure; the historian who writes *his* life affirms, that this night *Nourjabad*, for the first time, got drunk.”

Who can learn that poor *Nourjabad* got drunk when he was intoxicated, without an exclamation of astonishment and pity?

“ *Nourjabad* began to suspect that he had been overpowered by a trance: why how long, *in the devil's name*, have I then slept? said he, forty years and eleven moons, answered the lady: *thou liest*, I am sure, said *Nourjabad*.”

Such is the dialogue of a *Persian* prince and a *Persian* lady. X.

14. *An additional Volume to the Letters of the Right Honourable Lady M---y W---y M-----e: written during her Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa, to Persons of Distinction, Men of Letters, &c. in different Parts of Europe. Which contain, among other curious Relations, Accounts of the Policy and Manners of the Turks; drawn from Sources that have been inaccessible to other Travellers.*

This volume is certainly genuine; the peculiar kind of elegance and vivacity, that distinguish the writings of a lady, which, like the piquant softness of female beauty, are extremely difficult to imitate, are to be found in every period, and the letters are not only feminine but characteristic.

The reader has nothing to regret but the smallness of the volume, which, however, is bigger than it should be, for near half of it is filled with a translation of an enquiry into the maxim of *de la Rochefoucault*, that “ marriage is sometimes convenient, but never delightful,” which has been published before, and with contents not only to this but the other three volumes, which are unreasonably swelled both in substance and mode.

The letters contained in this volume are only six, but there are two little pieces of poetry, one by lady *Mary* and the other said to be by Mr. *Pope*, which have certainly merit.

That imputed to Mr. *Pope* is as follows.

In beauty or wit,
No mortal as yet
To question your empire has dar'd;
But men of discerning,
Have thought that in Learning,
To yield to a lady was hard.

Impertinent schools,
With musty dull rules
Have reading to females deny'd;
So *Papists* refuse
The *BIBLE* to use,
Left flocks should be wise as their guide.

'Twas a WOMAN at first
(Indeed she was curst)
In knowledge that tasted delight;
And sages agree,
The laws should decree
To the first possessor the right.

Then bravely, fair dame,
Renew the old claim,
Which to your whole sex does belong,
And let men receive,
From a second bright *Eve*,
The knowledge of right and of wrong.

But if the first *Eve*
Hard doom did receive;
When only one apple had she,
What a punishment new
Shall be found out for you,
Who tasting, have robb'd the whole tree.

The reader will observe, that there are inelegancies and defects in the versification, which are not to be found in any composition known to be by the same author, he may therefore have some doubts of the verses being genuine.

A specimen of this most ingenious lady's epistolary correspondence, has already been inserted, vol. xxxvi. p. 299. but we cannot deny our readers the pleasure of the following extract from this volume.

To the Countess of-----

Saturday---Florence.

“ I set out from *Bologna* the moment I had finished the letter I wrote you on *Monday* last, and shall now continue to inform you of the things that have struck me most in this excursion. Sad roads---hilly and rocky---between *Bologna* and *Fierenzuola*. Between this latter place and *Florence* I went out of my road to visit the monastery of *La Trappe*, which is of *French* origin, and one of the most austere and self-denying orders I have met with. In this gloomy retreat it gave me pain to observe the infatuation of men, who have devoutly reduced themselves to a much worse condition than that of the beasts. Folly, you see, is the lot of humanity, whether it arises in the flowery paths of pleasure

or the thorny ones of an ill-judged devotion. But of the two sorts of fools, I shall always think that the merry one has the most eligible fate; and I cannot well form a notion of that spiritual and extatic joy, that is mixed with sighs, groans, hunger and thirst, and the other complicated miseries of monastick discipline. It is a strange way of going to work for happiness to excite an enmity between soul and body, which nature and providence have designed to live together in an union and friendship, and which we cannot separate like man and wife when they happen to disagree. The profound silence that is enjoined upon the monks of *La Trappe*, is a singular circumstance of their unsociable and unnatural discipline; and were this injunction never to be dispensed with, it would be needless to visit them in any other character than as a collection of statues; but the superior of the convent suspended, in our favour, that rigorous law, and allowed one of the nutes to converse with me, and answer a few discreet questions. He told me that the monks of this order in *France* are still more austere than those of *Italy*, as they never taste wine, flesh, fish or eggs; but live entirely upon vegetables. The story that is told of the institution of this order is remarkable, and is well attested, if my information be good. Its founder was a *French* nobleman, whose name was *Bouthillier de Rancé*, a man of pleasure and gallantry, which were converted into the deepest gloom of devotion by the following incident. His affairs obliged him to absent himself, for some time, from a lady with whom he had lived in the most intimate and tender connexions of successful love. At his return to *Paris* he proposed to surprise her agreeably, and, at the same time, to satisfy his own impatient desire of seeing her, by going directly and without ceremony to her apartment, by a back stair, which he was well acquainted with---but think of the spectacle that presented itself to him at his entrance into the chamber that had so often been the scene of love's highest raptures! his mistress dead---dead of the small-pox---disfigured beyond expression---a loathsome mass of putrified matter---and the surgeon separating the head from the body, because the coffin had been made too short! He stood for a moment motionless in amazement, and filled with horror---and then retired from the world, shut himself up in the convent of *La Trappe*, where he passed the re-

mainder of his days in the most cruel and disconsolate devotion.---Let us quit this sad subject.

"I must not forget to tell you, that before I came to this monastery, I went to see the burning mountain near *Fierenzuola*, of which the naturalists speak as a great curiosity. The flame it sends forth is without smoke, and resembles brandy set on fire. The ground about it is well cultivated, and the fire appears only in one spot where there is a cavity, whose circumference is small, but in it are several crevices whose depths are unknown. It is remarkable that when a piece of wood is thrown into this cavity, though it cannot pass through the crevices, yet it is consumed in a moment, and that though the ground about it be perfectly cold, yet if a stick be rubbed with any force against it, it emits a flame, which, however, is neither hot nor durable like that of the volcano. If you desire a more circumstantial account of this phenomenon, and have made a sufficient progress in *Italian* to read father *Carazzi's* description of it, you need not be at a loss, for I have sent this description to Mr. F---, and you have only to ask it of him. After observing the volcano, I scrambled up all the neighbouring hills, partly on horseback, partly on foot, but could find no vestige of fire in any of them; though common report would make one believe that they all contain volcano's.

"I hope you have not taken it in your head to expect from me a description of the famous gallery here, where I arrived on *Thursday* at noon; this would be requiring a volume instead of a letter; besides I have as yet seen but a part of this immense treasure, and I propose employing some weeks more to survey the whole. You cannot imagine any situation more agreeable than *Florence*. It lies in a fertile and smiling valley watered by the *Arno*, which runs thro' the city, and nothing can surpass the beauty and magnificence of its publick buildings, particularly the cathedral, whose grandeur filled me with astonishment. The palaces, squares, fountains, statues, bridges, do not only carry an aspect full of elegance and greatness, but discover a taste quite different, in kind, from that which reigns in the publick edifices in other countries. The more I see of *Italy*, the more I am persuaded that the *Italians* have a stile (if I may use that expression) in every thing, which distinguishes them almost essentially from all other *Europeans*. Where they have got it,

it,----whether from natural genius or ancient imitation and inheritance, I shall not examine; but the fact is certain. I have been but one day in the gallery, that amazing repository of the most precious remains of antiquity, and which alone is sufficient to immortalize the illustrious house of *Medicis*, by whom it was built, and enriched as we now see it. I was so impatient to see the famous *Venus of Medicis*, that I went hastily thro' six apartments in order to get a sight of this divine figure, purposing when I had satisfied this ardent curiosity, to return and view the rest at my leisure. As I, indeed, passed thro' the great room which contains the ancient statues, I was stopped short at viewing the *Antinous*, which they have placed near that of *Adrian*, to revive the remembrance of their preposterous loves, which I suppose, the *Florentines* rather look upon as an object of envy, than of horror and disgust. This statue, like that of the *Venus de Medicis*, spurns description: such figures my eyes never beheld---I can now understand that *Ovid's* comparing a fine woman to a statue, which I formerly thought a very disobliging similitude, was the nicest and highest piece of flattery. The *Antinous* is entirely naked, all its parts are bigger than nature; but the whole, taken together, and the fine attitude of the figure, carry such an expression of ease, elegance and grace, as no words can describe. When I saw the *Venus* I was rapt in wonder, ---and I could not help casting a thought back upon *Antinous*. They ought to be placed together. They are worthy of each other.---If marble could see and feel, the separation might be prudent,---if it could only see, it would certainly lose its coldness and learn to feel, and in such a case the charms of these two figures would produce an effect quite opposite to that of the *Gorgon's* head, which turned flesh into stone. Did I pretend to describe to you the *Venus*, it would only set your imagination at work to form ideas of her figure, and your ideas would no more resemble that figure, than the *Portuguese* face of Miss G N---who has enchanted our knight, resembles the sweet and graceful countenance of lady --- his former flame. The description of a face or figure is a needless thing, as it never conveys a true idea, it only gratifies the imagination with a fantastick one, until the real one is seen. So, my dear, if you have a mind to form a true notion of the divine forms and features of the *Venus* and *Antinous*, come to *Florence*.

“ I would be glad to oblige you and your friend *Vertue*, by executing your commission with respect to the sketches of *Raphael's* cartoons at *Hampton-Court*, but I cannot do it to my satisfaction. I have, indeed, seen in the grand duke's collection, four pieces, in which that wonderful artist had thrown freely from his pencil the first thoughts and rude lines of some of these compositions; and as the first thoughts of a great genius are precious, these pieces attracted my curiosity in a particular manner; but when I went to examine them closely, I found them so damaged and effaced, that they did not at all answer my expectation. Whether this be owing to negligence or envy, I cannot say; I mention the latter, because it is notorious that many of the modern painters have discovered ignoble marks of envy at a view of the inimitable productions of the ancients. Instead of employing their art to preserve the master-pieces of antiquity, they have endeavoured to destroy and efface many of them. I have seen with my own eyes an evident proof of this at *Bologna*, where the greatest part of the paintings in fresco on the walls of the convent of *St. Michael in Bosco*, done by the *Carracci*, and *Guido Rheni*, have been ruined by the painters, who after having copied some of the finest heads, scraped them almost entirely out with nails. Thus you see nothing exempt from human malignity.” X.

E 15. *The Examination of Doctor Benjamin Franklin, relative to the Repeal of the American Stamp Act in 1767.*

From this examination of Dr. *Franklin*, the reader may form a clearer and more comprehensive idea of the state and disposition of *America*, of the expediency or inexpediency of the measure in question, and of the character and conduct of the minister who proposed it, than from all that has been written upon the subject in news papers and pamphlets, under the titles of essays, letters, speeches, and considerations, from the first moment of its becoming the object of public attention till now.

The questions in general are put with great subtilty and judgment, and they are answered with such deep and familiar knowledge of the subject, such precision and perspicuity, such temper and yet such spirit, as do the greatest honour to Dr. *Franklin*, and justify the general opinion of his character and abilities.

H It is impossible to reduce the examination by an epitome, for there is nothing that can be spared either in manner or substance,

stance. Not, however, wholly to disappoint our readers in a matter so curious and interesting, we have inserted the following extracts.

Q. From the thinness of the back settlements, would not the stamp-act be extremely inconvenient to the inhabitants, if executed?

A. To be sure it would; as many of the inhabitants could not get stamps when they had occasion for them, without taking long journeys, and spending perhaps three or four pounds, that the crown might get sixpence.

Q. Are not the colonies, from their circumstances, very able to pay the stamp duty?

A. In my opinion, there is not gold and silver enough in the colonies to pay the stamp duty for one year.

Q. Don't you know that the money arising from the stamps was all to be laid out in *America*?

A. I know it is appropriated by the act to the *American* service; but it will be spent in the conquered colonies, where the soldiers are, not in the colonies that pay it.

Q. Is there not a ballance of trade due from the colonies where the troops are posted, that will bring back the money to the old colonies?

A. I think not. I believe very little would come back. I know of no trade likely to bring it back. I think it would come from the colonies where it was spent directly to *England*; for I have always observed, that in every colony the more plenty the means of remittance to *England*, the more goods are sent for, and the more trade with *England* carried on.

Q. Do you think it right that *America* should be protected by this country, and pay no part of the expence?

A. That is not the case. The colonies raised, clothed and payed, during the last war, near 25000 men, and spent many millions.

Q. Were you not reimbursed by parliament?

A. We were only reimbursed what, in your opinion, we had advanced beyond our proportion, or beyond what might reasonably be expected from us; and it was a very small part of what we spent. *Pensylvania*, in particular, disbursed about 500,000 pounds, and the reimbursements, in the whole, did not exceed 60,000 pounds.

Q. What was the temper of *America* towards *Great Britain* before the year 1763?

Gent. Mag. JULY, 1767.

A. The best in the world. They submitted willingly to the government of the crown, and paid, in all their courts, obedience to acts of parliament.

A Numerous as the people are in the several old provinces, they cost you nothing in forts, citadels, garrisons or armies, to keep them in subjection. They were governed by this country at the expence only of a little pen, ink and paper. They were led by a thread. They had not only a respect, but an affection, for *Great Britain*, for its laws, its customs and manners, and even a fondness for its fashions, that greatly increased the commerce. Natives of *Britain* were always treated with particular regard; to be an *Old England-man* was, of itself, a character of some respect, and gave a kind of rank among us.

Q. And what is their temper now.

A. O, very much altered.

Q. Did you ever hear the authority of parliament to make laws for *America* questioned till lately?

A. The authority of parliament was allowed to be valid in all laws, except such as should lay internal taxes. It was never disputed in laying duties to regulate commerce.

Q. In what light did the people of *America* use to consider the parliament of *Great Britain*.

A. They considered the parliament as the great bulwark and security of their liberties and privileges, and always spoke of it with the utmost respect and veneration. Arbitrary ministers, they thought, might possibly at times, attempt to oppress them; but they relied on it, that the parliament, on application, would always give redress. They remembered, with gratitude, a strong instance of this, when a bill was brought into parliament, with a clause, to make royal instructions laws in the colonies, which the house of commons would not pass, and it was thrown out.

Q. And have they not still the same respect for parliament?

A. No; it is greatly lessened.

Q. To what cause is that owing?

A. To a concurrence of causes; the restraints lately laid on their trade, by which the bringing of foreign gold and silver into the colonies was prevented; the prohibition of making paper money among themselves; and then demanding a new and heavy tax by stamps; taking away, at the same time, trials by juries, and refusing to receive and hear their humble petitions.

Q. Don't

Q. Don't you think they would submit to the stamp-act, if it was modified, the obnoxious parts taken out, and the duty reduced to some particulars, of small moment?

A. No; they will never submit to it.

Q. What is your opinion of a future tax, imposed on the same principle with that of the stamp-act; how would the *Americans* receive it?

A. Just as they do this. They would not pay it.

Q. You say the colonies have always submitted to external taxes, and object the right of parliament only in laying internal taxes; now can you shew that there is any kind of difference between the two taxes to the colony on which they may be laid?

A. I think the difference is very great. An external tax is a duty laid on commodities imported; that duty is added to the first cost, and other charges on the commodity, and when it is offered to sale, makes a part of the price. If the people do not like it at that price, they refuse it; they are not obliged to pay it. But an internal tax is forced from the people without their consent, if not laid by their own representatives. The stamp-act says, we shall have no commerce, make no exchange of property with each other, neither purchase nor grant, nor recover debts; we shall neither marry nor make our wills, unless we pay such and such sums, and thus it is intended to extort our money from us, or ruin us by the consequences of refusing to pay it.

Q. Considering the resolutions of parliament, as to the right, do you think, if the stamp-act is repealed, that the *North Americans* will be satisfied?

A. I believe they will.

Q. Why do you think so?

A. I think the resolutions of right will give them very little concern, if they are never attempted to be carried into practice. The colonies will probably consider themselves in the same situation, in that respect, with *Ireland*; they know you claim the same right with regard to *Ireland*, but you never exercise it. And they may believe you never will exercise it in the colonies, any more than in *Ireland*, unless on some very extraordinary occasion.

Q. But who are to be the judges of that extraordinary occasion? Is not the parliament?

A. Though the parliament may judge of the occasion, the people will think it can never exercise such right, till representatives from the colonies are admitted

into parliament, and that whenever the occasion arises, representatives will be ordered.

Q. Can any thing less than a military force carry the stamp-act into execution?

A. I do not see how a military force can be applied to that purpose.

Q. Why may it not?

A. Suppose a military force sent into *America*, they will find nobody in arms; what are they then to do? They cannot force a man to take stamps who chuses to do without them. They will not find a rebellion; they may indeed make one.

Q. If the act is not repealed, what do you think will be the consequences?

A. A total loss of the respect and affection the people of *America* bear to this country, and of all the commerce that depends on that respect and affection.

Q. Suppose an act of internal regulations connected with a tax, how would they receive it?

A. I think it would be objected to.

Q. Then no regulation with a tax would be submitted to?

A. Their opinion is, that when aids to the crown are wanted, they are to be asked of the several assemblies, according to the old established usage, who will, as they always have done, grant them freely. And that their money ought not to be given away, without their consent, by persons at a distance, unacquainted with their circumstances and abilities. The granting aids to the crown, is the only means they have of recommending themselves to their sovereign, and they think it extremely hard and unjust, that a body of men, in which they have no representatives, should make a merit to itself of giving and granting what is not its own, but theirs, and deprive them of a right they esteem of the utmost value and importance, as it is the security of all their other rights.

Q. But is not the post-office, which they have long received, a tax as well as a regulation?

A. No; the money paid for the postage of a letter is not of the nature of a tax; it is merely of a *quantum meruit* form a service done; no person is compellable to pay the money, if he does not chuse to receive the service. A man may still, as before the act, send his letter by a servant, a special messenger, or a friend, if he thinks it cheaper and safer.

Q. If an excise was laid by parliament, which they might likewise avoid paying, by not consuming the articles excised, would they then not object to it?

A. They would certainly object to it, as an excise is unconnected with any service done, and is merely an aid which they think ought to be asked of them, and granted by them, if they are to pay it, and can be granted for them by no others whatsoever, whom they have not impowered for that purpose.

Q. You say they do not object to the right of parliament, in laying duties on goods to be paid on their importation; now, is there any kind of difference between a duty on the importation of goods, and an excise on their consumption?

A. Yes; a very material one; an excise, for the reasons I have just mentioned, they think you can have no right to lay within their country. But the sea is yours; you maintain, by your fleets, the safety of navigation in it, and keep it clear of pirates; you may have therefore a natural and equitable right to some toll or duty on merchandizes carried thro' that part of your dominions, towards defraying the expence you are at in ships to maintain the safety of that carriage.

Q. In places where stamps could be protected, would not the people use them rather than remain in such a situation, unable to obtain any right, or recover, by law, any debt?

A. It is hard to say what they would do. I can only judge what other people will think, and how they will act, by what I feel within myself. I have a great many debts due to me in *America*, and I had rather they should remain unrecoverable by any law, than submit to the stamp-act. They will be debts of honour. It is my opinion the people will either continue in that situation, or find some way to extricate themselves, perhaps by generally agreeing to proceed in the courts without stamps.

Q. If the stamp-act should be repealed, would not the *Americans* think they could oblige the parliament to repeal every external tax-law now in force.

A. It is hard to answer questions of what people at such a distance will think.

Q. But what do you imagine they will think were the motives of repealing the act?

A. I suppose they will think that it was repealed from a conviction of its inexpediency; and they will rely upon it, that while the same inexpediency subsists, you will never attempt to make such another.

Q. What do you mean by its inexpediency?

A. I mean its inexpediency on several accounts; the poverty and inability of

those who were to pay the tax; the general discontent it has occasioned; and the impracticability of enforcing it.

Q. If the act should be repealed, and the legislature should shew its resentment to the opposers of the stamp-act, would the colonies acquiesce in the authority of the legislature? What is your opinion they would do?

A. I don't doubt at all, that if the legislature repeal the stamp-act, the colonies will acquiesce in the authority.

Q. If the stamp-act should be repealed, and the crown should make a requisition to the colonies for a sum of money, would they grant it?

A. I believe they would.

Q. Why do you think so?

A. I can speak for the colony I live in; I had it in instruction from the assembly to assure the ministry, that as they always had done, so they should always think it their duty to grant such aids to the crown as were suitable to their circumstances and abilities, whenever called upon for the purpose, in the usual constitutional manner; and I had the honour of communicating this instruction to that honourable gentleman then minister.

Q. Don't you know that there is, in the *Pennsylvania* charter, an express reservation of the right of parliament to lay taxes there?

A. I know there is a clause in the charter, by which the king grants that he will levy no taxes on the inhabitants, unless it be with the consent of the assembly, or by act of parliament.

Q. How then could the assembly of *Pennsylvania* assert, that laying a tax on them by the stamp-act was an infringement of their rights?

A. They understand it thus; by the same charter, and otherwise, they are intitled to all the privileges and liberties of *Englishmen*; they find in the great charters, and the petition and declaration of rights, that one of the privileges of *English* subjects is, that they are not to be taxed but by their common consent; they have therefore relied upon it, from the first settlement of the province, that the parliament never would, nor could, by colour of that clause in the charter, assume a right of taxing them, till it had qualified itself to exercise such right, by admitting representatives from the people to be taxed, who ought to make a part of that common consent.

Q. Are there any words in the charter that justify that construction?

A.

A. The common rights of *Englishmen*, as declared by *Magna Charta*, and the petition of right, all justify it.

Q. Does the distinction between internal and external taxes exist in the words of the charter?

A. No, I believe not.

Q. Then may they not, by the same interpretation, object to the parliament's right of external taxation?

A. They never have hitherto. Many arguments have been lately used here to shew them that there is no difference, and that you have no right to tax them externally, or make any other law to bind them. At present they do not reason so.

Q. Are all parts of the colonies equally able to pay taxes?

A. No, certainly; the frontier parts, which have been ravaged by the enemy, are greatly disabled by that means, and therefore, in such cases, are usually favoured in our tax-laws.

Q. Can we, at this distance, be competent judges of what favours are necessary?

A. The parliament have supposed it, by claiming a right to make tax-laws for *America*; I think it impossible.

Q. When did you receive the instructions you mentioned?

A. I brought them with me, when I came to *England*, about 15 months since.

Q. When did you communicate that instruction to the minister?

A. Soon after my arrival, while the stamping of *America* was under consideration, and before the bill was brought in.

Q. What used to be the pride of the *Americans*?

A. To indulge in the fashions and manufactures of *Great Britain*.

Q. What is now their pride?

A. To wear their old clothes over again, till they can make new ones.

16. *The AMARANTH: or Religious Poems, consisting of Fables, Visions, Emblems, &c.* Robinson and Roberts.

The title of the volume, at first sight, has the appearance of ostentation, but it is not applied to the poems as a human composition, but to the subjects, which are unchangeable and eternal things.

The poems abound with poetical sentiment and imagery; they are, in general sublime, elegant, and pathetic; they have besides an original cast, both with respect to their structure and conception. There are sometimes allusions to things not generally known, and sometimes images that have not the same elegance and dignity with the rest. These, however, are trifling blemishes, and do not

often occur. The versification is, in general forcible and harmonious; and those who are of a religious turn, and love poetry, will certainly find entertainment in this work.

The following extracts it is hoped will justify the character here given it.

Among other pieces in this collection, is one epistle from *Boetius* to his wife *Rusticiana*, who had been prime minister to *Theodoric the Goth*, when he was a prisoner in the dungeon, where he was soon after put to death. *Rusticiana* was the daughter of *Symmachus*, a Roman consul. In this epistle is the following passage.

The daughter of a *Symmachus* disdains
Vindictive plaints and acrimonious strains;
Make the solemnity of grief appear
Magnificently dumb, without a tear!

C Brave as our sex, and as thy own resign'd;
Unconquer'd, like thy beauty, be thy mind!
Wretch that I was, how dar'd I to complain?
Heav'n's chastisements are never dealt in vain!

In something, or my pride or frailty err'd,
And my just doom was certain, tho' deferr'd.
The mists of twilight-sunshine, and esteem,
Made me not greater grow, but greater seem.

D The particular beauties of these verses it is not necessary to point out, but the quality of mists to enlarge objects, which are seen through them, referred to the false estimation which men in the twilight-sunshine of temporal prosperity make of themselves, is not only striking but new. The want of critical exactness in joining two words, one of which *twilight-sunshine*, must be understood figuratively; and the other, *esteem*, literally, will not be regretted by those who read with the same spirit of poetry that inspired the author.

The following simile to illustrate the recovery of the mind from a state of torpid despondency, is remarkably beautiful, tho' an imitation.

So, when o'er *Phœbus* low-hung clouds prevail,

Sleep on each hill, and sadden ev'ry dale;
Sudden, up springing from the north, invades
A purging wind, which first disturbs the shades;

G Thins the black phalanx, till with fury driv'n
Swift disappears the flying wreck of heav'n:
To its own native blue the sky refines,
And the sun's orb with double radiance shines.

By a mistake, the word *rack*, in the last line but two, is printed *wreck*, which greatly injures the sense. *Rack*, means the clouds as they are driven by the wind: so *Dryden*,

— the doubtful *rack* of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n.

The

The thought expressed in the following verses is poetical and new.

Court-favours lie above the common road
By modesty and humble virtue trod;
Like trees on precipices, they display
Fair fruit, which none can reach but birds of prey.

The following apostrophe, with which the epistle concludes, is equally pathetic and sublime.

Forgive, *Almighty pow'r*, this worldly part;
These last convulsions of an husband's heart:
Give us *thyself*; and teach our minds to see
The Saviour and the Paraclete in Thee!

The author is particularly happy in his allusion to scripture, of which the following are examples.

Heav'n more than meets her child by sorrows tried;
Her dove brings olive, e'er the waves subside.
The ambitious and the covetous desire
More than their worth deserves, or wants require:
Thus, gain'd by force or fraudulent design,
The grapes of *Naboth* yield them blood for wine.

The following illustration of the character of an hypocrite is very poetical, and the image is new.

The bull-rush thus a specious out-side wears,
Smooth, as the shining rind the poplar bears:
But strip the covering off, its polish'd skin,
And all is unsubstantial sponge within.

Many other beautiful passages might be selected, but it is presumed, these are sufficient to make a desire of seeing the whole.

18. *Critical Reflections on the Character and Actions of Alexander the Great. Written originally in Italian by his Serene Highness Frederic Augustus, Prince of Brunswic.* T. Becket.

These reflections abound with just and generous sentiments, and the work, as the translator observes in his preface, may very properly be put into the hands of every young gentleman who has occasion to read the history of *Alexander* in the course of his classical learning.

The following extracts may serve as a specimen both of the original and translation.

In his earliest youth he was full of ambition. He was always observed to shed tears when his father had made a conquest or gained a victory. "Ah! unfortunate wretch that I am," (would he say to his youthful companions,) "if my father continues to be thus successful, I myself shall find nothing to conquer." This sentiment, with which our hero was so warmly affected, is at once deserving of our commendation

and our censure. It was very commendable in *Alexander*, when he had scarcely outgrown his infancy, to be so desirous of distinguishing himself from his coteremporary princes, who used to pass away their days in luxury and effeminate softness, after the example of the kings of *Persia*.

But was it not likewise a great mistake to imagine, that the only method for a king to distinguish himself, is to extirpate a part of the human species, to make thousands miserable, and to shed the innocent blood of whole nations? With what abundant reason might the race of men bewail their fate, if all those who are placed upon the throne should think in the same manner! The whole world would presently be depopulated! A sovereign who hath the slenderest feelings of humanity will always regard war as a misfortune. He may render himself respectable, and acquire a sufficient share of glory by governing his subjects with discretion and equity, and conforming his actions to the laws of nature and reason.

The religious honours which Alexander paid to Minerva after gaining the battle of Granicus.

After the battle of *Granicus*, *Alexander* repaired to the temple of *Minerva*, and rendered her thanks for the many favourable presages, and the great assistance she had given him in so important and so dangerous a war. This conduct is a real honour to his memory; because it is a proof that he had some sentiments of religion, and that he acknowledged that the advantages he had gained were not to be wholly ascribed to his own prowess, but to the assistance of the supreme power. *Cyrus*, the great king of *Persia*, always used to invoke the gods before he began an engagement, and to return them thanks as soon as he was master of the field. Though *Alexander* was a pagan prince, his example may instruct many Christian princes in what manner they ought to behave themselves under the same circumstances. We should never forget, that there is above us an Almighty Being, to whom we owe our existence, and whose power can reduce us in a single moment to our original nothing. Our conduct would be extremely inconsiderate, if we should place our whole confidence in our own strength; ---we, who are nothing more than the feeble instruments of his awful will, who is the most perfect, and the greatest of beings. Every prince should remember, that his fortune is entirely at the disposal of

of the great sovereign of the universe, who can as easily humble the most powerful, as he can exalt the weakest to the highest summit of prosperity and honour. To attain to such a distinguished degree of elevation, A or at least to render ourselves worthy of it, we should receive all the favours of heaven, with the most humble gratitude, and always render thanks to the Almighty for assisting us with his powerful aid, in comparison of which our own ability is no greater than that of the feeblest reptile, when opposed to the most terrible thing B in nature.

An Abstract of the Honourable Edward Wortley Montagu's Journey from Cairo, in Egypt, to the Written Mountains in the Desert of Sinai.

I set out from *Cairo*, by the road *Taurichi Beni Israel*, or, of the children C of *Israel*. After twenty hours, at about three miles an hour, we passed the mountains *Maxatee*, by an opening on our right hand. Through this breach the *Israelites* are said to have gone, and not to have taken a more southern track, which I think most probable, this latter, D from what one can now judge, being hardly passable for *Pharoah's* chariots.

At *Suez* I found an opportunity of going to *Tor* by sea, which I was glad of, because going near the place at which the *Israelites* are supposed to have entered the gulph, and having a view from the sea, as well of that, as of the opposite shore, I might be better able to E form a judgment about it.

When we were opposite to *Badeab*, it seemed a plain capable of containing the *Israelites*, with a small elevation in the middle; there appeared also something of ruins. The captain and pilots told me, it was the place where the *Israelites* entered the sea, and the ruins were those F of a convent: there is a strong current which sets to the opposite shore; about S. E. it forms a whirl-pool, where they told us ships were sometimes lost. 'Tis about six miles N. of *Cape Carondel*. It is called *Birque Pharaonæ*, the well or pool of *Pharaoh*; and here they affirm his host was destroyed. We anchored G in fifteen fathom, within a mile and half of the shore, in the *Birque Cardonnel*, to the N. of the *Cape*.

A south moon makes high water, and it ebbs six hours. At *Suez* it flows six foot; the spring tides are nine; and from the beginning of *November* to the end of *April*, sometimes twelve.

The *Egyptian*, *Western*, or *Thebaic* shore, from *Badeab* southward to op-

posite *Tor*, on the *Eastern* shore, is all mountainous and steep; and at *Elim*, the northernmost point of the bay of *Tor*, ends the ridge of mountains, which begins on the *Eastern* shore of this *Western* branch at *Karondel*.

We from thence crossed the plain in about eight hours, and entered the mountains of *Sinai*. They are of *Granite* of different colours. At the entrance of the narrow breach through which we passed, I saw on a large loose *Granite* stone, an inscription in unknown characters, given, I think, by Dr. *Pocock*, bishop of *Ossory*; however, as the *Israelites* had no writing, that we know of, when they passed there, I did not think it of consequence enough to stop for; the *Arabs* told me it was relative to a battle fought there between *Arabs*; there are not above five or six words. We arrived at the convent of mount *Sinai*. The *Monks* were far from owning to me, that they had ever meddled with the print of the foot of *Mahomet's* camel. I examined it thoroughly, and no chisel has absolutely ever touched it; for the coat of the *Granite* is entire, and D unbroken in every part; and every body knows, that if the coat of less hard stones than a *Granite* is once destroyed, it never returns. It is a most curious *lusus naturæ*, and the *Mahometans* turn it to their use.

Meribab is indeed surprizingly striking. I examined the lips of its mouths, and found that no chisel had ever worked there; the channel is plainly worn by only the course of the water, and the bare inspection of it is sufficient to convince any one it is not the work of man. Amongst the innumerable cracks of rocks which I have seen in this, as well as other parts of the world, I never met with any thing like this, except that at *Jerusalem*, and the two which are in the rock which *Moses* struck twice, of which hereafter.

We set out from *Mount Sinai* by the way of *Schrich Salem*; and after we had passed *Mahomet's* stone, came to a beautiful valley, where I lay, and hope I have discovered the *Manna*. I did not set out till day-light, that I might not pass the rock which *Moses* struck twice. I saw several short inscriptions stained on some part of the mountains, the characters being the same with those on *Mount Sinai*, *Meribab*, &c. given by the bishop of *Ossory*.

H [To be concluded in our next, with a plate truly representing the inscriptions on the Written Mountains.

SONG, Sung by Mr. VERNON, at VAUXHALL. Set to
Music by Mr. POTTER.

Allegro Moderato.



By the side of a stream, at the foot of a hill, I met with young Phoebe who
lives at the mill; I met with young Phoebe who lives at the
mill. My heart leapt with joy at so pleas - ing a sight, For Phoe -
be I vow is my only de - light, my only de - light, my only delight,
For Phoe - be I vow is my only delight.

told her my love, and sat down by her side,
and swore the next morning I'd make her my
bride;

In anger she said, "get you out of my sight,
and go to your *Phillis*, you met her last night."

Surpriz'd! I reply'd, "pray explain what you
mean,

"I never, I vow, with young *Phillis* was seen;
Nor can I conceive what my *Phoebe* is at:"

"O can't you" she cry'd; "well I love you for
that."

Say, did you not meet her, last night on this
spot?

O Colin, O Colin, you can't have forgot;

"I heard the whole story this morning from
Mat,

"You still may deny it, I love you for that."

"'Tis false" I reply'd, "dearest *Phoebe* believe,

"For *Mat* is a rover and means to deceive;

"You very well know he has ruin'd young *Pat*,

"And sure my dear charmer must hate him for
that."

"Come, come then," she cry'd, "If you mean
to be kind,

"I'll own 'twas to know the true state of your
mind;"

Transported! I kiss'd her, she gave me a pat,
I made her my wife, and she loves me for that.

ELEGIAC VERSES, *on the Death of Mr. ROBERT RAY, June, 1766, in his Passage to Bengal.*

YES : thou art gone, brave youth ! forever gone,

And mingled with the nations of the dead :
'Mid the fierce waves thy pallid corse was thrown,

While ev'n a *stranger's* pity for thee bled.

Nor marvel was it *strangers* for thee wept,
Brave, generous, manly, wise above thy years,
Where'er those *feelings*, nature gave, were kept,
'Twas not in nature to *restrain* her tears.

But, who, alas ! shall tell thy parents' woe ?
Who shall declare what grief thy sisters feel ?
All words are vain. The tale hath pierced them thro'.

Nor more than this can friendship's self reveal.

A duteous child, a tender brother thou,
A friend of soul sincere, an honest man.
But what, ah ! what shall praise avail thee now,
Or sacred tears ?—Thee dreadful death hath slain.

Yet *will* we tell thy praise ; yet will we weep :
Thy worth, and our sad grief the world shall know.

Brave youth ! thou shalt not unremember'd sleep :
The muse shall half defeat death's cruel blow.

Thou to the muse wert early known and dear.
Thine heart humane, the mark'd with great delight,

Unveil'd : and precious *seeds* discover'd there,
Which *fruits*, in time produc'd, of glory bright.

Brave, generous, manly, wise above thy years
Thou wert ; while bloom'd with health thy graceful form.

What harden'd wretch shall thee deny his tears ?
What bosom shall not bleed with passion warm ?

Death among *strangers* !—Far away remov'd
From tenderness that should have sooth'd thy pain,

No parent's *hand*, nor sister's, dearly lov'd,
Did cordials give, or thy tick head sustain.

No parent's *eye*, nor sister's, on thy clay
Dropt it's sad grief—and, oh ! for ever lost,
The waters bore thy hapless corse away ;
Thy hapless corse the cruel surges tost.

Thus plain'd the muse ; when lo ! with eyes so fair,

That cherub sweet, young Hope, from heav'n descends.

Cheerful he smiles, and, hovering in the air,
In act to speak his graceful hand extends.

" Weep not, (said he) but hither turn thy sight
" Where yon fair evening cloud is rent in
" twain,"

The muse beheld the glorious realms of light :
In wonder rapt, she saw that happy train,

That happy train whose never-ceasing song
Harmonious celebrates *eternal love* ;
The youth she wept, (O transport !) 'mid that throng

His eyes beheld, in concert as he strove.

Purer his raiment far than purest snow :

A golden harp he touch'd : divinest joy
His features brighten'd, and, redeem'd from woe,
Sweet hymns of gratitude his tongue employ

O D E

To Mr. H—y. Imitated from Horace.

1. **T**H E sprightly spring, and soft *favonian* breeze

Release the land from winter's ruthless reign ;
Inclement Boreas now forbears to freeze,
And show'r his hailstones on the tender grain

2. The drooping cattle quit the drowsy stall,
The ruddy ploughman leaves his cheerful fire ;
The cawing rook flies round the ancient hall ;
And youthful poets wake the warbling lyre.

3. Now on the green the rural tribe advance,
Whilst Cynthia sheds her purest light around,
Sweet Innocence directs the rustic dance,
And bashful Graces lightly press the ground.

Now charms Lucinda, like the rosy morn,
Love's balmy moisture now bedews her eyes ;
Her ruby lips sweet soothing smiles adorn ;
And her soft bosom swells with softer sighs ;

4. Now Venus reigns—Now range the verdant mead,

Pluck ev'ry flow'r, and weave the votive crown ;
Or twine the myrtle round your happy head :
So love shall bless, and beauty never frown.

Now make the most of life, while life remains,
For Death will shortly put an end to all,

5. No mortal, his impartial hand restrains,
But kings and slaves alike, before him fall.

6. Away with hopes of blessings yet to come,
Away delusive dreams, that cheat the soul ;
We wish, project,—What then—Is this our home
When in a moment Death destroys the whole :

Ah ! friend—(but far, far off, oh, be the day
E'er you to fullen shades and darkness go,
E'er weeping friends shall smite the breast, and
pay

The last sad tribute of their heart-felt woe.)

7. Ah, when you sink in everlasting night,
When fate shall fix you on the Stygian shore,
No more shall M—t—r's old wine delight.
Nor blooming beauty ever charm you more.

HOR. Carm. 4 Lib. I. ad SESTIUM.

1. *Solvitur acris Hyems grata vice veris Favoni.*

2. *Ac neque jam stabulis, gaudet pecus aut arator igni.*

3. *Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus, imminente Luna :*
Functæque nymphis gratiæ decentes

Alternò terram quatiant pede.

4. *Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire Myrto,*

Aut Flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ.

5. *Pallida mors æquo pulsât pede, pauperum tabernas,*
Regumque turres.

6. *Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.*

7. *Jam te premet nox, fabulæque manes,*
Et domus exilis Plutonia : quo simul mearis,

Nec Regna vini sortire talis,

Nec teneram Lycidam mirabere.

May 1, 1767.

H. K.

EDWIN and ETHELINDE. A BALLAD.

ONE parting kiss, my *Ethelinde*,
 Young *Edwin* fault'ring cried,
 I hear thy father's hasty tread,
 Nor longer must I bide.
 To-morrow's eve, in yonder wood,
 Beneath the well-known tree,
 Say, wilt thou meet thine own true love,
 Whose heart's delight's in thee?
 She clasp'd the dear beloved youth
 And sigh'd, and dropt a tear,
 Whate'er betide, my only love
 I'll surely meet thee there.
 They kiss, they part, a list'ning page,
 To malice ever bent,
 O'erheard their talk, and to his lord
 Reveal'd their fond intent.
 The baron's brow grew dark with frowns,
 And rage distain'd his cheek.
 Heavens! shall a vassal shepherd dare
 My daughter's love to seek.
 But know, rash boy, thy bold attempt
 Full sorely shalt thou rue:
 Nor e'er again, ignoble maid,
 Shall thou thy lover view.
 The dews of evening fast did fall
 And darkness spread apace,
 When *Ethelinde*, with beating breast,
 Flew to th' appointed place.
 With eager eye she looks around,
 No *Edwin* there was seen;
 He was not wont to break his faith,
 What can his absence mean?
 Her heart beat thick at every noise,
 Each rustling thro' the wood,
 And now, she travers'd quick the ground,
 And now, she listening stood.
 Enlivening hope, and chilling fear,
 By turns her bosom share,
 And now, she calls upon his name,
 Now, weeps in sad despair.
 Mean time, the day's last glimmering fled
 And black'ning all the sky,
 A hideous tempest dreadful rose,
 And thunders roll'd on high.
 Poor *Ethelinde*, aghast, dismay'd,
 Beholds with wild affright
 The threat'ning sky, the lonely wood,
 And horrors of the night.
 Where art thou now, my *Edwin* dear,
 Thy friendly aid I want?
 Ah me! my boding heart foretells
 That aid thou canst not grant.
 Thus rack'd with pangs, and beat with storms,
 Confus'd and lost she roves,
 Now looks to Heaven, with earnest prayer
 Now calls on him she loves.
 At length, a distant taper's ray
 Struck beaming on her sight,
 Thro' brakes she guides her fainting steps
 Towards the welcome light.

An aged Hermit peaceful dwelt
 In this sequester'd wild,
 Calm goodness sat upon his brow,
 His words were soft and mild.
 He op'd his hospitable door
 And much admiring, view'd
 The tender virgin's graceful form
 Dash'd, by the tempest rude.
 Welcome, fair maid, whoe'er thou art,
 To this warm shelter'd cell;
 Here, rest secure thy wearied feet;
 Here, peace and safety dwell.
 He saw the heart-wrung starting tear,
 And gently sought to know,
 With kindest pity's soothing looks,
 The story of her woe.
 Scarce had she told her mournful tale,
 When struck with dread, they hear
 Voices confus'd, with dying groans,
 The self approaching near.
 Help father, help, they loudly cry,
 A wretch, here bleeds to death,
 Some cordial balm, quickly give
 To stay his parting breath.
 All deadly pale, they lay him down,
 And gash'd with many a wound,
 When, woeful sight, 'twas *Edwin's* self
 Lay bleeding on the ground.
 With frantick grief, poor *Ethelinde*
 Beside his body falls.
 Lift up thy eyes, my *Edwin* dear,
 'Tis *Ethelinde* that calls.
 That much lov'd sound recalls his life;
 He lifts his closing eyes,
 And feebly murmuring out her name,
 He gasps, he faints, he dies.
 Stupid a while, in dumb despair
 She gaz'd on *Edwin* dead,
 Dim grew her eyes, her lips turn'd pale,
 And life's warm spirit fled.

A Ballad, in Imitation of Margaret's Ghost.

YOUNG Damon was the blythest lad,
 Ah, who so blythe as he!
 And Chloe was the blythest maid,
 Ah, who so blythe as she!
 Her voice she rais'd with merry song,
 All in the greenwood shade,
 The nymphs and shepherds trip along,
 To hear the vocal maid.
 She sings of grots, and cooling springs,
 The plain and shady grove;
 Of hills and dales the virgin sings,
 But never sings of love.
 Her nights in ease, her days in joy,
 She spends; secure her heart
 From Cupid's wiles; she scorn'd the boy,
 And laugh'd at all his art.
 But mark the dire reverse of fate,
 Each nymph, and shepherd swain,
 Young Damon comes, a youth compleat,
 The pride of ev'ry plain.

And he would sing so soft a lay,
 He well might love inspire;
 And when he sung, ah, well-a-day!
 How would the maid admire!
 And he was straight, and he was tall,
 All swains he did excel;
 The maidens lov'd him one and all,
 But Chloe lov'd him well.
 And he was skill'd in herbs, and flow'rs,
 The lenient balms impart;
 But oh, what herbs, ye pitying pow'rs,
 Can heal poor Chloe's heart!
 With hasty step she flies the plain,
 And seeks the distant grove;
 Poor Chloe never told her pain,
 She never told her love.
 "But pin'd away in discontent,
 And never sought relief;
 Like Patience on a monument,
 She sat, and smil'd at grief.
 Concealment like a worm i' th' bud,
 Fed on her damask cheek;
 The silent tear ran trickling down,
 She sigh'd, but would not speak.
 But soon, too soon, the shepherd hies;
 Ah! me, poor Chloe's heart!
 Her swelling breast, and wat'ry eyes,
 Betray the hidden smart.
 Have you not seen the rose new blown,
 All in a summer's day,
 Expand her beauties to the sun,
 And welcome ev'ry ray?
 And when at eve her lover goes
 To gild some happier mead,
 Have you not seen the widow'd rose
 Recline her dewy head?
 Such Chloe once, such Chloe now;
 Ah! Chloe cease to weep!
 Damon, for you her sorrows flow;
 Pale hangs her trembling lip.
 And now full heavy hangs her head,
 How chang'd, ah! well-a-day!
 Now ev'ry sprightly charm is fled,
 For Damon's gone away.
 How pensive thro' the lonely vale,
 She takes her silent way,
 To breathe the fragrance of the gale,
 And hear the vernal lay.
 But, ah! too wratched, and forlorn,
 She heedless moves along;
 Unfelt the breeze that scents the morn,
 Unheard the vernal song
 Her speech is sad, and sad her brow,
 Her sinking spirits fail;
 On her wan cheek no roses blow,
 Her lips wax wond'rous pale.
 High heaves her heart with many a sigh;
 Fast falls the frequent tear:
 Low bent to earth her streaming eye,
 For Damon was not there.
 With feeble voice her plaintive song
 She strives in vain to raise,
 Her lyre upon a willow hung,
 Murmurs to the breeze.

And thrice her bosom heav'd a sigh,
 And thrice she dropt a tear,
 And thrice she rais'd a mournful cry,
 For Damon was not there.

On Mr. GARRICK's Picture by a Bust of
 Shakespear. By Dr. H—rr—gt—n of Bath.

THE soul's chief virtues are in symbols
 shewn,
 By wisdom's bird, is sage Minerva known;
 Idalian turtles speak love's gentle fire,
 The muse is mark'd by Phœbus golden lyre.
 Art may express yon venerable bust,
 And form each feature to resemblance just;
 But Nature pleas'd—with choicest tints design'd,
 Thee! happy symbol of her Shakespear's mind.

On a late eminent Bookseller of Bath.

LO! a volume here lies,
 Which unfolds to our eyes,
 Life's great and important digression;
 Once in character fair,
 Yet with faults here and there,
 Occurring thro' Nature's impression.
 But reviewing old age
 Having mark'd in each page,
 All Errata with signs of contrition;
 —Hopes for profits arising,
 From the Trump's advertising,
 His next pure corrected edition.

Bath July 18, 1767.

The inclosed compliment to Mr. P—t was
 much admired when handed about here, and may
 be very agreeable to many of those who were
 not at Bath when it was written last summer
 before Mr. P—t's peerage.

Kynge Bladyde to W— P— sende the greetynge.

MUCH wond'rous goode dothe founte
 dispense.
 More wond'rous farre dothe flowe thyne
 eloquence.

My springes may aide some pallyed limb to
 free:

Thy myghtier cure—must not comparede be:
 Britannia's self-restor'd—to libertie.—

Ye kyndrede streams, o! keepe your wontede
 course:

Let Ages prove your uncorruptede source.

May humble crutche bedecke poore Bladyd's
 thryne:

Britannia's hearte be offerede uppe at thyne.

E P I G R A M.

I Gave;—'twas but the other day,—
 My Chloe a ticket for the play;

'Tis love such tricks imparts:
 When holding up the card to me,
 She, laughing, said, "Your emblem see:
 And shew'd the knave of hearts.

Amaz'd I cry'd, what means my fair,
 A knave will lye, will steal, will swear,

Your words I pray define:
 She smil'd, and said, "Nay, never start,

"He's sure a knave that steals a heart,
 "And you have stolen mine."

Historical Chronicle, July 1767.

MAY, 28.

THE thunder fell upon the parish church of *Villa de Stellone* in *Italy*, and killed seven persons, and wounded many others.

MAY 30.

A third embarkation (see p.) consisting of nine vessels with 593 jesuits on board arrived at *Civita Vecchia*, but were not permitted to land. It is supposed they followed the former embarkation, and landed in *Corfica*.—It is reported, that the pope has resolved to convoke a consistory of cardinals, in which the total suppression of the order of jesuits will be taken into consideration. And the empress queen has published an edict, prohibiting the admission of any of those exiled from *France* and *Spain* into her dominions.

JUNE 6

Mount Vesuvius began to throw out fire from its summit, an omen of an approaching irruption.

JUNE 21.

The *Hampshire* Indiaman arrived in the channel from *China*.—Her cargo consists of 9,700 lb. of raw silk; 565,400 lb. bohea; 50,000 lb. congou; 6,800 lb. hyson; and 126,200 lb. of singlo tea; 11 whole chests, 62 half chests, one box of *China* ware; with other goods.

A new monument was opened in *Westminster-abbey*, to the memory of Mr. *Levinz*, receiver general of his majesty's customs. This gentleman was uncle to Mr. *Charworth*, and a principal witness on the trial of lord *Byron*. See vol. xxxv. p.

JUNE 23.

A fourth convoy, with 203 *Jesuits* on board, arrived at *Civita Vecchia*, but were refused admittance, and followed the third. The *Genoese*, it is said, have agreed to receive them.

JUNE 27.

Signor *Tenducci* renounced the errors of popery, and embraced the protestant religion in *Dublin*.

SUNDAY 28.

Two itinerant preachers, one a taylor and the other a dyer, quarrelled in *Bedfordfields* about their religion: and the mob taking the dyer's part, the poor taylor was handed in a most inhuman manner, and would certainly have been killed but for the interposition of some gentlemen passing by.

JUNE 29.

The following bills received the royal assent by commission.

The bill for erecting a pier at *St. Ives*.

— for regulating the parish poor children within the bills of mortality. See p.

— for compleating *Black-friars* bridge.

— for indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify for employments

— for allowing a longer time for the enrollment of deeds of papists, for relief of protestant purchasers.

— for preventing the wear of cambricks.

A — for extending the window act to *Scotland*.

— for altering the duties on policies, and lessening the allowance for prompt payment of certain stamp duties.

— for granting certain duties in the *British American* colonies.

— for regulating the dividend of the *East India* company.—By this act no dividend is

B to be made from the 24th of *June* but in pursuance of a vote carried on a ballot, in a general court summoned for the purpose seven days beforehand; nor any increase of dividend beyond 10 per cent. till the next meeting of parliament.

— for establishing an agreement between the government and the *East India* company.

C By this agreement the company are to pay the government 400,000l. yearly for two years, by half yearly payments, during which time the territorial possessions and revenues lately obtained are to remain in the company's hands; but if dispossessed of any of them in the mean time by any foreign power, a proportional abatement is to be made in the annual payments; and money wrongfully paid to be refunded. The monies to be reserved for the disposition of parliament.

D — for regulating the manufactures, &c. in the *Isle of Man*.

TUESDAY 30.

An order of council was this day published in the *London Gazette*, requiring lieutenants of counties where the militia have been embodied, to make out lists of the officers, to prevent their being nominated for sheriffs, during the time of their employment in that service.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

The sum of 60,000l. was this day paid down for the purchase of the Royal Theatre in *Covent Garden*, pursuant to agreement. The patentees are Messieurs *Colman*, *Harris*, *Rutherford* and *Peruel*.

THURSDAY 2.

F His majesty gave his assent to the following bills.

The bill for granting certain sums out of the sinking fund; and for empowering his majesty to permit the importation of corn, duty free, for a longer time.

— for taking off the duty of 1s. 2 pound on all black and Singlo tea, and for granting a drawback on teas exported to *Ireland* and *America*.

— for granting certain duties on foreign linen, and a premium for the encouragement of raising hemp.

— for restraining the assembly of *New York* from passing any act, till they had complied with the act of parliament for the furnishing

supplying his majesty's troops with the necessaries required by that act.

— for putting the *American* duties into the hands of commissioners.

His majesty, after passing the above bills, made the following speech, and then prorogued both houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The advanced season of the year, joined to the consideration of the inconvenience you must have felt from so long an absence from your several counties, calls upon me to put an end to the present session of parliament; which I cannot do, without returning you my thanks for your diligent application to the public business, and the proofs you have given of your affection for me, for my family, and for my government: and although, from the nature and extensiveness of the several objects under your consideration, it could not be expected that all the great commercial interests should be completely adjusted and regulated in the course of this session, yet I am persuaded, that, by the progress you have made, a solid foundation is laid for securing the most considerable and essential benefits to this nation.

"As no material alteration has happened in the state of foreign affairs since your first meeting, I have nothing to communicate to you on that subject. The fixed objects of all my measures are, to preserve the peace, and, at the same time, to assert and maintain the honour of my crown, and the just rights of my subjects."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the necessary supplies which you have so cheerfully granted for the public service; and my particular acknowledgements are due to you, for the provision you have enabled me to make for the more honourable Support and Maintenance of my family."

"The great attention which you have shewn to the particular purpose for which I called you so early together, and the very wholesome laws passed for relieving my subjects from the immediate distress which the great scarcity of corn threatened to bring upon them, give me the most sensible pleasure. I rely upon you for the exertion of your utmost endeavours to convince my people, that no care has been wanting to procure for them every relief which has been possible; and that their grateful sense of provisions so wisely made for their present happiness and lasting prosperity cannot be so fully expressed, as by a strict observance of that order and regularity, which are equally necessary to the security of all good government, as well as to their own real welfare."

A child of Mr. *Leman, Stocking-maker*, in *Southwark*, being left in bed by the mother, a puppy got into bed to it, and tore out its bowels.

THURSDAY 9.

The intended marriage between the prince

Stadholder, and the princess *Frederica-Sophia* of *Prussia*, was publicly declared at the *Hague*. The prince *Stadholder*, as he was taking the diversion of hawking, a dog caught a heron, with a brass inscription round his leg, setting forth, that he was taken and released by the elector of *Cologne*, in the year 1737.

SATURDAY 11.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *York* arrived at *Brussels*, under the title of earl of *Ulster*, and in the evening went to the comedy, where he was received, by prince *Charles*, who had already entertained the prince and princess of *Brunswick* with all imaginable magnificence.

His excellency Sir *James Gray*, bart. set out on his embassy to *Spain*.

A young man in *France*, being lately attacked by a fever, became delirious, and afterwards raving mad. In this condition, the only objects of his fury were his parents; and he was at length so seemingly sensible of his error, that he talk'd of nothing but expiating his sins by fire; and for that purpose, having rais'd a pile of wood, he found means to light it, and to throw himself in; but the torments he felt in the flames, soon brought him to himself, and he endeavoured to save his life, but too late; for though he had strength enough to get out, yet he was so terribly scorched, that he died the next day in great agony.

MONDAY 13.

The *Plassey* Indiaman arrived from *China*. Her cargo consists of 9,600 lb. of raw silk; 511,900 lb. bohea; 24,000 lb. congou; 8,600 lb. hyson; 132,200 lb. singlo; and 7,900 lb. fouchong; five whole chests, 65 half chests, and one box of china ware; with other goods.

The trial of the tradesman's wife, (*see p. 327*) for cruelly beating her apprentice-girl, came on at *Guildhall*; when it appeared, that she had tied the child to a nail, and beaten her with a rope's end in a barbarous manner; and that with this and other hard usage, she was reduced from a fine healthy girl to a mere skeleton. She was found guilty, and is to receive sentence next session.

The dwelling-house of Mr. *Harvey*, in *Hyle-street, Bloomsbury*, was broken open, and robbed of plate to a considerable value.

TUESDAY 14.

The great cause between his grace the duke of *Hamilton* and *Archibald Douglas*, Esq; was decided in the court of sessions at *Edinburgh*, in favour of duke *Hamilton*.

A cause was heard in the court of Common Pleas, in which Mr. *Slater* of the *Scrivener* was plaintiff, and a surgeon and apothecary of the same place were defendants. The cause of action was, that the plaintiff's leg having been broke about a year ago, was set by a surgeon where the accident happened, and was judged to be well; but the defendants being sent for to loosen the bandage, the leg was again broke, and is never like to be sound,

found. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; with 250*l*.

The *Duke of Kingston* Indiaman, arrived from *China*. Her cargo consists of 9,200*lb*. raw silk; 516,700*lb*. bohea; 53,800*lb*. congou; 3300*lb*. hyson; and 71,300*lb*. singlo; 3 whole chests, 47 half chests, and one box of china ware; with other goods.

WEDNESDAY 15.

Lord *Clive* arrived in town from *Portsmouth*, where he landed the day before, from on board the *Britannia* Indiamen, from *Bengall*, in perfect health. General *Calliot* and governor *Palk*, arrived in town at the same time.—The cargo of the *Britannia* consists of piece goods, raw silk, red wood, and saltpetre.

Nine ships from *Greenland* are just arrived in the river, and have had tolerable success; not one *British* ship having this year met with any accident.

A most melancholy accident happened at a gentleman's seat near *Greenhithe* in *Kent*, where the gamekeeper having put a quantity of gunpowder into the warm oven to dry, very thoughtlessly left it there and went into the field to work. Just before dinner the under cookmaid, as her custom was, went to light the oven, when the powder instantly took fire, and the blast came full in the unhappy girl's face, set her all in a blaze, and she expired in five minutes a dreadful spectacle to look at. Her terrible shrieks alarmed the family, and one of the men servants throwing his coat over her to extinguish the flames, brought off the skin of her face and neck, when it was removed, and increased the horror of her appearance. A like accident happened a few days before at a gentleman's seat near *Boulogne* in *France*, where the gardener playing with a gun, and firing it off in sport, set fire to a box of gunpowder, and blew up the house with seven persons in it, himself and a maid servant were killed on the spot, but five others, though wounded, wonderfully escaped with life.

THURSDAY 16.

By an account taken this week of the number of *Papists* within the bills of mortality, there are 10,000 of them poor miserable wretches, who live in the outskirts of the town, and who have a number of priests dependant upon them, who chiefly support themselves by coupling them together for a few shillings. Lists art to be made out of their number all over the kingdom, before the next sitting of parliament.

FRIDAY 17.

Lord *Clive* waited on his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when three convicts received sentence of death; *John Page* for house-breaking; *Henry Sumner*, for house-stealing; and *John Abbot*, for a burglary. At this sessions, *Andrew Halseel* was tried for the murder of *Mr. Cartwright*, a Schoolmaster, at *Bromley by Bow*, and was found guilty of manslaughter. *Halseel* found

the deceased in bed with his wife, a quarrel ensued, they fought, and murder ensued.

A cause was tried in the court of *Kings Bench*, between *Edward Lunson*, an elected freeman of *Morpeth* in *Northumberland*, plaintiff, and *Christopher Fawcet*, steward of the court-leet of the lord of the manor, defendant, on a mandamus for refusing to admit the plaintiff to his freedom, which was determined in favour of the plaintiff; by which decision the people of *Morpeth* are restored to their ancient right of electing their own memoers. Thirty-two other causes depended upon this verdict.

SATURDAY 18.

Admiralty-Office. It is his majesty's pleasure that the embroidered uniform cloathing of flag-officers; of captains, commanders, and lieutenants of his Majesty's fleet, be discontinued; and that the frock uniform cloathing of the said officers be likewise altered, and worn as follows. The admirals frocks to have narrow lappels down to the waist; small boot cuffs; a single lace instead of treble lace down the side skirts; a plain musquetaire lace, but in all other respects the same as now worn. The captains and commanders frocks to have narrow lappels down to the waists, and in all other respects as they are now. The lieutenants frocks to have narrow lappels down to the waists, slash cuffs like the commanders, without lace, instead of roll cuffs, and in all other respects as now worn.

Ten or twelve soldiers ravished and otherwise abused a married woman and her sister, in presence of the husband, whom the ruffians overpowered, in the neighbourhood of *Portsmouth*. Some of the villains have been since apprehended.

SUNDAY 19.

The princess *Poniatowski*, sister to the king of *Poland*, arrived at *St. James's*.

A most terrible thunder-storm happened at *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, as ever was remembered by any man living. It struck one of the chimneys of the workhouse, shivered the slates from the ridge to the eaves; it entered the garret and struck a poor woman dead. It also struck the two opposite sides of the room, and made a way through the wall on the north side, and through a window on the south, by two large apertures. It likewise struck an old man who sat in a window below whetting his knife, set fire to his clothes, and burnt him so terribly that it is thought he cannot recover. Three other persons in a house at some distance were miserably scorched; and at *Scot-hill-Mill* it fell upon a chimney, entered some lodging-rooms, and made its way out at the windows, carrying the glass and flame along with it.

TUESDAY 21.

The *Earl of Ashburnham* Indiaman arrived from *China*. Her cargo consists of 9,100*lb*. raw silk; 512,200*lb*. bohea; 24,900*lb*. congou; 3,100*lb*. hyson; and 110,200*lb*. singlo;

singlo; tkree whole chests; 47 half chests, and one box of china ware; with other goods.

THURSDAY 23.

Her Royal Highness princess *Amelia* made a visit to the Right Hon. Lord *Edgcombe*, at *Mount Edgcombe*, and passed through *Plymouth* in her progress, where all imaginable honours were paid her; and she was highly pleased with her reception.

THURSDAY 30.

The dragoman of the *British* consul at *Aleppo*, by birth a subject of the *Sultan*, having incurred the displeasure of his superiors, he was lately imprisoned, and his commission demanded from the consul, on pain of cutting off his head; on which, the consul found it necessary to comply; but at the same time, preferred a complaint to his Majesty's ambassador at *Constantinople*, who having presented a memorial to the *Porte* on that occasion, was answered haughtily, that such were the orders of the sovereign.

A clerk of the Bank, confined in the *Poultry* compter, for filing guineas, being recovered of a wound he gave himself when first apprehended, was, after examination, committed to Newgate. He made no defence; but a friend said for him, that the dust produced was not gold.

List of BIRTHS, for the Year 1767.

LADY of Sir Geo. Armytage—of a dau. Lady of the Bp of *Elphin* in Ireland—of a son.

Lady of the Hon. Col. Fitzroy—of a dau. Cts of *Darnley* in Ireland—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

JUNE 19 **R**EV. Mr Durant, R. of Hagley—to Miss Waldron of Watton.

23. Mr White of Burnegill—to Miss Stephenson, niece to Sir Wm Stephenson.

Rev. Mr Ja. Liddle, dissenting minister,—to Miss Dean of Parkhead, Cumberland.

29. Jos. Pale, Esq; of Stockport—to Miss Chadwick, of Lancashire.

Hon. Col. Pool,—to Miss Hyet of Hertfordshire.

30 Rev. Mr Walford of Christ-Church Oxford—to Miss Treadwell, 20,000*l*.

Rev. Mr Lukin of Felbrigg, Norf—to Miss Doughty.

John Grace, Esq; of New Burlington-str. to Miss Harper of New-bond-street.

Joseph Mortimer, Esq;—to Miss Green of Trowbridge.

July 2. Humphry Hall, Esq;—to the Hon. Jane St John.

Geo. Maffey, Esq;—to Miss Bayley of Gerard-street.

Rev. Mr Louth, of Oakham in Surry—to Miss Browne

4 Francis Goulstone, memb. for Pool—to Miss Betty Stepany.

Rev Tho. Elliston Unwin, R. of Grinston, Norfolk—to Miss Eleanor Kirby of Great Ormond-street.

6. Wm. Jones, Esq;—to Miss Morgan, heiress to the late Sir W. Morgan of Tredegar.

His Excellency Count Bruhl, minister extraordinary from the Elector of Saxony—to the Countess Dowager of Egremont.

Francis Noel Mondav, Esq; of Derbyshire—to Miss Ayrton, an heiress.

8. Ja. Upton, Esq;—to Miss Anna Golding of great Russel-street.

Tho. Elbridge Rooke, Esq;—to Miss Julia Harries of Haverford West.

Samuel Steel Perkins, Esq;—to Miss Shirley of Burton upon Trent.

9. Francis Pepper, Esq; of Gr. Pultney-str. to Miss Amelia Salter of Stanhope-street.

10. Tho. Tindal, Esq; of Skipton—to Miss Fanny Chippendale.

Cha. Maxwell, Esq;—to Mrs Fonblanque of Mark-lane.

12. Henry Aldersea, of Bucks. Esq;—to Miss Jane Hooke, of New-bond-street.

His Grace the Duke of Chandos—to Miss Major, daughter of Sir John Major.

Henry Archer of Oxendon-str.—to Miss Baker of Stanhope-street.

14. Ja. Cotton, Esq;—to Miss Bourdoff.

Rev. Mr Waller—to a niece of Sir Rob. Ladbroke's.

15. James Beck, Esq; of High Wicomb—to Miss Gould of Dover-street.

The Rev. Mr Talbot of Clare-hall—to Miss Kirke, a near relation of the late Dr Newcombe's.

Tho. Baldwin, Esq; of Hertfordshire—to Miss Lesley of Bloomsbury.

20. Hon. Col. Blackwell—to Miss Johnson of Conduit-street.

Robert Hiscox, Esq; of Bedfordshire—to Miss Peggy Sedgewick.

21. Abel Dottin, Esq; of English in Oxfordsh.—to Miss Rous, daughter to the President of Barbadoes.

22. Rob. Cummings, Esq;—to Miss Taylor sister to Col. Taylor.

Col Blackword—to Miss Janssen of Cheshunt

23. Matthew Bell, Esq;—to Miss Dulcibella Eden, sister to Sir John Eden, bt.

Ja. Ives of Bruton-street—to Miss Stanfield of Portland-street.

26 Rt Hon. Sackville Tufton, E. of Thetford—to the Hon. Miss Polly Sackville, daughter to Lord John.

Ja. Heber, Esq; of Bruton-str.—to Miss Alicia Vaughan of old Bond-street.

Arthur Lee, Esq; of Lewes in Suffex—to Miss Baldwin of Swallow-street.

27. Capt. Rothburne of Mile-end—to Mrs Ireland.

28. Edw. Goddard, of Stargroves, Hants,—to Mrs Parry of Cook's court.

Samuel Sandys, Esq; of Powick, near Worcester—to Miss Smyth of Shrewsbury.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

MAY 27 **M**R James Dee, Vice Consul at Lisbon.

Hon. John Lyle, speaker of the Assembly at Barbadoes.

JUNE 21. John Bright of Durham, Esq; In Ubers, Printer at Amsterdam, aged 100 Professor Houck, at Utrecht, eminent for learning.

Mr Fortree, one of the commissioners of the victualling. What is remarkable, a commissioner of the same board having dreamed that one of their number had fallen down dead, and telling his dream the next morning, the words were scarce uttered, when Mr Fortree suddenly expired.

22. Princess Augusta Wilhelmina, aunt of the reigning princess of Anbalt Bernbourg.

Sir Cha. Bond, bt. at Beamais, Anglesea.

Mr Gerard Lawl at Madras, aged 103.

Mrs Waters, on Saffron-hill, aged 103.

A woman near Cockermouth, aged 102.

July 1. Hon. Col. John Mordaunt, Brother to the E. of Peterboro'.

Aan, Lady of the Hon. Wm Molesworth, Jonathon Tyers, Esq; master of Vauxhall.

2. Maj. Gen. John Turbar, first major of the 3d reg. of guards.

The Rev. Mr Morley.

3. Capt. Turner of the 3d reg. of guards.

Col. Edward Ash.

Mr Whitaker, Coroner, deputy Recorder, and Town clerk of Tewkesbury.

Capt. George Brown, near Bristol.

Rev. Dr Cobbe, Treasurer of St Patricks, Dublin.

4. Samuel Bowen, Esq; at Little Chelsea.

5. Bryant Taylor, Esq; of his Majesty's customs.

Relict of the late Henry Lawton Esq; mother to the Countess of Northampton.

The Rt Hon. James Earl of Morey, one of the 16 peers of Scotland.

6. Lady of Sir Ralph Milbank, bt.

7. Relict of Mark Newdigate. She was of the blood royal, her mother being sister to the D. of Monmouth.

Helen, Countess Dowager of Glasgow.

Rev. Mr Oakes, rector of Handsworth.

8. Rev. Mr Laxton, rector of Leatherhead, Surrey, by a fall from his horse.

Edw. Burslem Suddel, Esq; one of the Proctors of the bishop of Litchfield's court.

Sir Henry Poole, bt. a commif. of Excise.

9. Rev. Mr John Raker R. of Holcombe, Somersetshire.

Capt. Tho. Wood, of the Northumberland militia.

10. Rev. Dr Lyne, R. of Evesbury and chaplain to his majesty,

Peter Jenkins Esq; at Worcester.

Rev. Mr Towers, 50 years rector of Rugby in Warwickshire.

Mr Athis, post-master of Shrewsbury.

Dr Alexander Monro, professor of physic at Edinburgh.

Edw. Glynn Esq; of Glynn in Montgomeryshire.

Rev. Archdeacon Ladeverre at Bristol.

12. Sir Wm Bowyer, bt. of Denham court.

14. Ja. Morland, Esq; in Arguyle buildings.

Sir Wm Twysden, of the family in Kent.

Capt. Massey in the American trade. He was taken ill at the Custom-house, and died soon after he was carry'd home.

15. Edw. Pyke, Esq; of the Grange walk.

Rev. Mr Nicolls, R. of Stoke Newington.

Wm Ingle, Esq; of Shalford.

16. Joel Watson, Esq; a. Clapham, worth

James Strickland, Esq; of Colchester.

Mr Withrington, a new England merchant of a fall from his horse near Acton.

Rev. Dr Tho. Burton, R. of Batsford, Gloucestershire

17. Lady of Timothy Caswell, member for Hertford.

Rev. Joseph Browne, D. D. provost of Queen's college, Oxford.

Jacob Tomlinson, Esq; at Worcester.

Tho. Coates, Esq; vice Admiral of the red, member for Bedwin, and a brother of the Trinity house.

Rich. Fitzpatrick, memb. for Galway in Ireland.

Jos. Ward, Esq; of Willington near Derby.

18. John Bladen Tinker, Esq; late commander of a squadron in the East Indies.

Tho. Burdett, Esq; Bedford row.

19. Wm Manson, Esq; of Norfolk-street.

21. Ja. Eckersall, Esq; at Merton college.

Capt. Walter Gray, commander of an American Brigantine, suddenly, as the vessel was under-way to proceed on her voyage.

22. Rev. Dr Wm Geekie, prebendary of Canterbury cathedral. archdeacon of Gloucester, and R. of Southfleet in Kent.

Rt Hon. John Lord Bowes, Lord chancellor of Ireland.

Dr Robinson, state physician in Ireland.

David Canfirat, Esq; at Greenwich.

24. Ja. Peacock, Esq; in Greek-str. Soho.

26. Rt Hon. Countess Dowager of Suffolk, aged 86.

27. Tho. Weale, Esq; in little Ormond-str.

Elias Bird, Esq; at Roehampton.

Tho. Hall, Esq; gr. Russel-str. Bloomsbury.

Rev Mr Reynolds, R. of Middle, Shropsh.

War Office, July 28.

1st troop of horse guards, Sam. Waring, gent. — sub-brigadier and cornet, *vice* John Bidlake Herring, *Pur.*

Royal reg. horse guards, lieut. John Pate Lyfter, — adjutant, *vice* Tho. Evans, *Resigns.*

3d reg. foot guards, capt. Gustavus Guldickens, — adjutant, *vice* John Turner, *dec.*

8th reg. foot, lieut. col. Dudley Ackland, major to the 86th reg. of foot — major, *vice* Wm Hunter, *Ex.*

Ditto, capt. lieut. Rich. Berenger Lernoult — capt. *vice* Robert Bridges, *resires.*

9th reg. foot lieut Geo. Denfshire of 20th reg. foot, — capt. *vice* Geo. Hastings *rem.*

31st reg. foot, capt. Gabriel Maturin, of the 35th reg. of foot, — capt. *vice* Geo Maxwell, *Ex.*

35th reg. of foot, capt Geo. Maxwell — captain, *vice* Gabriel Maturin, *Ex.*

36th reg. foot, major Wm Hunter of the 8th reg. of foot, — major, *vice* lieut. col. Dudley Ackland, *Ex.*

Ditto, capt. lieut. Tho. Woodcock, — capt. *vice* George Cornwallis Brown, *Pur.*

53d reg. foot, capt. lieut. John Campbell — capt. *vice* Poole Bathurst, *Pur.*

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

John Powell and George John Cook, Esqrs. to be joint Agents and Solicitors to all the regiments and independent companies of Invalids already raised, or that shall be raised, for his majesty's service. *Gazette.*

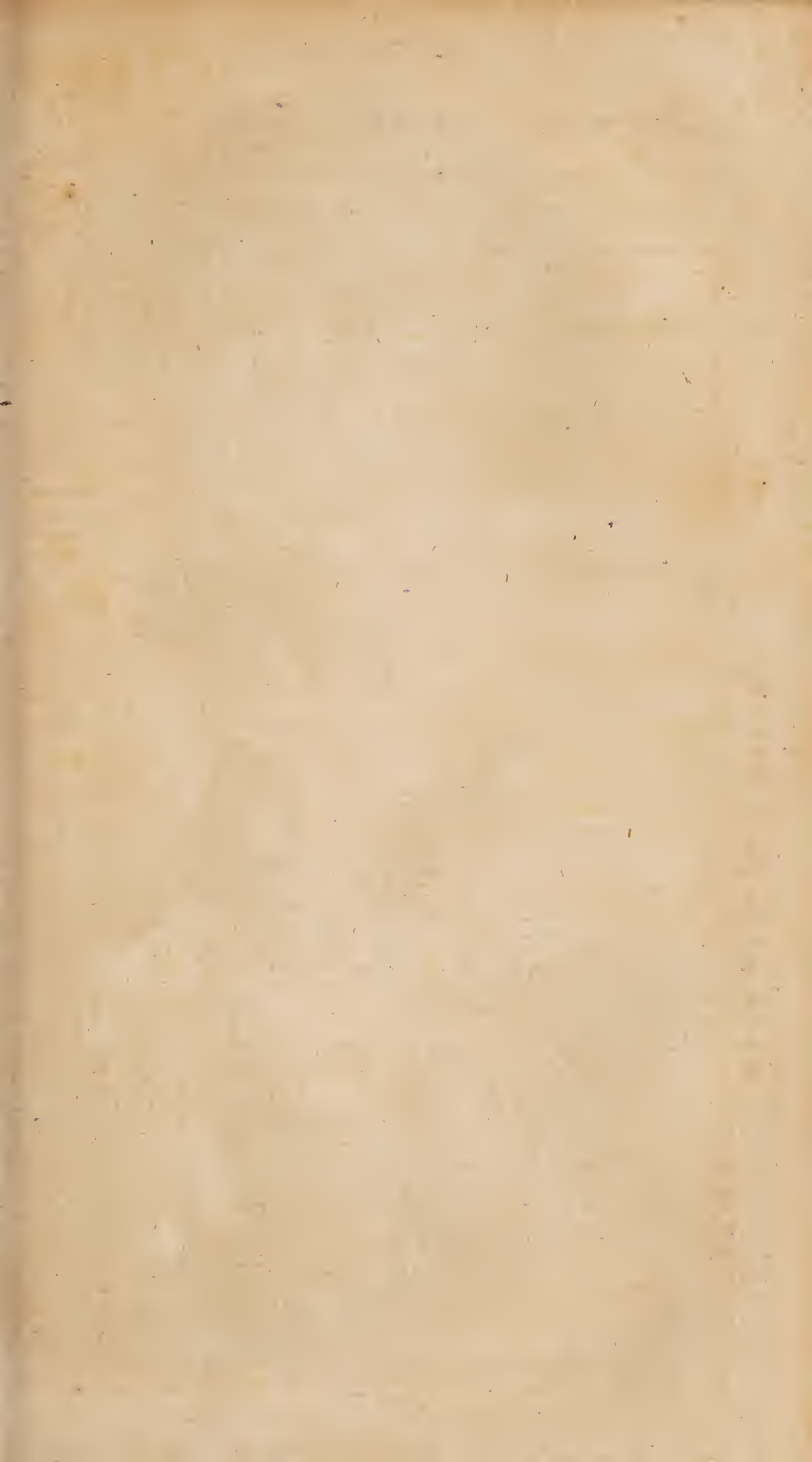
EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in JULY 1787.

ANK Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea S, Sea An. Stock.	Bank An. Consol.	3 per Cent. 3 per Cent. 3 per Cent.	1 Bank 3 per Cent. 4 per Cent. Old Long Annuities.	Lottery Fickets.	Script.	Wind at DEAL.
29 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	250a $\frac{1}{2}$	old	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1751	1762	121. 28.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
30 146a147 $\frac{1}{2}$	1250 $\frac{1}{2}$	new	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Ann An. 1756	1758.	121. 28 3s.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	N by E
31 147 $\frac{1}{2}$	1251 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 3s.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	N W
2 148 $\frac{1}{2}$	251 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 2s.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
3 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	251		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			Do	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S E
4 148a $\frac{1}{2}$	250 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 1s.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
5 Sunday								
6 147 $\frac{1}{2}$	249a248 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			1216ja121	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
7 146 $\frac{1}{2}$	247 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			111. 19s 6d	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
8 147	248a $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			111. 19s.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
9 146a $\frac{1}{2}$	248 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			111. 19s 6d	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
10 146 $\frac{1}{2}$	245 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 6d as.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
11 Sunday								
12 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	250a251 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			Do	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	West
13 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	245a $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 6d.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	South
14 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	245 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			1216da1s.		WSW
15 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			Do		NN W
16 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121		East
17 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. a 6d.		ENE
18 Sunday								
19 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	251a252		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			Do	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	East
20 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	253a251		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. a 1s.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S E
21 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	251a251		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 6da1s.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
22 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	251 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121 2s. a3	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
23 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	251 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			Do	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
24 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	251		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 3s. 6d.		S W
25 Sunday								
26 146	251		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 3s.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	S W
27 146	251 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 3s. 6d		S W
28 146	251 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$			121. 5s. 6d		S W
29 146	251 $\frac{1}{2}$		87 $\frac{1}{2}$					

Affize of Bread, } The Peck Loaf } Wheaten 2s. 9d.
 July 14. } 17 lb. 6 oz. } Household 2s. 1d.
 Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bush. 56lb. 5s.
 St James's Market, July 21. } Hay 21. 12s. 6d. } Straw 19s.
 Whitechapel dq. } Hay 21. 10s. }

Bill of Mortality from June 23, to July 28.
 Buried.
 Males 724 }
 Females 711 } 1435
 Males 1006 }
 Females 1082 } 2088
 Whereof have died under two years old 657

June 30 457
 July 7 476
 14 358
 21 398
 28 299



Specimens of modern Masters —



P C Jngous sculp



P.J. Louthembourg

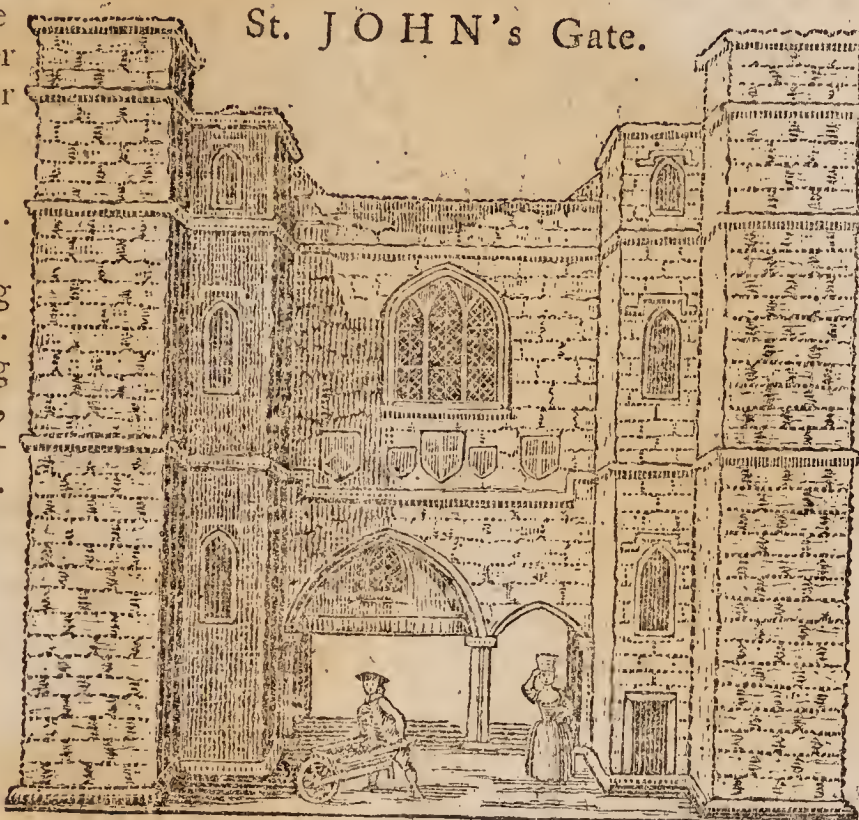
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For AUGUST, 1767.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|--|---------------|
| Letter from Ld. Dorchester, Sec. to K. Char. I. | 387 | —Speeches &c. relative to the Douglas cause | 416 |
| Observations on Sir R. Cotton's imprisonment. | 388 | Philosophical Transactions epitomised, Remarks on the Palmyrene inscriptions at Tieve. | |
| Mr. Cumming's ans. to Mr. Ludlam's remarks | 389 | —Dr. Layard's account of the Somersham Waters.—Dr. Parsons, on the Horns of the Rhinoceros, &c. &c. | 417 |
| Nat. Hist. of the Cicada, an American insect | 391 | Authentic relation of Brownrigg's cruelties | 419 |
| A Statute against engrossing of Farms | 392 | Mr. Blackrie's Answer to the Objections against the use of Soap Lye medicinally | 420 |
| On the plan for exhibiting the prices of Corn | 394 | SONG, set to MUSIC. | 421 |
| One standard for Weights and Measures | 395 | POETRY. The Present Age—The Lover and Friend.—On Friendship.—Epigrams.—To a lady from Rome.—The <i>Vides ut Alta</i> . | 422 et seq. |
| Laws in force for that purpose | 396 | AMERICAN NEWS. Assembly's Address to Governor Bernard | 425 |
| Dropsy of the breast, it's symptoms and cure | 397 | HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. Alarming Inundations at Leeds and Hawick.—Inquisition and examinations relative to Mrs. Brownrigg's cruelties | 426, 427, 428 |
| Additional informations concerning Spain | 398 | Lists of births, deaths, marriages, military and civil promotions, ecclesiastical preferments. | |
| An address to him who shall be minister next | 399 | Tables of the Prices of Stocks every day; and of Corn throughout the kingdom; also a comparative table of the Weather, in the month of July, 1766 and 1767, with other improvements. | |
| A West-countryman, on the present crop | 400 | | |
| Journey to the Written Mountains | 401 | | |
| Particulars of the life of Sir R. Ludley, author of a treatise on the <i>Tract</i> found upon Sir R. Cotton | 402 | | |
| Abstract of the contents of that <i>Tract</i> | 403 | | |
| Act for the preservation of the Highways | 404 | | |
| Dangerous condition of London Bridge | 407 | | |
| Story of R. Plantagenet authenticated | 408 | | |
| Books, with Remarks. Prospect of Liberty | 409 | | |
| —Dr. Langton's Address on Inoculation | 411 | | |
| —To the Marq. of Granby, on the Sale of Commissions | 413 | | |
| —Bromfield's Thoughts on Inoculation | 414 | | |
| —The London Merchant, a Tale | 415 | | |
| —On the Miracles, in answer to Rousseau <i>ib.</i> | | | |

With a curious delineation of the famous Inscriptions on the Written Mountains near the Red Sea; an exact representation, taken on the spot, of the miserable situation and sufferings of the two unhappy orphan Girls, apprentices in Fetter-lane, one of whom perished by the cruel treatment of her Mistress; engraven on copper: and three views of the Cicada on Wood.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed for D. Henry at St. John's Gate; and sold by F. Newbery in Pater-noster Row.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on unexceptionable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 32s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom; or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he shall ship out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, 5s. to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
August	3 40 to 54	23 to 28	22 to 24	14 to 19	Guilford, 25	50 to 54			16 to 19
	10 40 to 52	25 to 27	22 to 24	13 to 19	Colchester, 19	47 to 50	24 to 25		15 1/2 to 19
	17 40 to 51	24 to 27	22 to 23	13 to 19	Canterbury	44 to 47	24 to 27		13 to 19
	21 40 to 51	23 to 27	22 to 23	13 to 19					

WESTERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton, 25	48 to 51	23 to 25		15 1/2 to 17 1/2	Devizes	56 to 60	27 to 29		18 to 20
Salisbury	50 to 52	25 to 27		16 to 18	Bristol	47 to 57	28 to 30		16 to 17
Warminster	51 to 54	26 to 28		16 to 19					

OXFORD DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading, 22	49 to 55	24 to 27		18 to 20	Shrewsbury	57 to 60	26 to 28		22 to 24
Oxford, 20	46 to 56				Ross	50 to 58 1/3			16 to 18
Gloicester, 22	48 to 56	24 to 28		16 to 18 1/2					

MIDLAND DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	56 to 60			17 to 18 1/2	Stafford, 22	58 to 65 1/3			18 to 21
Stamford 21	51 to 56	30 to 32			Darby, 21	54 to 60			17 to 18
Peterboro' 22	50 to 55				Northampton	56 to 60	27 to 30	34 to 36	16 to 17

NORFOLK DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	50 to 52	25 to 27	26 to 28	16 to 18	Norwich	50 to 52	24 to 26	25 to 26	16 to 18
Yarmouth	46 to 50	24 to 26	25 to 26	16 to 18					

NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	43 to 56	27 to 28	27 to 30	16 to 19	Newcastle	46 to 49	24 to 26	30 to 32	17 to 19
Durham	46 to 50			18 to 22	Carlisle				

* * * This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve, by sending us from every Pitch-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the *Three Market Days* in every Month, in the manner the prices at the Corn Exchange, London, is set down above, and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the kingdom than has yet been attempted.

OBSERVATIONS on the WEATHER, at BIRMINGHAM.

Time of Observation; between Seven and Eight in the Morning.

JULY 1766.			JULY 1767.			JULY 1766.			JULY 1767.		
	Morning.	Afternoon.		Morning.	Afternoon.		Morning.	Afternoon.		Morning.	Afternoon.
1	70 cloudy	a shower	71	fair	fair	17	73 fair	fair	71	cloudy	rain
2	71 cloudy	small rain	73	rain	fair	18	73 cloudy	rain	71	cloudy	cloudy
3	73 fair	fair	71	cloudy	showers	19	74 fair	fair	72	cloudy	showers
4	72 fair	fair	70	fair	showers	20	75 cloudy	cloudy	73	cloudy	showers
5	72 cloudy	cloudy	70	cloudy	rain	21	75 rain	fair	73	hard rain	fair
6	72 cloudy	cloudy	68	fair	showers	22	75 cloudy	rain	73	cloudy	showers
7	73 fair	fair	70	cloudy	rain	23	72 cloudy	rain	73	fair	showers
8	73 fair	cloudy	72	rain	rain	24	71 cloudy	rain	72	fair	rain
9	74 cloudy	fair	72	cloudy	showers	25	72 cloudy	rain	72	cloudy	showers
10	75 cloudy	cloudy	72	cloudy	showers	26	72 cloudy	rain	71	cloudy	rain
11	74 rain	rain	71	cloudy	showers	27	72 cloudy	rain	71	fair	fair
12	73 cloudy	cloudy	71	fair	rain & hail	28	71 cloudy	rain	72	cloudy	cloudy
13	73 fair	rain	71	cloudy	cloudy	29	72 cloudy	rain	73	cloudy	cloudy
14	74 fog	rain	71	showers	showers	30	71 cloudy	rain	73	cloudy	rain
15	75 cloudy	showers	72	cloudy	cloudy						



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For A U G U S T, 1767.

A remarkable Letter from the Lord Viscount Dorchester, Secretary of State to King Charles I. to Sir Isaac Wake, his Majesty's Ambassador at Turin. From an original Manuscript never before printed.

My very good Lord, Sep. 2, 1628.



HAVE not saluted your lordship since my return into England, knowing what means you have to be continually advertised of all affairs from better hands.

Now somewhat which hath passed mine, proceeding from the Venetian ambassador originally, and ending with his dissatisfaction, I could not but make known to your excellency, and you only, for the business hath been carried in a small compass, without communication to more than you will find named in the relation; and you will, I am sure, use it accordingly, without taking more knowledge of it than the nature of the thing doth require; so that this serves only for your information, to be governed by you as you shall find necessary for his majesty's service, and as written by his majesty's commandment.

At my coming to court from Holland, I found this ambassador a stranger to it upon those quarrels you are acquainted with; but soon after these being accommodated, still remaining on ill terms with the late duke, I was made an instrument to reconcile all betwixt them, which have done to both their contentment. This gave him subject to make use of me to the duke, in a matter of moment. The Venetian ambassador in France having written unto him, to set some negotiation on foot to prevent the effusion of blood in the attempt of the succour of Rochelle, he judging this a fit conjuncture, whilst both kings were armed, to shut up a peace, by an inter-

view between the cardinal and the duke, when the duke should be with his fleet before the town, with reputation on both sides.

Thus much I was desired by this ambassador to communicate to the duke, and withal, if he tasted it, to procure (the ports being shut as they still remain) a passport for his secretary to prepare matters with his colleague in France, who, he assured, should meet the duke in person at Sea, in case the French king should like of this course, on which he presumed. The duke, lending a willing ear thereunto, a conference followed between him and the ambassador, at York-house, which took up a whole afternoon; and the matter being in effect resolved of betwixt them, one circumstance of the ambassador's desire being, that the town of Rochelle, and those of the religion in France, might make their peace with their king a-part, to this purpose he prayed, that a deputy of the Rochellers, then present in London, should write a letter to that town, signifying, that if they could have a peace with their king, his majesty would not dislike it. This letter being drawn up, and a passport for the ambassador's secretary being signed by the council, the duke having some consideration, that an ill use might be made of the letter by the cardinal's accustomed artifice, desired the ambassador to suspend sending his secretary till he might acquaint his majesty therewith; and making a posting journey down hither, he returned to London the next day, with more doubt than before; yet holding the business in deliberation, came down hither again within the space of three days, and brought me down with him, assuring the ambassador that from hence he should soon have a final resolution. This being hindered by multiplicity of affairs at the duke's coming first down to Portsmouth, the ambassador, impatient of delays, came down in person, by example of the Denmark and States ambassadors, whose businesses brought them hither, though there was neither

neither order nor provision for their following the court. More care was taken for his accommodation at a gentleman's house hard by, than of any other ambassador, and he had audience of the king here, and conference with the duke at *Portsmouth*, and matters being put in that ripeness betwixt them, by laying aside that letter to *Rockelle*, which bred the first difficulty, that the 23d of last month the duke was to come hither from *Portsmouth* to the king, to shut up all, to which purpose I was sent to him that morning early from his majesty. About nine of the clock, as he was coming out of his house to take horse immediately after me, (who was stepped out before) the fatal blow was given, of which you will have already heard. The person being thus unfortunately taken away, in whom the carriage of the ambassador's business depended, no wonder if it stuck anew; yet he labouring to draw it forward, had audience of his majesty, and was referred for farther conference to the lord Treasurer and myself, between whom matters were once so settled, that it was resolved he should send his secretary, and I read a writing unto him (out of which he took notes) containing his majesty's good liking thereof. But the making and presenting some considerations upon that writing, put the matter into a new deliberation, which drew on the time till Saturday last. And though his majesty had commanded a passport for his secretary to be drawn, yet when he well weighed the small space that was left between that day and the going out of the fleet, he judged this sending could only serve for advertisement, not for negotiation; and therefore the ambassador coming to court himself on Sunday last two several times, for the passport, which was promised him, I was commanded to excuse it unto him; which I did in the best terms I could, but no ways (as I might well perceive) to his satisfaction; and I believe he is returned to *London*, to make his dispatches on this subject; for since I have heard no news of him; and if you hear nothing of him by way of complaint, you need not say any thing. If you do, this knowledge which you have of the whole carriage of the business, will sufficiently arm you with an answer.

The change of the person who had the conduct of this enterprize for the relief of *Rockelle*, by an unfortunate accident making a change in his majesty's proceedings, matter of treaty not being to be committed with that confidence to a mere soldier, as to one who had chief

place about his majesty, both in council and command; yet this charge his majesty gives my lord of *Lindsay*, that in case the *Venetian* ambassador in *France*, upon such advices he hath had from this, as he confesseth to have written, have so prepared matters, that the king can be content to give peace to his subjects, and in sign thereof raise the siege of *Rockelle*, he should proceed in any hostile attempt with moderation, till by treaty both those of the religion, and his majesty, may have what in honour and justice is to be required.

His majesty being this day gone to meet the queen at *Farnham*, hath left me here with charge to go to *Portsmouth*, to see the fleet set under sail to-morrow in the afternoon, when he intends to be back at *Portsmouth*; to be spectator of it himself. And I think I may well say, there never went a braver fleet, nor greater, nor better appointed in all respects, out of *England*.

From the court at South-DORCHESTER, wick, near Portsmouth.

MR. URBAN,

IN your last Magazine the account your correspondent gives of Sir Robert Cotton, from the M. S. of Sir Symonds d'Eaves; in the Harleian collection, seems, in some respects, doubtful, in others, defective; for among some records in the Paper Office, I find a warrant for the commitment of Sir Robert Cotton, so early as the year 1615, being suspected of a correspondence with the *Spanish* ambassador, prejudicial to the affairs of government.

From this confinement, it is however probable, he was soon released, and that he had his library, which was at that time shut up; restored to him not long after his enlargement; but I have reason to believe, that after his last confinement in 1629, he never had his library restored; for I have seen a letter which mentions his death in 1631, in which it is said, "That before he died, he requested Sir Henry Spelman, to signify to the lord Privy Seal, and the rest of the lords of the council, that their so long detaining of his books from him, without rendering any reason for the same, had been the cause of his mortal malady; upon which message, the lord Privy

* It is remarkable that none of these particulars are so much as mentioned in the account of the life of Sir Robert Cotton, in the *Biographia*; only that he bequeathed his valuable library for the benefit of his posterity.

Seal came to Sir Robert, when it was too late, to comfort him from the king, from whom the earl of Dorset likewise came, within half an hour after Sir Robert's death, to condole with Sir Thomas Cotton, his son, for his death, and to tell him from his majesty, that as he loved his father, so he would continue his love to him." "That Sir Robert had entailed, as far as law could do it, his library of books upon his son, *who makes no doubt of obtaining the same*; but for B all these court holy-waters, says the writer, I, for my part, for a while suspend my belief."

From this it appears, that the government was in possession of Sir Robert's library at the time of his death, and that it was even doubtful whether it would ever be restored to his posterity.

I am, Sir, yours &c. HERN.

SIR, Bond-street, July 18, 1767.

HAVING read in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for last month, some remarks on my Essays, by the Rev. Mr. William Ludlam, I send the following reply to be inserted in your next.

I am, Sir, &c. ALEX. CUMMING.

The first article for which I am censured, is my having advanced, "That in clock-pendulums the *moving forces* are as the versed-sine of the angle of vibration into the quantity of matter in the pendulum." As I considered this assertion as new, and at first sight *seemingly* contradictory to the *Newtonian* principles; and as circumstances did not admit of a full explanation at the time of my publication, I expected to have been called upon in support of it, and therefore left a full opening for such challenge in the 20th paragraph of my essays: and had Mr. Ludlam, or any other, civilly demanded an explanation of the principles on which I had formed my table of momenta; I would have cheerfully given all the satisfaction in my power, and acknowledged publicly any error of which they might have convicted me: but now that my words are construed into meanings which they cannot possibly bear, and I am supposed unacquainted with all that has been demonstrated of pendulous bodies, I think it proper here to declare, that in all cases, I estimate the *moving force* of pendulums, by the quantity of resistance which destroys their motion; or from the quantity of motion destroyed in them, by such resistance. And I must beg, that Mr. Ludlam would say,

Whether the same quantity of resistance which destroys the motion of a pendulum, when applied all at once at the lowest point of the vibration, would bring it to rest, if applied gradually in the descent, or in several subsequent vibrations? or, Whether he thinks that gravity *impresses* an equal force, and generates an equal quantity of motion, in the descent, under those different circumstances? Such declaration being made, to prevent fruitless dispute, I will give my reasons for estimating the *moving force* of clock pendulums, *in a manner so very different to what ought to be done in all cases where they act by collision.*

The remark on paragraph 29, shews an inattention to the nature of my enquiry, as well as to my words: I have said, That the power necessary to raise the pendulum to any given part of the arc, would be as the perpendicular height of such part, above the lowest point of the arc; and that half the power, would raise it to half the height; a third of the power, to a third of the height, &c. Mr. Ludlam proceeds to shew, what power would sustain the pendulum at those several points; an enquiry absolutely foreign to the purpose: He was therefore wrong in asserting, that I had attempted to divide the arc in the manner he proposes to do it.

What I have said in paragraphs 66 and 67, is expressly to be understood of the *impressed force*; and when it is considered, that the alterations which happen in the action of the wheels on a clock-pendulum, seldom exceed $\frac{1}{80000}$ of the force *impressed* on it by gravity; it will appear, that the error in the measure of time, will so nearly observe the ratio of such alterations, that it might justly be deemed affectation to have made a distinction. I meant not that any of my illustrations should have been considered in the rigid mathematical sense, and such as appeared to me the least intricate, and best suited in leading to the true *practical conclusion*, were always preferred; even though they might give offence to some critic more attentive to words than improvement: and if I have succeeded in pointing out several causes of error, with the means by which some may be remedied, and others diminished, such as are displeased with what I have said *as to the ratio which the errors bear to the causes that produce them*, may amuse themselves with a more accurate investigation, if they think it can be attended with the least improvement.

Mr. Ludlam, after announcing the downfall of the whole fabrick, as founded

ed upon false principles, says, "There are many *seeming* mistakes in other parts of the work; but such an obscurity and confusion runs through the *WHOLE*, that it is really hard to say, whether any part of it be true or false." It is submitted to the reader, if it be not equally hard to determine, Whether the *WHOLE* must stand or fall? and whether Mr. Ludlam's prediction of its falling, is not, by his own account, rather premature? With regard to the number of *seeming* errors, they may depend as much on the want of penetration or attention in the Reader, as on the want of accuracy in the Author.

He proceeds: "One *absurdity* is so frequent, that it must be taken notice of; and that is, making a comparison in *mathematical terms*, of quantities which have no standard, *natural* or *artificial*, whereby they can be *mathematically* compared. For instance, it is said that the *advantage* of pendulums is as their weight. By what standard shall we know when one pendulum has a double or triple advantage of another." It is evident that the advantages of clock pendulums consist in their tendency to measure *true time*, therefore if the same cause, which in a given time, occasions an error, of two, three, &c. seconds in the times of vibration of one pendulum, causes an error of one second only, in the vibrations of another, the latter may with great propriety be said to have a double or triple advantage of the former: and by this standard, their advantage may be compared *mathematically*; nor could this have escaped the attention of Mr. Ludlam, had he adverted to what was meant by the *comparative* advantages of clock pendulums: How then could his remarks on the means of acquiring such advantages be to the purpose?

It is a notorious truth, that if the changes that happen in the fluidity of the oil applied to clocks, &c. did not occasion an error in the measure of time, they might be totally disregarded: We therefore say, that the influence of the oil is double, triple, &c. when it causes a double or triple error in the performance of the clock: And thus may the influences of the oil in clocks be *mathematically* compared: But so little have my opponents attended to the real object of improvement in clocks, that they had no idea of estimating the influence of the oil, by the error which it causes in the measure of time: No wonder then that they inform us, "That the influence of the oil is in a compound ratio of

"friction abated, and cohesion added; and always changing with the state of the oil: from these circumstances it is plain (say they) that no sufficient data can be had, even for a relative calculation."

This plainly proves, that they no more attended to what is meant, by the influence of the oil, than by the advantages of clock pendulums: for every one of the above assertions are as foreign to the purpose, as the conclusion drawn from them, is to the truth. Nor have I any doubt of proving experimentally, that the means which I have proposed for diminishing such influence are effectual in all the cases stated. As Mr. Ludlam has not thought proper to sign his remarks, nor publicly to declare them his, the following letter is inserted, as my authority for calling them such.

C To Mr. Cumming, Watch-maker, in New-Bond-Street, London.

S I R,

IT was not my intention to print any thing relating to your essays, until I received yours of the 27th last; and then only the letter containing my objections, with your reply, to prevent the misrepresentations you complained of: But as you have intimated, that I assert what cannot be proved, and again urge me to mention other objections, I have added to the letters, some remarks which you will find in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present month of June. I am sorry to find, that you give any credit to hearsay stories, but as I shall now speak both plainly and publicly, you will have no occasion hereafter to listen to reports.

St John's College, I am, &c.

June 28, 1767.

W. LUDLAM.

P. S. Mr. Cumming, after bearing the scourge of anonymous calumny for more than 12 months, without opportunity of defence or reply, must be sensible of his obligation to Mr. Ludlam, for now speaking both plainly and publicly, and he hopes that more of his opponents will follow the generous example; as a free and open discussion must serve as well to establish truth, as to detect error.

Q U E R E.

WHETHER a clergyman may omit reading the Exhortation, in the latter part of the Matrimonial Service, (as set down and directed to be read in the Common Prayer Book) and persist in refusing to read it, although desired to the contrary by a relation of one of the parties?

Observations on the Cicada, or Locust of America, which appears periodically once in 16 or 17 Years. By Moses Bartram, 1766. Communicated by the ingenious Peter Collinson, Esq;

ON the 8th of June, 1766, I took several twigs of different kinds of trees, on which I then saw Cicada's or Locusts, *darting* (as it is called) to lay their eggs; of those twigs I put some in empty phials; some in phials, with a little water; and some I stuck in a pot of earth, which I kept moist, in order to preserve the twigs fresh.

July 21, the eggs in the twigs in the phial with water hatched, as did those in the twigs in the pot of earth, soon after them; but the twigs in the empty phial being withered, the eggs perished; yet I have observed that on twigs accidentally broken off in the woods, if they lie near the ground in the shade so as to be kept moist, the eggs in them will hatch in their due time; but in those that are exposed to the sun, they surely die.

The young Locusts that were hatched in the twigs in the phial, ran down the twigs to the water on which they floated about four and twenty hours, and then died; those that were hatched in the twigs in the pot of earth, ran down the twigs immediately to the earth, and entered it at the first opening they could find, which they searched for eagerly, as if already sensible of danger, by being exposed to the light of the sun.

I have observed that in the natural way the eggs are usually hatched in six weeks; but, if by the luxuriance of the growth of the shoots into which the eggs are darted, the rind of the tree closes and confines them, they will in that situation remain several months, till by some lucky accident they are disengaged, and then they will hatch in a few minutes after, and seek their retreat in the earth, in the same manner as those hatched in the usual time. But many perish by being thus imprisoned.

Viewed through a microscope the moment they are hatched, they appear in every respect as perfect as at the time of their last transformation, when they rise out of the earth, put off their scaly covering, expand their wings, display their gaudy colours, dart forth their eggs, and after a few days existence, to fulfill the wise purposes of their maker, close the period of their lives by an easy death. How astonishing therefore and inscrutable is the design of providence in the production of this insect, that is brought into life, according to our apprehension, only to sink into the depths

of the earth, there to remain in darkness, till the appointed time comes when it ascends again into light by a wonderful resurrection! The means by which they are enabled to continue their species, is no less singular than their manner of existence. The females are furnished with a bearded dart, with which they pierce the tender shoots of all trees they happen to light upon, without regard to situation or species; many therefore perish by the quick growth of the trees in which the eggs are darted; and more perhaps by being laid in twigs that hang over streams or standing waters. The dart by which the operation is performed, consists of three parts; a middle, and two sides: the middle is hollow, through which the eggs are darted, and the two sides serve for a covering to defend it. These may easily be taken a-part, by slipping the middle through the grooves of the two sides, and it is by slipping the two outside parts by each other rapidly, that they work a kind of slant hole in the soft twigg they make choice of, till they reach the pith, and then they eject their eggs into it to the number of twelve, when this is performed they begin another hole close by the side of the former, and so continue to work till they have carried along two rows, each row consisting of twelve or more holes. They then remove to another twigg and proceed as before; and so from twigg to twigg till they have exhausted their store, after which they soon expire.

I have not yet been able to discover the full depth to which these little animals descend. Some I have heard have been found *thirty* feet deep. *I myself have seen them ten.*

They do not, however, seem to travel to any great distance horizontally; for they are seldom found far from the woods, unless in grounds that have been newly cleared. It often, however, happens, that in the long period of their torpid state, great tracts of country are cleared in *North America* from trees, and converted into arable or pasture, hence it is no unusual thing to see them leave their cells in those plain grounds, and hasten to some adjoining fence to put off their incumbrance, and prepare themselves for flight. This they do always in the night, by crawling to some tree, along a fence, or among bushes or strong grass; and it is remarkable, that they differ in this from every other insect in its chrysalis state; for instead of being wrapped up in a plain covering, which confines the inhabitant to a certain spot till it bursts, they have a covering fitted to their

their form, in which they can travel to a considerable distance; and which they cannot leave till they find some solid substance, in which to fix their claws, and then, with an effort which requires the utmost exertion of their strength, they burst their case, which always opens from the shoulders to the forepart of the head, out of which they crawl, leaving it sticking fast behind. Thousands of these cases may be seen in a morning, sticking to all parts of trees, which being hardened in the sun, have a scaly-like substance, which not being flexible after it is dry, often so incumbers them before they can put it off, that many perish in the attempt. For this reason, they always chuse the night for this operation; and wait for the enlivening influence of the warm sun to strengthen and give consistence to their wings, which at first are white, soft, and moist, but soon assume a dark brown colour, with a firmness that enables them to fly, and a transparency that adds a beauty to their appearance which before was wanting.

It is remarkable, that in every state of this insect's existence, it is eagerly pursued for food by others. In the very egg, it is the prey of ants and birds of every kind; in that of the grub, by hogs, dogs, and all carnivorous animals that can unearth it: and in its most perfect state, not only by many kinds of beasts and birds, but even by men, many of the *Indians*, it is said, feeding sumptuously upon them.

Soon after they arrive at their last state of transformation, they seek mates to enable them to continue their species; and in this too, they are very singular; the female, as has been observed, is furnished with a dart, the shaft of which, takes its rise below the middle of the insect; on the contrary, the male projects his dart from behind, and fixes it near the shaft of that of the female, where it remains for many hours together; during which time, they are not to be separated without laceration.

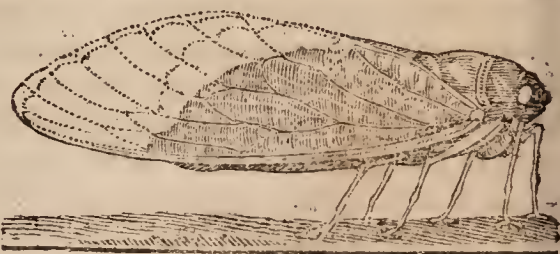
During the season of copulation, from sun-rise to sun-set, the noise they make is so loud and perpetual, that little else can be heard in the woods where they abound; and it is doubtful, whether, during this season, or indeed during their whole time of existence in this state, they eat any thing, or subsist only by sipping the dew; for which purpose they seem to be furnished with a long tube, extending from their heads flat to their breast, and terminating between their legs without the power of altering

its position. Other than this tube they seem to have none for the purpose of subsistence. In short, the natural history of this little insect, seems highly to deserve the attention of the curious.

M: BARTRAM.

Mr. Bartram accompanied his observations with three of these insects in a fine state of preservation, together with one of their cases or coats, very dry and perfect. From the drawings which have been made from these, the curious will be able to comprehend the size and shape, and also their manner of transformation.

The MALE CICADA, as large as Life.



The FEMALE.



The CHRYSILIS, or GRUB.



The first of the two lowermost figures shews the back of the Chrysalis, and the opening upon it, A, out of which the Fly creeps; the other, that of the belly, with its feet, &c. The uppermost figures want no explanation.

Mr. URBAN,

THE out-cry of the people against the engrossing of farms, is no new thing. It began almost as early as farms were let to hire. In the reign of Henry VII. it reached the ears of the king, and obliged his majesty to call parliament, to consider whether the engrossing of farms and multiplying sheep, were a real, or only an imaginary grievance, and to determine the question with all possible regard to the public good.

On this solemn occasion, the preamble to the law then made, will best shew the sentiments of the legislature of that time; and as this law yet stand

in full force *unrepealed*, the complaints of the present times are without excuse, unless the people upon every fresh occasion, would have a fresh law made, as if the statute laws of this kingdom were not already sufficiently numerous. It is however somewhat surprizing, that, of so many writers as have lately treated on this subject, none of them should have mentioned *this law*, which for preciseness and circumspection, is not inferior to any in our statute books.

Stat. 25. *Hen. VII.* cap. 13. Forasmuch as divers and sundry of the king's subjects of this realm, to whom God of his infinite goodness has disposed great plenty and abundance of moveable substance, now of late within few years, have daily studied, practised, and invented ways and means how they might accumulate and gather together into few hands, as well great multitudes of farms, as great plenty of cattle, and in especial sheep, putting such lands as they can get to pasture, *and not to tillage*, whereby they have not only pulled down churches and towns, and enhanced the old rates of the rents of the possessions of this realm, or else brought it to such excessive fines, that no poor man is able to meddle with it; but also have raised and enhanced the prices of all manner of corn, cattle, wool, piggs, geese, hens, chickens, eggs, and such other, almost double above the prices which have been accustomed; by reason whereof a marvellous multitude and number of the people of this realm, be not able to provide meat, drink, and cloaths necessary for themselves, their wives and children, but be so discouraged with misery and poverty, that they fall daily to *theft, robbery*, and other inconveniences, or pitifully die of hunger and cold; and that it is thought by the king's most humble and loving subjects, that one of the greatest occasions that moveth and provoketh those greedy and covetous people, so to accumulate and keep in their hands, such great portions and parts of the grounds and lands of this realm, from the occupying of the poor husbandmen, and so to use it in pasture, *and not in tillage*, is only the great profit that cometh of sheep, which now become in a few persons hands of this realm, in respect of the whole number of the king's subjects, that some have four and twenty thousand, some twenty thousand, some ten thousand, some six thousand, some five thousand, and some more and some less,

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by the which, a good sheep for *visual*, that was accustomed to be sold for two shillings and three pence, or three shillings at the most, is now sold for six shillings, or five, or four shillings at the least; and a stone of cloathing wool, that in some shires of this realm, was accustomed to be sold for eighteen pence or twenty pence, is now sold for four shillings, or three shillings and four pence at the least; and in some countries where it hath been sold for two shillings and four pence, or two shillings and eight pence, or three shillings at the most, it is now sold for five shilling, or four shillings and eight-pence the least; and so are raised in every part of this realm, which things thus used, be principally to the high displeasure of Almighty God, to the decay of the hospitallity of this realm, *to the diminishing of the king's people*, and to the let of the cloth making, whereby many people have been accustomed to be set at work, and in conclusion, if remedy be not found, it may turn to the utter destruction and desolation of this realm, which God defend. It may therefore please the king's highness, of his most gracious and godly disposition, and the lords spiritual and temporal, of their goodness and charity, with the assent of the commons in this present parliament assembled, to obtain and enact, by the authority of the same, That no person or persons, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which shall be in the year of Our Lord God 1535, shall keep, occupy, or have in his possession in his own proper lands, nor in the possession, lands, nor grounds of any other which he shall have or occupy in farm, nor otherwise have of his own proper cattle, in use, possession, or property, by any manner of means, fraud, craft or covin, above the number of 2000 sheep at one time, within any part of this realm, of all sorts and kinds, upon pain to lose and forfeit for every sheep that any person or person shall have or keep, above the number limited in this act, *iii. s. ivd.* the one half to the king, and the other half to such persons as shall sue for the same, &c.

It is also further Enacted by Authority aforesaid, that no manner of person after the feast of the Nativity of our Lord next comyn, shall receive or take in farm for term of life, years, or at will, by indenture, copy of court roll, or otherwise, any more houses or tenements of husbandry, whereunto any lands are belonging, in town, village, hamlet, or tithing, within this realm, above the number of two

such houses, or tenements; and that no manner of person shall have or occupy any such holds, so newly taken, to the number of two, as is before expressed, except he or they be dwelling within the same parishes where such holds be, upon pain of forfeiture for every week that he or they shall have, occupy, or take any profits of such holds, contrary to this act iii s. v d. the one moiety of which forfeiture to be to the King, & the other moiety to the party that shall sue for the same, &c.

In this act are many other clauses concerning sheep, that have little or no relation to the present times. And I have only some few remarks to make upon the different sentiments of the people of this kingdom at different times, and shall then quit the subject to those who may have more leisure, as well as inclination, to pursue it: and first, it is observable, that in the above act, it is recited as a grievance, that arable land was converted into common for pasture, whereas now it is just the contrary, and the enclosing commons, and converting them into tillage, is among the grievances complained of in the present times. 2dly, That it is not the high price of provisions that brings distress upon a people, but the want of ways to set them to work: the people were as much distressed when a good sheep for victual was sold for five or six shillings in Henry the VIIth's time, as now in the present time, when the like sheep is sold for 30 shillings; and lastly, that though it is recorded that many, through necessity in those distant times, had recourse to *theft* and *robbery*, and that some even perished for want, yet no mention is made of insurrections among the people, or of wickedly wasting the substance of their provident neighbours, and destroying that very food, of which so many miserable people were in want; this outrageous temper of the lower class of people in these realms, was reserved for the scourge of the present times. God defend, that it may not be punished with more distressful circumstances of misery and want, than has lately been felt in this country, I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN GAUNT.

Mr. URBAN,

A MORE essential service cannot be done to the public, than your laudable plan for shewing the prices of corn throughout the kingdom; but one thing more is necessary, besides what you propose of settling the bounty, and that is, a fixed standard for buying and selling corn, and indeed every other

measurable commodity, through every part of his majesty's dominions; for, notwithstanding your manner of reducing the various measures to one common standard, in order to obtain by comparison, the true average price, upon the whole, yet the generality of the people in the country, not being able to comprehend your manner of computing the prices; and they comparing the reduced prices in your Magazine, with the current prices in their own markets, look upon the whole as an imposition, and a kind of trick to represent the prices of corn much lower than they really are, with a view to defeat the complaints of the people, and to shew that their present murmurings for want of bread, are entirely groundless; for, say they, at *Ross* in particular, where the bushel is ten gallons and 21 bushells to the score, if our quarter (or eight of our bushells) is set at no more than fifty-four shillings, such a calculation is manifestly wicked, for our market-price is seventy-four shillings and eight-pence, which is one part in four more than you have represented it to be. And by this means, as the capacities of the generality of people are incapable of understanding any intricate calculations, instead of answering the end proposed of affording a general satisfactory view of the real prices, you will, I fear, only raise a general clamour against yourself, as if you were in combination against the poor, instead of being their real friend. If this hint has any weight, you may make what use of it you please. It is what occurred to a real friend of your Magazine, and one who approves of your general plan.

D. Y.

* * * This correspondent's hint would have real weight, were our Magazine calculated for the low class of common readers: but as every reader of this Magazine is supposed to comprehend the difference between the proportional price of *eight* and *ten* measures of the same demensions, it were needless to attempt a farther explanation.

Mr. URBAN.

THERE are many mistakes and frauds committed by allowing four different measures in this kingdom, *viz.* beer, wine, corn, and coal; to remedy this evil, let one bushel be used to contain eight gallons; I will suppose the beer gallon, or some measure near to it; for in the neighbourhood of London, they sell their corn nine gallons

to the bushel, and in many places ten, eleven, or twelve gallons to the bushel, and in some places the double Winchester.

Therefore whatever sized gallon, or bushel is agreed upon, let all corn and all measurable commodities whatever, be bought and sold by that common measure; and as different measures are used by the officers of excise, for returning their charges on exciseable liquors, as some by the hogshead, some by the barrel, and some by the gallon; let it all be charged and returned by the barrel of 32 gallons, both in paying the duties and selling the same; for in *London* the brewers are charged 36 gallons to the barrel for beer, and 32 gallons to the barrel for ale, and the brewers in the country 34 gallons to the

In London.		In the Country.	
Beer 36	} Beer gall. to the bar- rel.	Beer 34	} 34 beer gall. to the barrel.
Ale 32		Ale	
Vinegar 34		Vinegar	

More irregular measures could not have been thought of.

Let us now take a view of the standard wine gallon, ale quart, and standard Winchester bushel, in the Guildhall and Exchequer, *London*. The 25th of May 1688, the wine gallon kept in the Guildhall of *London*, was measured, and found to contain but 224 square or cubic inches, but it was agreed that the supposed content of 231 square or cubic inches should be used. At the same time the ale quart kept in the Exchequer was measured, and found to contain 70 one-half square or cubic inches, therefore the ale gallon must contain 282 square or cubic inches*. In February 1696, the old bushel kept in the Exchequer was measured, and found to contain 2145.6 square or cubic in-

* In the reign of *Henry VII.* measures and weights were delivered at the king's expence, to all the members of parliament, as well knights of shires, barons of the Cinque-Ports, as burgesses of borough-towns, to be deposited in all cities, towns corporate, and other convenient boroughs and towns, having a constable, throughout their several districts, there to be and remain for ever as standards, by which all men were to buy and sell, and by no other throughout the realm; and at the same time, the old weights and measures in the king's exchequer, being examined and found defective, new weights and measures were made and adjusted by act of parliament in the following manner: that is to say, "That the measure of a bushel shall contain viii gallons of wheat, and that every gallon

barrel, for all kinds of beer and ale. The *London* brewers have more allowance for waste and leakage than the country brewers, viz. three barrels in 23, and the country brewers but two barrels and an half in 23, for waste and leakage. This surely deserves regulation. All common brewers casks ought to be invariably the same throughout the kingdom, that they may all be charged with the same duty, and that 32 gallons *English* measure be returned for a barrel of all kinds of liquors charged with the duty of excise. The table below shews the different kinds of measures the officers of excise return their charges to the Excise-Office, on the different kinds of exciseable liquors---

Wine	63 wine	Sweets 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Wine gal. to the bar. Mead, Brandy, Spirits, &c. are charged by the Wine Gallon.
Cyder	gallons	Mum 32	
Perry	to the		
Verjuice	hogshead.		

ches; but it was thought more convenient to use a bushel, whose diameter was 18 inches and an half, and depth eight inches, whose content will be 2150.42 square or cubic inches---because no other convenient dimensions would come so near as these, without counting to the hundredth part of an inch.

Now was the beer gallon to be chosen, and the depth of the bushel to be eight inches, the diameter must be 18.9487, which would meet with the same reasonable objection as above.---Therefore let the depth of the bushel be eight inches, and diameter nineteen inches, the square or cubic inches of which will be 2268.23, which is only a gill and an half more than eight ale gallons---Therefore for the sake of regularity, let this

C " shall contain viii. lb. of wheat of Troy-weight, and every pound contain xii. ounces of Troy weight, and every ounce contain xx sterlings (*penny-weights*.) and every sterling be of the weight of xxxii. corns of wheat that grew in the midst of the ear of wheat, according to the old law of this land." These are the words of the statute. And the observation of this law was at that time so strictly enjoined, that whoever was discovered either to buy or sell in breach of it, was for the first offence to forfeit vis. viii d. a large sum in those days, for the second offence xiii s. iv d. and for the third xx s. and to stand in the pillory for an example; and justices of the peace were empowered to proceed against defaulters in the same manner as if indicted before them for breach of the king's peace.

be the universal *English* measure---The bushel used on the river *Thames* for measuring coals, is nineteen inches and an half diameter, and eight inches deep, and such a bushel contains 2389.18 A square or cubic inches, which is about a pint less than nine gallons corn measure. Therefore let this be entirely abolished†, and let no other bushel be used but the universal *English* bushel, &c. And that a compleat set of measures, from the bushel to the half quarter of a pint, be kept in every B city, borough, and market town ‡ throughout the kingdom, and that all measures shall have their contents, plainly stamped, engraved, or cut upon them, &c.

It must indeed be observed, that the new *English* bushel of eight inches deep, and nineteen inches diameter, will contain 2268.23 square inches; and that the *Winchester* bushel, now, used of eight inches deep, and eighteen inches and a half diameter, contains only 2150.42 square inches; the difference, therefore, is three pints and a half (*nearly*) of the present corn measure, equal to 117.81 square inches. The quarter, D therefore, will contain three gallons and a half more than the old, and the load will contain two bushels one gallon and an half more. It should likewise be provided, that all measures of each denomination, be made of the same depth and diameter, that any person may know by a common rule, whether there E is any deficiency in the measure, for

† This measure, which is commonly known by the name of *water-measure*, has been allowed in all the statutes that have been made from *Magna-Charta* to the present time, except in measuring of corn and salt, for which it is forbidden to be used F by 22 *Car II.*

‡ This and many other excellent regulations is already provided for by several acts of parliament, which only want to be enforced to answer every good purpose. By the 27th chapter of *Magna-Charta*; “One measure of wine shall be throughout the realm, and one measure of ale, G “and one measure of corn, and it shall be “of weights as it is of measures.” *Wine* and *ale* measures, seem therefore to have been different from the most antient times, and bear a very near proportion to *Troy* and *Avoirdupois* weights. They seem all to have their foundation on a grain of wheat. The *Paris* pound is sixteen ounces divided into marcs, ounces, gros, penny-weights, and H grains; the grain equal to a corn of wheat, 9216 of which make a *Paris* pound. Our

many persons are grossly imposed on by wicked and designing persons, who have their measures deep and narrow, especially bulky things which are measured by heap; such as coals, apples, turnips, &c.

The same inconveniencies are daily experienced, by allowing three different kinds of weights in this kingdom, namely, *Troy*, *Avoirdupois*, and *Apothecaries* weights: let therefore the pound *Avoirdupoise*, as it is now called, be the standard, and be, as now, divided into sixteen ounces, the ounce into sixteen drams, and the dram into twenty eight grains. For the pound *Avoirdupois* now contains 7000 *Troy* grains, the ounce 437 grains and an half, the dram $27\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ grains, nearly equal to 27 and one third. But as the ounce and dram have a fractional part, I think it would be better to divide the dram into twenty eight parts or grains, rather than into twenty-seven parts or grains; because twenty-eight divides by four without a remainder, which twenty-seven will not do; then will the pound be divided into 7168 grains, the ounce into 448 grains, the dram into twenty-eight grains. The new grain may be, as the grain is now, divided into twenty mites, twenty-four droites, twenty perlots, and twenty-four blanks; and this small diminution of the grain, can have but very little effect in any kind of weights, unless the grain weight is the same all over the world, which I should be glad to know*. I think the alteration of

pound *Troy*, as fixed by the Stat. of 12 *Henry VII.* cap. v. is divided into ounces and sterlings, each sterling to weigh 32 corns of wheat, 7680 of which make a pound. To settle this matter intelligibly, would require a treatise of itself, but it is easy to perceive, that to alter the antient standards of the kingdom, would be to abolish all the antient rates, customs, excises, in short the whole system of the revenue, and to begin a fresh, for which there does not seem the least occasion. Nothing more seems wanting than to revert to the old law: one measure for wine, one measure for ale, and one MEASURE FOR CORN throughout the realm, and of weights as it is of measures.

* Upon consulting *Chambers* to solve our correspondent's question, nothing satisfactory was found; but one thing observable is, that *Chambers*, upon what authority does not appear, makes the penny-weight *Troy* consist of 24 corns of wheat only, instead of 32 prescribed by the statute as above; yet supposing the penny-weight 24 corns, and

the grain, cannot be attended with so many difficulties, as the alteration of the pound; as some have proposed that the pound be made to contain sixteen Troy ounces, others, that the Troy pound of twelve ounces be used, but the Avoirdupoise pound being the weight, which has in general been used, in buying and selling most of the useful necessities of life, it seems most proper to be continued, and to be used in every part of his majesty's dominions in *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*, and to be called the *British* weight; and all weights to have their denominations plainly stamp'd, cut, engraved, or marked upon them; and that a compleat set of weights from the hundred weight to the smallest divisions, be kept in every city, borough, or market town, &c. as in the article of measures before recited, &c.

Hellingly, Suffex. July 25, 1767.

Mr. URBAN, *Leigh, Aug. 8, 1767.*

THE Hydrops Pectoris, or dropsy of the breast, is a collection of matter in the cavity of the Thorax, which though a disease that seldom happens, yet has been but too often mistaken for some other disorder of that place, to the sad destruction of the patient.

We had lately in our neighbourhood, a young gentlewoman of fortune, that with her husband resided chiefly at *Westminster*, who, by a blow from the pole of her chariot on her breast, fell into this kind of dropsy, and her physicians not suspecting the true state of her case, it proved fatal. This unfortunate accident put me upon writing on the subject, in order to prevent the like mischief for the future.

The disease itself is only a collection of matter, flowing from ruptured lymphatics in one or both cavities of the breast, on each side of the mediastinum.

The symptoms are, oppression of the *Præcordia*, and extraordinary shortness of breath, which abate when the patient is in bed, or lying in a supine posture, and increase when he is sitting or standing, quite contrary to other asthma's, for which it has been mistaken; for in them the afflicted, during the pa-

roxism, are not able to lie down, the muscles of the breasts in such having a freer motion when erect.

In a dropsy in the breast, the included water, when the body is standing or sitting, by its weight presses so on the Diaphragm or Midriff (which like a partition, separates the two cavities of breast and belly) that respiration is performed with difficulty; while by lying along, that floating load is so disposed, as to facilitate that important operation of nature.

Relief on lying down may be taken for an infallible pathognomonic sign, to distinguish an *Hydrops Pectoris* from other more frequent diseases of the breast, that occasion also a shortness of breathing.

The cure is plain and easy: only to give vent to the water, which produces death at last if not discharged, and seldom gathers again after the operation; if it should, the operation must be repeated till the absorbent vessels reassume their wonted imbibing office again. Whence you see, if any die of this disorder, it is rather from neglect, or want of skill, than from the nature of the disease.

Use the paracentesis by all means then, in all such pectoral cases (as in empyemas) when the disease is known, without which, death is almost inevitable.

This very operation is only a small perforation made at once by a Trochar, between the third and fourth ribs, counting from below upwards, about a finger's breadth below the point of the scapula, and about the same distance from the spine of the back, into the cavity of the thorax, just, as in tapping for an ascites or belly dropsy, a perforation is made into the abdomen. It is effected with less pain and trouble, than cutting an issue, and without that trouble and tedious method of successively dividing every integument, slowly with a knife or lancet, as directed in surgical treatises. After penetration, put the patient in a posture to favour the discharge of the water.

This operation will not be attended with danger, although no water should be found, and I therefore ordered it in a doubtful case, on Mr. J. S. when an infant, being, upon a supposition of an empyema, called in at the last to direct his surgeon, who either from ignorance or knavery, had kept his patient many weeks in hand, under pretence of an inward imposthume, for which he continued

20 penny-weights to the ounce, and allowing Chambers 16 ounces to the lb. the number of corns in the lb. in Chambers, will then be the same as the number prescribed by the statute. As thus $32 \times 20 = 640$
 $\times 12 = 7680$. So $24 \times 20 = 480 \times 16 = 7680$. H
Chambers seems faulty in another part of this article;

tenting

tenting long, borrough holes running under the skin only, between the ribs, and not penetrating the breast, till they stunk immoderately.

I ordered all the tents to be thrown away; and a small perforation (with a lancet to be made; a trochar which he intended to use being too big) to pass between the ribs. The result was, a few spoonfuls of lymph only in time and no pus was discharged, which at once satisfied us, that no corrupt matter was detained in the cavity. He soon did well, and though at that time he was almost a skeleton, he is now a young man vigorous and healthy. I mention this case, to shew that the operation may be performed without danger, and to encourage others to do it without fear,

Yours, S. Cook.

S I R,

I HAVE taken notice of the article published lately in your Magazine, relative to *Spain*, and would leisure permit, I should be glad to communicate some further information of the *Spaniards*, who are not well known to us in their characteristical difference from other *European* nations.---Some years ago I resided in *Spain*, but I met with few foreigners there, except such as were engaged in trade, and those who were not, made no long stay. I know that we have no good accounts given us hitherto of *Spain*.---Mr. Clarke, (I believe that is the name of) my lord *Bristol's* chaplain, published some letters, but they are very deficient. I really wondered that a gentleman of his character, should attempt to give the public an account of a country, in which, as he owns himself, he had made too short a residence to become acquainted with either the language or the peculiar manners of the people.---You have had a late correspondent, who seems better qualified. His accounts of the sheepwalks, are both curious and genuine, (see vol. xxxiv. p. 266) and I hope he will continue to favour the public with his relations.---Being engaged in business, I can only allow myself time to give you a short hint now and then.

In the Magazine for *April*, (see p. 153.) R. R. requests an explanation of an inscription on a tomb-stone near *Madrid*, which is in the *Portuguese* language literally rendered thus: *Our Lady of Al^a Blaise-Catel, and is* (done) *at his expence, Anno. 1636.* The first part is the invocation or dedi-

cation, as amongst the ancients *D. O. M.* ---There are so many *Ladies Mary*, that I am not acquainted with her of *Al^a*, which, I suppose, is the abbreviation of the name of some town in *Portugal*, where a miracle-working image of the *Virgin Mary*, is deposited like our lady of *Atocha*, our lady of *Guadalupe*, &c. in *Spain*. Your correspondent calls it antique. Perhaps he understands the date 636 literally, but it means 1636; it being usual among writers in *Spain* and *Portugal*, to leave out the thousand. The rings in the middle, I take to be of no particular meaning, but rather like the flourishes which notaries and others in *Spain* place between their Christian and surnames.---The ascent of the hill to the chapel, seems to be what is called *Via Cæli*, which are common to churches in *Spain* standing upon elevated places, though not made use of to bury their dead; but at several resting places, large *Calvary* crosses are set up, and a certain number of prayers are said at the foot of them, by those devotees who perform what they call the *stations*, which are meditations on the various scenes of the passion of *Our Saviour*; pictures of which are often fixed on the crosses: after all, it is but a common church-yard inscription, and hardly deserved notice, but that I do not love to see a blank in Mr. *Urban's* useful book; and without the above explanation, this

would have been one. Upon the same principle, I would contribute to explain farther the word *Montego* mentioned in the Magazine for *May*, (see p. 243.) I do not doubt but it means butter, and that it is of the same origin as the *Spanish* word *Manteca*, the common name for butter all over *Spain*. The *Gascons*, whose language or dialect is a mixture of *Spanish* and *French*, say *Mantegue*, which pronounced broad, comes near to *Montego*. Most probably we imported the word from *Guienne* or at least our King's household used it; and it no doubt meant the butter they then used. Whether the butter now used is very different from it, I cannot say.---If it is, then with the modern species, most likely we admitted the modern name of *butter*; but if the butter made now is the same as that used three or four centuries ago, yet still we might admit the new name.---Indeed, I am inclined to believe it was a court term brought in with the (*Gascons* or) *French* from *Guienne*, in the service of *Henry* the second's

cond's queen *Eleanor*, and perhaps not
diffused over *England*, I am,
Exon, July, 20, Your well wisher
1767. and humble servant,

C. Q. A

[We are much obliged to this corres-
pondent, and hope for his future favours.]

To whoever shall be Minister next.

MY LORD, OR SIR,

HIS majesty having now committed
to you the exercise of his power, the next thing you ought to endeavour to acquire is, his confidence; and having obtained both, it will then be time to consider how you are to maintain yourself in the possession of them. Without confidence, your administration neither can nor ought to be of long continuance; for it is not becoming the dignity of a great prince to intrust his authority where he does not bestow his good opinion, nor can any minister safely exercise the power of the crown, who has not the hearty support of his sovereign. Want of confidence has been generally assigned as the cause of the frequent changes we have lately had, and every discarded minister, one only excepted, has sent it abroad among the people, that he was prevented doing them the good he meant them, by predominant influence in the closet, and meanly courted the regard of the public, by imputing to others the miscarriage of projects, which perhaps he never had formed, and the ill success of measures which his own weakness had ruined. The friends of Mr. *Grenville* endeavoured to place the stamp act to the same account, but that gentleman was candid enough to take that unpopular measure on himself. The character of the k---, has, upon all these occasions, been very rudely treated, and men who were admitted to his privacy, under the most solemn obligations of secrecy and fidelity, have made no scruple to repeat private conversations, and inform the populace of the inmost transactions of the cabinet. Thus has the veil of government been drawn aside, and the mysteries supposed to be concealed behind it, exposed to the public ridicule. The people now see, that secrets of state, of which they had formed such exalted ideas, are no more than family-disputes; and the debates of a cabinet council, which they supposed displayed the deepest reasoning and most profound wisdom, little better than the conversation of their own club, or of the parish officers preparing matters for the vestry: and hence men

who formerly would have lived content with very subordinate offices, are now candidates for the highest posts in government. And of every administration it may be said, as the sailors do of a small crew, they are all officers on board, and no one to throw the water out of the long boat. Placing the great affairs of the nation in the hands of young and unexperienced men, has greatly contributed to lessen the people's respect for government, and to destroy all ideas of subordination among the servants of the crown. Young men may have more genius, and perhaps better judgment than their seniors; yet men of riper years unwillingly allow them the ascendant. Nothing but the most uniform sage conduct can remove such prepossessions, and the young man who would possess authority, as well as power, must bring the people to believe he wears a grey head upon green shoulders.

Uniform measures, and consistent ministers, are the *desiderata* both of king and people, for by their means, and by theirs alone, can dignity be restored to government, and stable advantages procured to the nation. The one cannot be obtained without the other, and neither can be had without a permanent administration. Men who are not secure of continuing in office, will never think of extensive or durable measures, and they must be such by which the public can be benefited. An administration therefore who shall possess the confidence, as well as power of the crown, and who shall derive their influence with the people from their property and characters, and wherein the chief place shall be given to the best abilities, is the administration which the constitution, as well as the necessities of this country, requires. This is the object I wish you to have in view, and manfully rest upon your king and country for support, in thus labouring to serve both; neither meanly skulk behind the throne, nor insult it. Seek not the secret partiality of the prince, nor aim at being the idol of the people. Do the nation's business, complying cheerfully with the k---'s will, or refusing with respectful perseverance, maintaining order and obedience to the laws with an inflexible hand, and tenderly indulging the innocent prejudices of the people. The constitution of this country is a limited monarchy. The king is solely intrusted with the executive power, and the minister, who is the delegate of the sovereign, must maintain the authority of government,

at all hazards. The people, who are to be ruled, will always murmur at restraint, and the minister who connives at their licentiousness, or suffers them to trample upon all dignity, will be popular; while he who exacts obedience to the laws will be hated. The latter however does his duty; the other is a traitor to the constitution. A pacific prince can only be flattered by increasing his revenue or extending his authority, and the people are too jealous both of their liberties and property to suffer a minister they hate to compliment his master with much of either. The higher he grows in the prince's favour, the more suspicious will the people be of him, and the greater share of the administration he engrosses to himself, the more frequent must be his exertions of authority, and the oftner will the people contemplate him as the author of the restraints they feel, and an enemy to the licentious freedom they pant after. In a country where public affairs are the general topic of conversation, and the press circulates the freest reflections upon every measure of government, it much behoves an unpopular minister to be careful of his conduct. All his actions will be viewed through an unfavourable medium, and enemies will not be wanting to paint them in the most shocking colours. Innocence can alone support him, and it will hardly justify him. He must trust to events, as well as rely upon the integrity of his intentions; for whatever falls out amiss will surely be imputed to his insidious purposes. Even the natural effects of the seasons will be supposed to proceed from his malignant influence, and the very mischiefs, which perhaps he has been labouring to avert, will be charged to the account of his secret machinations. *If the righteous favourite therefore shall hardly be saved, how much less the wicked and the sinner!* It is not however probable that he will be innocent. Resentment at the calumnies thrown out against him will prompt him to alienate the affections of the prince from his people, and regard for his own safety will excite him to corrupt the most popular leaders. By making his own cause, the cause of his sovereign, he will spirit him up to rigorous exertions of his authority against the minister's opponents, and the hatred which was at first levelled at him only, is at length converted into disaffection to his master.

Happy if the minister's blood makes sufficient atonement for his crimes, and still happier will it be, if the sacrifice of

him stays the rage of the people, and preserves the constitution from violence.

July 20, 1767.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR citizens, whenever they happen to take an airing into the country, and see the corn in a growing state, agreeable to their wishes, they pronounce the crop fine and promising, of the properties of which they are nearly as good judges as a farmer would be, in ascertaining the qualities and value of the several commodities in the tradesman's shop or warehouse.

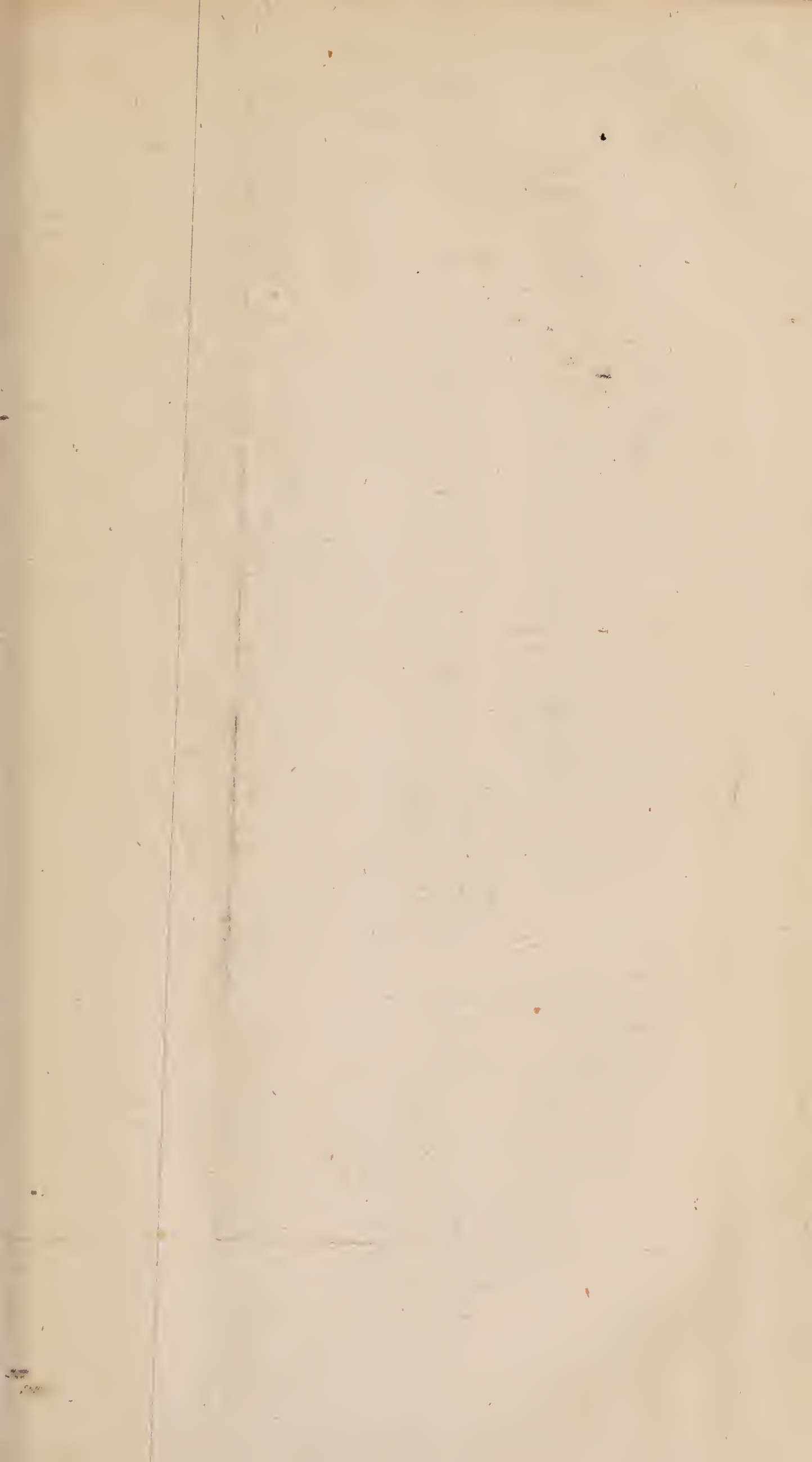
I am situated in the midst of one of the greatest corn countries in *England*, where I have opportunity to observe, that all the accounts lately published of approaching plenty are very erroneous, the quite contrary being the real matter of fact. I insist upon it (however it may sound to the ears of my countrymen) that it is not in nature to produce this season in *Britain*, a crop of wheat, sufficient to subsist the inhabitants with bread until the harvest of 1768. The weather in the month of May was remarkably cold and unkindly to the wheat; the tempestuous winds we had the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, and the successive heavy rains, so generally complained of throughout the kingdom, have done the corn irreparable damage; the wheat on the best lands is so universally beaten down, and its stalk so bent and crippled, that the grain will be thin and light in the straw, as was the case last year. Folks best acquainted with these matters well know, that when the vegetation of any plant of this nature is obstructed by such accidents, the grain is always imperfect, scarce, and bears an high price.

I would therefore recommend it to the *English* merchant to ransack the globe, from *America* to *Dantzick*, to purchase corn; he will find a very good market at every port in *England*. The government does, and unquestionably will allow of the importation; and he will have the pleasing satisfaction to reflect, that he serves his country in its most essential interest.

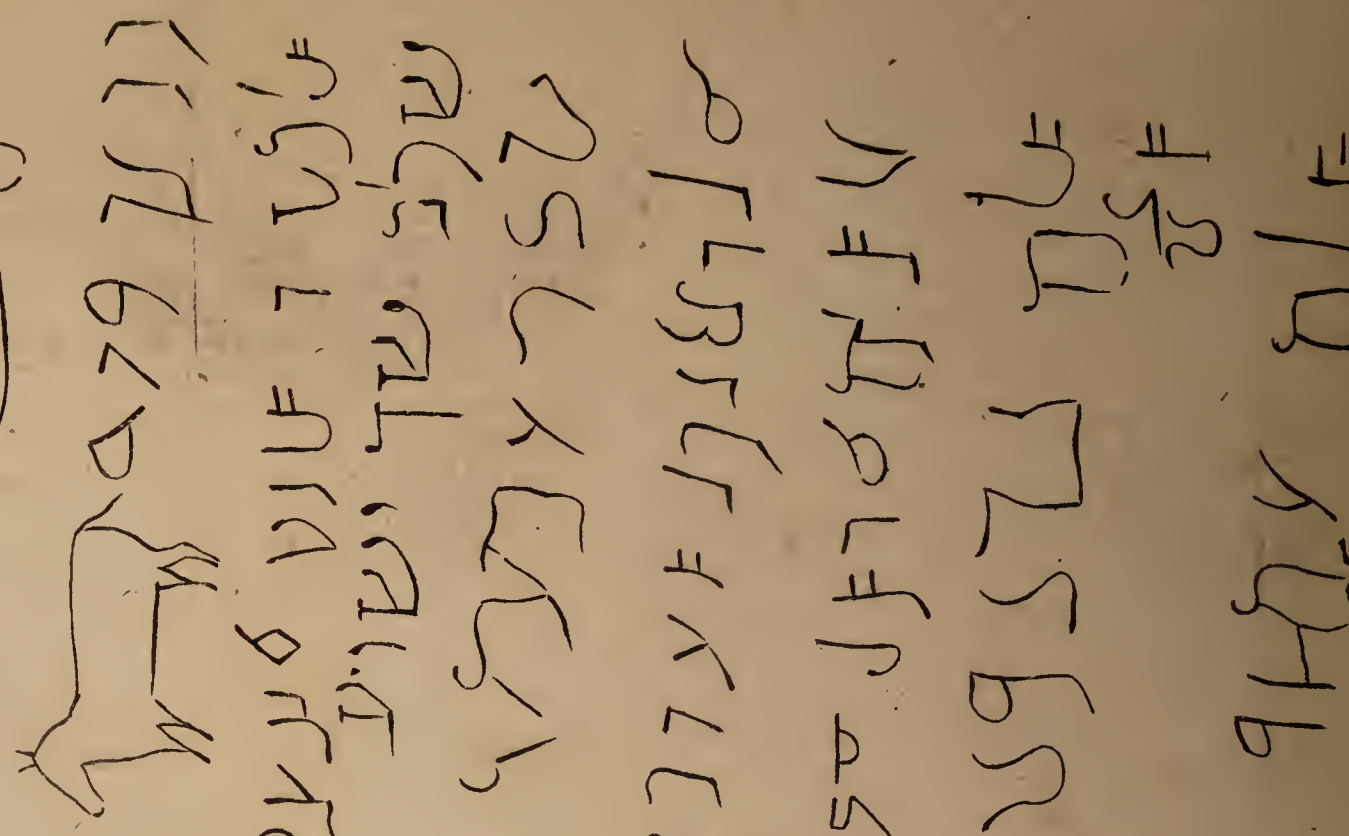
I would likewise recommend to the middling and lower class of the people, to retrench all unnecessary expences; for that provisions are not likely to be cheaper, take a friend's word for it, who has no interest in view but the welfare of his fellow subjects.

July 24.

A West-Countryman



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is written in a single column, starting from the top right and moving downwards. The script is highly stylized and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. There are several lines of text, with some lines being longer than others. The text is written on a piece of paper that shows signs of age and wear.



Continuation and Conclusion of the Abstract of the Honourable Edward Worthy Montagu's Journey to the Written Mountains: with a Plate truly representing the Inscriptions.

ABOUT four miles before we arrived at *Pharan*, we passed through a remarkable breach in a rock; each side of it as perpendicular as a wall, about 80 feet high, and the breach is about 40 broad: here, I imagine the *Horites* were smote, four miles beyond the present ruins of *Pharan*; for having passed this breach, they could make a stand, nor could they well be pursued. From *Meribah* to this place we had always rather descended. In about half an hour the sight and appearance of a large stone, not unlike *Meribah*, which lay at some distance from the mountain on our right hand, struck me; and I also observed it had many small stones upon it. The Arabs, when they have any stone or spot in veneration, as *Mahomet's* stone, and the like, after their devotion, lay some smooth stone upon it. I asked what it was, they told me, *Hagar Mousa*, the stone of *Moses*. I told them that could not be, for that lay in *Rephidim*; they said that was true, but this was *Hagar el Chotatain*, the stone of the two strokes; that he struck it twice, and more water came from it than from *Meribah*; witness the river. The bed of the river winds to the eastward, about E. S. E. I asked how far it went; they said this bed ran by *Sheich Ali* to those ruins, and quite away to the sea; so the river must have begun here, and not at *Pharan*, and the bed from *Pharan* here is only formed, I suppose, by winter torrents. If this is the bed of the river mentioned by *St. Paul*, as I dare say it is, we have the second rock.

We went down a large valley to the west towards the sea, and passed the head of a valley, a part of the desert of *Sin*, which separates the mountains of *Pharan* from those which run along the coast, and the same plain which we had passed from *Tor*. We had scarce entered these mountains, and travelled an hour, when after passing a mountain, where there were visible marks of an extinguished subterraneous fire, we saw, on our left hand, a small rock, with some unknown characters cut on it, not stained upon it, as those we had hitherto met with; and, in ten minutes, we entered a valley six miles broad, running nearly north and south, with all the rocks, which enclose it on the west side, covered with characters. These are what are called *Gebel El*

Macaatab, the Written Mountains. On examining these characters, I was greatly disappointed, in finding them every where interspersed with figures of men and beasts, which convinced me they were not written by the *Israelites*; for if they had been written after the publication of the law, *Moses* would not have permitted them to engrave images, so immediately after he had received the second commandment: if they went this way, and not along the coast, they had then no characters, that we know of, unless some of them were skilled in hieroglyphics, and these have no connection with them. It will be difficult to guess what these inscriptions are; and I fear, if ever it is discovered, they will be found scarce worth the pains. If conjecture be permitted, I will give you my very weak thoughts. They cannot have been written by *Israelites* or *Mahometans*, for the above reason; and if by *Arabians*, they would have some resemblance to some sorts of *Cuphic* characters, which were the characters used in the *Arabic* language before the introduction of the present *Arabic* letters. The first *M. S. S.* of the *Alcoran* were in *Cuphic*; these have not the least resemblance to them: *Saracen* characters are very unlike; besides, I should place them higher than the *Hegira*. I think it not improbable that they were written in the first ages of Christianity, and perhaps the very first; when I suppose pilgrimages from *Jerusalem* to *Mount Sinai* were fashionable, consequently frequent and numerous, by the new Christian *Jews*, who believed in *Christ*; therefore I should believe them *Hebrew* characters, used vulgarly by the *Jews*, about the time of *Christ*. I shewed them, when at *Jerusalem*, to the *Rabins*, who were of the same opinion. These are all conjectures; and it seems much easier to say what these inscriptions are not, than what they are. They can scarce be of *St. Helen's* time; for they would have some analogy with the *Greek* characters, and they have none. Perhaps some gentlemen will think them *antient Egyptian*, written by the colony, which, they suppose, went to inhabit *China*. That is a matter I will not meddle with; but amongst many others, it will be liable to one great objection, which is, that such colony, if there ever was one, probably went the straight road, from the head of one gulph to the head of another, from *Hierapolis* to *Eloth*, the way the *Mecca* pilgrims now go. I, for the first reason given, did not think them written

written by the *Israelites*, and could not conceive they were of any great consequence. I only took these few as a specimen.

Pisa, Dec. 2, 1765. E. W. M. A

P. S. I am a very bad draughtsman; but I assure you, that the sketches contained in the plate, are rather better than the originals. They are about six inches long, the marble is whitish, in some places reddish, of a flesh colour: they are engraved with a pointed instrument; for one sees, in the bottom of them, round marks of the point of an instrument.

Mr. URBAN,

THE treatise mentioned in your last Magazine, p. 335-6, for which Sir Robert Cotton, and several persons of great distinction were imprisoned in 1629, but upon Sir David Foulis's discovering the true author, were soon after released, was compiled (as is there said) in 1613, by Sir Robert Dudley, who was then an exile at Florence. And as there is something very singular in his history, I doubt not but that some account of him, together with an epitome of his work; D will be acceptable to your readers.

He was the son of the famous Robert (Dudley) earl of Leicestershire, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, widow of John lord Sheffield, and at the time of his birth, in 1573, and for some years after, was considered as the earl's lawful son, tho' he was carefully concealed, as well to prevent the queen's knowledge of the earl's engagement with his mother, as to hide it from the countess dowager of Essex, to whom Leicestershire was then contracted, if not married. But when this son was about five years of age, his father married the countess openly, and thereupon Robert was no longer treated as his lawful child. The earl died while his son was at Oxford, in 1588, and at his leaving the university, he was deservedly looked upon as one of the most accomplished men in England, his parts being not only equal, but superior to those of any of his family. In 1594, he fitted out a small squadron at his own G expence, and went on an expedition to the West Indies, where he sunk and took nine Spanish ships, and performed much more than could have been expected. An account of this voyage is published by Mr. Hakluyt, * to whom Mr. Dudley gave it. In 1595, he was knighted by the earl of Essex, for his gallant be-

haviour at the siege of Cadiz. In the beginning of king James's reign, having some years before, married Alice, daughter to Sir Thomas Leigh, and gained by this marriage some powerful friends, he endeavoured to prove the legitimacy of his birth, which no doubt would have been authenticated, had not all proceedings been stopped, and the examinations locked up, by the influence of the countess dowager of Leicestershire. Upon this, Sir Robert in disgust left the kingdom, and as he inherited some of the vices, as well as most of the great qualities of his ancestors, † he took with him, disguised as a page, (his wife being living) a young lady of distinguished beauty, the daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Norfolk. This lady, by the pope's dispensation, he afterwards married, and in every other respect, her conduct was irreproachable. She lived in honour and esteem, and died truly lamented by her husband, by whom she left a numerous issue, and who erected a noble tomb to her memory, in the church of St. Pancrace, in Florence. ‡ His other wife, Alice, and four daughters, remained in England. Tho' he had a licence to travel for three years, yet, under a pretence of his assuming in foreign countries the title of earl of Warwick, he was in a short time commanded to return home; and, on his refusing to obey, his whole estate was seized during his life, by the crown. A few years after, his magnificent castle of Kenilworth, with the manors adjoining, was purchased by Henry prince of Wales, for 14,500*l.* of which, though much less than its value, but 3000*l.* was ever paid, and that to a merchant, who soon after failed. Sir Robert was so well received at Florence, that he resided there for the remainder of his life, though, to ingratiate himself with king James, and to facilitate his return, he drew up the scheme above-mentioned. But though he failed in this, foreign princes saw and rewarded his merits. The arch-duchess Magdalen of Austria, then regent of Tuscany, made him her great chamberlain. In 1620, her brother, the emperor Ferdinand II. at her desire, gave him that rank to which he was entitled, by creating him a duke of the Holy Roman Empire, upon which his

† His grandfather was the Great duke of Northumberland, beheaded in 1553, and his great grandfather was king Henry VIIIth's favourite, Edmund Dudley, beheaded in 1510.

‡ So his son informed Anthony Wood.

* Hakluyt's Voyages Vol. III. p. 574.

assumed his grandfather's title of *Nor-thumberland*; and in 1630, he was enrolled by *Pope Urban VIII.* amongst the *Roman* nobility. Under the reign of the Grand Duke *Ferdinand II.* he became still more famous by his useful projects for improving shipping, manufactures, and commerce, and particularly by his schemes for draining the great Morass between *Pisa* and the *Sea*, for building a Mole at *Leghorn*, making it a free port, and settling an *English* factory there; for which great services the Grand Duke gave him a pension of 2000 sequins *per ann.* In short, by his practical skill in philosophy, chemistry, physic, navigation, architecture, and the mathematics, his exile was a public benefit to *Italy*, a public loss to *England*. But with a prince who could sacrifice a *Raleigh*, how could a *Dudley* find esteem! At length, after building a noble palace at *Florence*, this duke died at his castle of *Carbello*, which the Grand Duke had given him for a country-seat, in 1649, aged 66. His wife *Alice* was afterwards created by king *Charles I.* dutchess *Dudley*, Sir *Robert*'s legitimacy being acknowledged in her patent. She lived till 1668, and was as distinguished for her charities, as her husband was for his learning and abilities.

Sir *Robert Dudley*'s principal work, which is now very scarce, but is preserved among the archives in the *Bodley-*

In the First Part, which is styled, A PROPOSITION TO SECURE THE STATE, AND TO BRIDLE THE IMPERTINENCY OF PARLIAMENTS, the Author advises his Majesty,

1. To have a fortress in every considerable town.
2. To suffer none to wear arms but such as are enrolled.
3. To cause highways to be made through the fortified towns.
4. Not to let the soldiers of such fortresses be inhabitants of the place.
5. To let no persons pass through such places without a ticket.
6. To have the names of all lodgers taken by all inn-keepers.
7. To impose an oath of allegiance upon all the subjects.

To each fort he allots 3000 men, and 40,000*l.* *per ann.*

In the II^d Part, which is entitled *Means to increase his Majesty's Revenues*, Sir *Robert* advises him

1. To demand a tenth of all estates, real and personal, in lieu of all other subsidies. This, by his calculation, will increase the revenue . . . at least £. 500,000
2. To buy out all leases upon the crown lands at least 140,000
3. To take the salt into his Majesty's own hands at least 150,000
4. To demand a rate for sealing the weights and measures every year, at 6*d.* each weight near 60,000
5. To demand an impost for Wools, as in *Spain*. At five *per cent.* of the true value at the shearing 140,000
6. To lay a tax of five *per cent.* upon every lawyer's fee 50,000
7. To lay a tax of 1*ol.* 5*l.* or 1*l.* *per ann.* upon all inns, taverns, ale-houses, &c. for a licence 100,000
8. To lay a tax of three or four *per cent.* upon all cattle, flesh, and horses, sold in the market, as in *Tuscany*, (N. B. All flesh, fish, and victuals, to be sold by weight) 200,000
9. To lay a tax upon all lands alienated, and marriage portions, at seven *per cent.* as in *Tuscany* 100,000

Carried forward 1440,000

an library, is entitled *Del Arcano del Mare*, &c. It abounds with schemes, plans, useful projects, &c. The little tractate that occasioned this detail, tho' *Wood* supposes it to have remained a manuscript, * was published by *Rushworth*,† and tho' neither king *James I.* nor king *Charles I.* nor their ministers made use of it, yet it was turned to their prejudice, and immediately after the earl of *Strafford*'s death, it was charged upon him in a treatise entitled, " *Strafford*'s plot discovered, and the Parliament vindicated in their justice executed upon him; by the late discovery of certain propositions delivered to his majesty by the earl of *Strafford*, a little before his trial, with this inscription, *Propositions for the bridling of Parliaments*, &c." A copy of it, it seems, was found in the earl's study.

I shall here annex a short abstract of it, as now, instead of being dangerous, which it really was before the revolution, so limited is our government, and such a friend to freedom is our present king, that the first part is absolutely impracticable, and the second part may perhaps be useful by furnishing our rulers with some ways and means for reducing the national debt.

* *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. II. Col. 128.

† *Rushworth's col.* Vol. I. appendix p. 12.

	Brought forward.	1440,000
The subjects (in return for this) to be eased of hardships, to be of age at 18, and not to forfeit their lands by condemnation, except for high treason.		
10. To demand a rate upon all offices in his majesty's grant. Notaries, Attorneys, &c. to pay towards it		100,000
11. By some other taxes, not specified		200,000
12. To reduce his Majesty's household to board wages		60,000
13. By an assured course in the navy, not specified	at least	40,000
14. To demand a rate for licence to eat eggs, cheese, and white meats, At 10s. the rich, and 1s. 6d. the poor		100,000
15. To take an imposition upon the catholics lands. The particulaas not named	at least	200,000
Total increase		£. 2,140,000

Besides some sums of Money in present, by the following courses:

- At the prince's marriage, all the earls to be made *grandeas* of Spain, & *Principi* — at 20,000l. each.
- All the barons to be made earls — at 19,000l. each.
- To enoble 200 of the richest commoners, as is usual in *Naples*,

A duke to pay	30,000l.	} at least 1,000,000
A marquis	15,000l.	
An earl	10,000l.	
A viscount or baron	5,000l.	

N. B. The ancient nobility to precede all these.

- To make gentlemen of low degree, and rich farmers, Esqrs. The price not named.
- By another course not specified at least 300,000

He concludes with recommending also a sumptuary law.

Heads of the ACT to explain, amend, and reduce into one ACT, the several Statutes now in being for the Amendment and Preservation of the Public Highways of this Kingdom.

This ACT is of such general Concern that every Householder should be apprised of its Contents.

BY the first clause the constables, headboroughs, tythingmen, churchwardens, surveyors of the highways, and householders in every parish, are required to meet on the 22d of Sept. next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and so in every succeeding year, unless the same shall happen on *Sunday*, and then the next day, to return ten sufficient persons to the justices, at a special meeting to be held for that purpose, on the first *Monday* in *October*, or within fifteen days after, for them to appoint one or more of the said ten persons by warrant, to execute the office of surveyor of the highways for the year ensuing; which warrant is to be left at the house of the persons so appointed, within three days after it is signed, who are to give notice in writing, or in person to one of the justices, of their acceptance of the said office, within six days after being served with the said warrant of appointment, on the forfeiture of 5l. And in case of neglect or refusal of any of the said persons, so by warrant appointed, the justices, or two of

them, may choose others out of the said list, in room of defaulters. And in case no such list is returned, or the persons appointed die during the time of their office, the justices may appoint whom they think proper in their room.

Qualifications of surveyors are, 1. residence, and 10l. a year estate; or 2. personal estate of 100l; or 3. occupiers of 30l. a year; or 4. for want of such, other substantial inhabitants.

B Lists of the persons returned at such parish meetings, are to be left at their respective houses, that they may have due notice to attend the sessions, either to accept, or shew cause for not accepting the said office.---Constables, &c. neglecting to make such lists, or to return them to justices when made, forfeit 40s. each.

C Two thirds of the persons assembled at such parish meetings, as aforesaid, agreeing upon one able person, with a salary, for executing the said office, may return his name, with the list aforesaid, to the justices, who may, if they approve of him, confirm his election by *warrant*, as aforesaid. His salary to be paid out of the penalties, and forfeitures, and the composition money arising from this act.

Regulations.

That no tree, bush, or shrub be permitted to grow within fifteen feet of the centre of any public road. The owner

owner neglecting to take the same away within ten days after notice given by the surveyor, to forfeit 10s.

Occupiers of land next adjoining to any highway, are to keep their hedges cut, pruned, or plashed, and all boughs and branches trimmed (except of timber-trees) that hang over any highway not being 30 feet wide; and also to make, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, drains, and water-courses, and to lay trunks, tunnels, platts, and bridges, where necessary, on penalty of 10s. after notice.

All persons are forbidden to lay stones, manure, or any kind of rubbish whatever, within 15 feet of the centre of any road, on penalty of losing the same.

Waggons, carts, ploughs, and carriages of all kinds, are to be removed out of the highways as soon as possible. If any unnecessary delay is made in so doing, so as to obstruct the free passage of the road, the penalty is 10s.

Surveyors are to view the roads, trunks, tunnels, platts, bridges, causeways, and pavements, within their respective districts, and where faulty, give notice to the respective occupiers, who are to repair the same immediately, which if they neglect to do, after twenty days notice, the surveyor may cause the same to be done, and charge the occupier with the expence, who forfeits besides, a penny a foot for all such ground so repaired or amended.

Hedges &c. are to be pruned between the last of *September*, and the last day of *February*.

Timber-trees growing in hedges, not to be cut down, *unless where the road is ordered to be enlarged*. Nor any oak growing in the road, except in *April*, *May*, *June*, and *July*; nor any ash, elm, or other trees, except in *December*, *January*, and *February*.

Where old ditches, drains, &c. are not sufficient to carry off the water from the highways, surveyors may cause new ones to be made, and may carry the same through any of the adjacent or other grounds, keeping the same always clean and scoured, and making good damages done to the owner or occupier.

Surveyors are empowered to widen all roads leading to market-towns, to 20 feet, where fences will admit of the same, and to make horse causeways where necessary 3 feet wide at the least. And where the road, upon view, shall appear not to be of sufficient width, justices may cause the same to be enlarged, so as not to exceed 30 feet; they may not, however, issue any order to pull down any building, take away any garden ground, court-yard, park, or paddock; but they

may give orders to grub up any hedge, fill up any ditch, remove any pollards, &c. making good damages according to a rate to be settled by a jury of twelve lawful men. All timber that may be in the way, to be felled by the owner in one month after notice, or the same to be done by the surveyor, who is to leave the timber in the owners grounds.

Highways, bridges, pavements, &c. (repaired by charitable donations) if out of repair may be presented by the surveyor to justices at their ordinary sessions, who are empowered to order the same to be done, by the trustees, and in case of default to proceed by indictment at the public expence.

Justices may upon their own view present defaulters, and process against them may be carried on at the public expence; justices have likewise power to compel surveyors to perform their duty, and to cause them to mend those roads first, that are most out of repair.

Where highways meet, justices are to cause stones or posts to be erected, and the names of the towns to which they lead, to be marked upon them in large letters; and also graduated posts or stones to be set up at the entrances of all dangerous waters, denoting the height to which they usually rise.*

Surveyors may carry away rubbish from any quarry for the use of the roads, but must not dig in any quarry without the owners leave. And also may take materials for the same purpose, from any common, waste, river, or brook, within their respective districts, and may cause stones to be gathered off lands. They may also take materials for the roads out of inclosed grounds, making satisfaction and fencing off holes, &c. out of which such materials are dug.

Sums for repairing the highways, are by this act, to be levied by an equal pound rate, in like manner as the poor rates, but not to exceed 6d. in the pound in any one year.

Regulations for Statute Work.

Every person keeping a team, draught, or plough, shall, six days in every year, send one wain, cart, or carriage, furnished after the custom of the country, with oxen, horses, or other cattle, and all other necessities for the purpose, with two able men to each wain or cart, who shall work eight hours each day as the surveyor shall direct; and every person renting or occupying 50l. a year shall do the same; and so for every 50l. a year he may rent

* In turnpike roads, all this is to be done by the commissioners.

or occupy more, and also one labourer for every intermediate 10l. a year, which he may occupy more than 50l. and under 100l. a year; and all persons occupying 10l. a year, and having no wain, shall send a labourer to work six days as before; and so for every 10l. a year in progression, till it amounts to 50l. a year. And every person being of the age of 18, and under 65 (not being an apprentice or menial servant) shall, by themselves or some other, perform statute work in like manner, on the days allotted for that purpose, and shall find his own tools, or compound. No cart to have less than three horses, or four oxen and one horse, or two oxen and two horses, unless where they use carts with one horse, in which case *two* is to be sent for *one*. And if carts are not wanted, for every cart remitted, three men shall be sent.

Surveyors to give four days notice at the house of every person, of the duty required, and the time when it is to be performed; and if carts are not wanted, three men are to be sent for every cart remitted, or 4s. 6d. to be paid in money. Defaulters to pay 10s. for every cart; and 1s. 6d. for every man *per* day.

Composition allowed.

Where parishes consist of two hundred persons or more, liable to do statute work, surveyors are required to give notice in the church, on the first or second *Sunday* in every *January*, that persons so inclined may compound for their statute work for the year ensuing; and the place appointed for paying the composition money is then to be specified, and a sufficient time allowed for the payment; after which no composition to be allowed for that year, unless to such persons as shall afterwards come to be resident; and then only fourteen days is allowed, after coming into possession.

The composition by this act is from 3s. to 6s. for every cart, &c. at the discretion of the justices; 8d. for every 10l. a year; and for every renter of 3l. a year, and under 10l. 6d. and for every other inhabitant 4d.

N. B. In parishes where notice of composition is not given in the church as aforesaid, persons may compound two days before the statute work is required to be done, and in case the justices have not settled the rate of composition, as they are required to do, at their first meeting in *October*, the surveyor is to take no more than 4s. 6d. for a cart, &c. and the above rates for labourers respectively.

Surveyors are required to keep regular accounts of all compositions, penalties,

forfeitures, and also of all expences; and to make their books up at the end of every year, in like manner as other parish officers are required to do. All monies arising from the execution of this act, are to be applied to the use of the trust.

Regulations for Wheel Carriages.

Waggons with nine inch wheels may be drawn by *eight* horses; and carts with wheels of like dimensions with *five* horses on the public roads. On turnpike roads the horses must draw in pairs, except where there is an odd horse, and except also where the number of horses shall not exceed four.

Waggons with wheels of less dimensions than nine inches, may be drawn with *six* horses, and carts with *four*, on the public roads, but by the statute made this year, *for reducing the general laws now in being for regulating turnpikes, into one act**, such waggons must be drawn by four horses only, or six oxen in pairs and two horses, or eight oxen in pairs, and one horse; and such carts by three horses only, or six oxen in pairs and one horse, or four oxen in pairs, and two horses, on the *turnpike roads*; on forfeiture of 20s. and the horse, &c. that shall exceed the limited number.

No waggons with tire of less breadth than two inches and a half when worn, or set with rose-headed nails, must be drawn by more than three horses, on forfeiture of the horses, &c. above that number.†

The name and place of abode of the owner shall be placed in large legible letters, upon some conspicuous part of every waggon, wain, or cart, before used. And if it be a stage waggon, or cart, the following words COMMON STAGE WAGGON, or CART, as the case may be. Penalty for omission, 40s.‡

* No broad wheel waggons by this last mentioned act must pass any turnpike road 20 miles from *London*, except they are so constructed that no pair of such wheels shall be wider than four feet six inches, measured on the ground (except such as shall roll a surface of 16 inches); and that they be no more than nine feet, measured from the centre point of the fore axle to the centre point of the hind axle, on the forfeiture of 5l.

† No narrow four wheel waggon shall pass any turnpike if drawn by horses in pairs, (except such as may be laden with fish, poultry, calves, or lambs).

‡ Timber carriages, carrying for hire, have been adjudged within this regulation, but as no mention is made of any such throughout this act; *Quere*, Whether they can be included in the general description of waggons, wains, or carts?

Drivers

Drivers riding on their waggons or carts, or, *being empty*, refusing or neglecting to turn out of the way of any coach, chariot, chaise, loaded waggon, or other loaded carriage, or by wilful misbehaviour or negligence, causing any hurt or damage to any person or carriage, forfeit for every offence, not being the owner, 10s. and, being the owner, 20s. besides being answerable for damages. In case of non-ability to pay, imprisonment for one month.

The rates of tolls at turnpikes, the discretionary powers of justices, the forms of seizing, suing for, and levying penalties, are purposely omitted in this abstract; but the duty to be performed, the manner of complying with the act in the construction of carriages, and the number of cattle allowed for drawing them, are particularly set down.

Exemptions here follow:

Broad-wheel waggons when loaded, are limited to six tons weight; but broad-wheel waggons having their axles of such different lengths, that the narrower pair of wheels be no more than four feet two inches measured at the ground, and that both pair shall roll one single surface of 16 inches, may carry any weight, and are to pay but half the toll of other broad-wheel waggons at all turnpikes.

Broad-wheel carts, when loaded, are limited to three tons, and narrow-wheel waggons to the same weight. But carriages employed only in husbandry, or carrying only manure for land, hay, straw, fodder, or corn unthrashed, are exempt from these regulations till Michaelmas 1769. Carriages carrying one stone, block of marble, or piece of metal or timber, ammunition or artillery, are likewise exempted, and may carry any weight, and be drawn by any number of horses.

The Opinions of the SURVEYORS, to whom the Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, referred the present State of LONDON-BRIDGE. (See p. 339.)

Mr. YEOMAN's Opinion.

THAT in order to obtain a power great enough to produce the necessary effect of raising a sufficient quantity of water by the engines erected under the several arches, the general water-way throughout the whole is evidently contracted, which, of consequence, increases the rapidity of the stream, heightens the fall, enlarges the excavations, and prejudices the navigation; he does not, therefore, hesitate a moment in declaring, that the better to

preserve the foundations of London-bridge, and to render the navigation through it safe and easy, the water-works ought to be removed immediately.

But, as he apprehends the sterlings must remain, which will, at all events, occasion a fall, and as the water-works are of great use to the inhabitants of the city of London, and the Borough, he refers the honourable court to his former opinion, which see, p. 338.

Mr. SMEATON's Opinion.

Mr. Smeaton, likewise, refers to his report of the 5th of February; but adds, that if the fall at the bridge was considerably reduced, the navigation above bridge would be proportionably retarded. Whether the original construction of the bridge was intended to act as a dam to deepen the river, for the benefit of the navigation above-bridge; or whether, in the course of time, the stoppage may not have occasioned the bed of the river there to rise, he does not pretend to determine; but he insists, that if the bridge was now to be taken wholly away, or the fall to be entirely removed, the navigation would be impeded for hours each tide. If, says he, the bed of the river above-bridge, was *originally* proportionably higher than below it, as it is at this day, were the bridge to be taken away, it would undoubtedly remain so; but, if an effect, the cause being removed, the river would gradually restore itself; but as this would require a series of 7 or 800 years to accomplish, the work of restitution would go on far too slow to answer the demands of the present generation. Mr Smeaton, therefore, concludes, that as the stoppage at London bridge, in the present state of the river, is as necessary for the navigation above it, as for the water-works within it, then the more useful purposes, the head of water occasioned by such stoppage is applied to, the more beneficial it is for the community.

Mr. WOOLER's Opinion.

This gentleman does not appear to have been consulted before; his opinion, therefore, comprehends the entire state of the bridge, in which he is very particular.

By an actual survey, he found, that when the surface of the water became level with the tops of the sterlings, the solid parts of the bridge (exclusive of the three arches or locks stooped up) occupied seven-ninths of the whole breadth of the river, and the water-way was reduced to two-ninths; in consequence of the rapidity occasioned by this reduction, he found,

found, by sounding, that the bed of the river was gull'd on each side the bridge, in some places, to the depth of 30 feet; and in others, particularly the east front of the great arch, to the depth of 37 A feet. Hence, he says, that if the manner of founding the pier that was taken up, may be admitted as a specimen of the foundations of the rest, this excavation must be 20 feet lower than the points of the piles upon which the solid parts, or piers of the bridge are erected.

Another consequence that follows B from the rapidity of the stream, is, that the earth that is driven from these excavations, is again deposited in heaps, when the water becomes still, and forms hills, or ridges, that divide the current at low water, and as they are continually accumulating, give it a direction detrimental to the works of the bridge, dangerous to C navigation, and ruinous, in the last degree, to the whole fabric. This gentleman, therefore, earnestly recommends the opening of three locks that are now dammed up for the sake of the water-works, and laments, that the safety of the bridge, and the interests of so useful an undertaking as the London-bridge D water-works, should be so diametrically opposite, that the one must be the absolute ruin of the other. In this dilemma, however, he recommends, by all means, the removal of the pipes over the bridge; the opening the locks near the centre; the supplying the Borough by a horse, or fire-engine; and the shutting E up the three arches on the Surry side of the river, as the least hurtful means of complying with the terms of the late act of parliament in favour of the water-works. And by no means to grant leases for occupying any more arches, as those already occupied are attended with such ruinous effects.

S I R,

T H E anecdote concerning Richard Plantagenet, natural son of our king Richard III. reprinted in your last Magazine from Mr. Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, I observe, has been from thence republished in some of the evening papers. A gentleman, however, who signs R. T. in the St. James's chronicle of August 3, seems to entertain some doubt concerning the authenticity of that story, for he says, "At that time (that is, "when the *Desiderata Curiosa* were "published) I was informed that there "was not the least foundation for the "story, the whole being forged with a "view to impose upon the credulity of "Mr. Peck, by a person who certainly

"succeeded, if that was his design." Now Sir, Dr. Thomas Brett, of Spring-Grove, near Eastwell, was the person that penned the story, or that first put down the traditionary account in writing, with a view of obliging his countryman, Dr. William Warren, who was then fellow of Trinity hall, Cambridge, and there resident. Dr. Brett and Dr. Warren, both of whom I well know, were very serious men, and incapable of forming a design of imposing upon any body, in a point of history especially, and this is no more than a piece of justice which I owe to their irreproachable characters. The gentleman goes on, "the truth of the "relation may be easily established, or "refuted, by searching into the register "of Eastwell; and therefore if any of "your correspondents will give themselves the trouble of enquiring into "the reality of this strange and improbable story, it will be esteemed a "particular favour by your constant "reader, &c." If by the *reality of the story*, he means the whole of the anecdote, I profess I can neither give, nor procure any further account of Richard Plantagenet than what Dr. Brett has given, the parties being long since dead; and can only say, that when I lived in the neighbourhood of Eastwell, which I did many years, the tradition very currently ran, as the doctor has delivered it; but if R. T. will be content with a literal extract from the old register of Eastwell, concerning the person in question, I am ready to oblige him in that, by assuring him, that I copied *verbatim*, above thirty years ago the following entry from thence.

'Richard Plantagenet was buried the "22th daye of Desember anno ut Supra." i. e. 1550.

F All I shall farther say, is, and this I think may give some satisfaction, that Richard III. certainly had a bastard son of the name of Richard, see Mr. Drake's *Eboracum* p. 117, where you will find, that he was knighted, when a youth, by his father, at York.

I am, S I R, yours,

T. Row.

S I R,

H OW true the story of Richard Plantagenet may be, I cannot say; but the words of the register of Eastwell, are exactly as quoted by Dr. Brett.---It is also remarkable, that, in the same register, whenever any of noble family was buried, this V mark is prefixed to the name; and the same mark is put to that of Richard Plantagenet. P. PARSONS, Aug. 10, 1767. Rector of Eastwell.

[The account of Dr. Franklin's Examination, and of the *Amaranth*, inserted in our last, should have been signed with an X.]

19. **T**HE Prospect of Liberty, addressed to the Gentlemen of the County of H-n-g d-n.

This is an impotent imitation of the scurrilous rhapsodies of Churchill, whose genius the author frequently invokes. It is a patched tissue of incongruous images, unmeaning invective, empty boasts, and petulant vanity. The sentiments are trite, and the language defective, for the laws, not of versification only, but of grammar, are frequently violated.

The best thing that can be said of the performance is, that the vices and follies enumerated in it, are imputed to nobody. they are not so combined, or represented as to be characteristic, and except a poor parson or two, the author has been so prudent in his anger, as not to give even the initials of the names of those, against whom he has "slipt his dogs of war."

The following extracts and remarks will justify this censure.

The author begins by wishing peace to the man who is not made a *knave* by interest, nor a *cow* by fear, and who scorns a *splendid* vassalage, notwithstanding it may be *gilded*.

Peace to the man—

Un-knav'd by interest, and un-cow'd by fear;
Who scorns a *splendid* vassalage, howe'er
The *burden* may be *gilded* by a peer.

It is true, indeed, that the word *uncow'd* signifies *not overawed*, but in this sense it would lose its poetic beauty, which arises from its being formed of a substantive, and answering to *unknave'd*: it is pity the verse would not admit the word *uncowarded*. After all, as a cow is known to be a pusillanimous creature, he that is not made pusillanimous, may, by poetic licence, be said to be *uncowed*, in the figurative sense. An apology for this writer in other instances will not be so easy. That any man should scorn a *splendid vassalage*, notwithstanding it is a *gilded burthen*, is to be sure very surprising.

The author next wishes joy to the man, whose bosom stems the tide of Corruption, and *her* Father: the tide of Corruption's Father, is a thing scarcely to be admitted in poetry; nor indeed the tide of Corruption, as a person: except Corruption and her Father are supposed to be river-deities, which perhaps the author intended.

Joy to the man---whose bosom stems the tide
Of foul Corruption and her father Pride.

The author next stigmatizes *actions* which *smell* of a bear. It is more easy to conceive how an action may resemble a bear in *appearance* than in *smell*; a bear-like action is rough, ungraceful, uncourteous; but if it was possible that an action could *smell* rankly, it would not therefore be like a bear, for

a bear has not a rank smell. It might have been supposed that the author wrote *fox*, but *fox* will not rhyme to *fair*, and the verses in question are these;

Nothing which is uncommonly unfair,
No action which smells rankly of the bear.

The author says of a very wicked man, that to *speed* his purpose, he *stops* at no mountain, and *crops* all the excrescences of roguery.

"To speed his purpose at no mountain stops,
"And all the excrescences of roguery crops.

That he *stops* at no mountain, might by a hasty reader be taken for a negative proposition, *that he does not stop at any mountain*; especially as speeding his purpose, is said to be the motive: but he that reads attentively will see, that the proposition must be affirmative by the word *and*, which connects it with another affirmative proposition immediately following.

He (the wicked man) *stops*---and *crops* all the excrescences of roguery. The passage is manifestly figurative, but it must be confessed, that what the author means by *no mountain*, is not easily to be guessed, any more than how *stopping* at a *l* should *speed* a purpose; but this is no objection against the affirmative sense of the first proposition, because though the second is undoubtedly affirmative, yet we can no more conceive how a man, consistently with speed, can amuse himself in his way by simpling. It may indeed be suggested, that the wicked man should be supposed to have struck off the heads of these excrescences with a hunting whip in his career; but even then, tho' thus cropping them, if it may be called cropping, might not stop him, it could yet scarce favour his speed; besides, to strike off the excrescences of roguery in this manner, characterises rather a good man, than a bad one. When a wicked man is said to crop the excrescences of roguery, it must certainly be supposed that he gathers them for use.

In a future edition of the poem, it is hoped that this passage will be illustrated by a note.

The same strangely wicked man is also represented as committing a rape upon virtue, with her own consent; he would, says the author,

"commit a rape
"On *easy* virtue, could the monster find,
"A suppliant female to *debauch* her mind.

Rapes are generally committed before the mind is debauched; afterwards they are seldom necessary.

The author represents himself as having the wonderful faculty of *seeing* and *singing* with his pen.

"Should I see one so destitute in mind
"As my *pen* glances over human kind
"Let these poor triflers trifle, but my *pen*.
"Howe'r unskilled, bolder shall sing of men.
"---Pry nicely into things.

This

This author seems to think that some of our nobility are not figuratively only, but literally brute beasts, by the following question.

"A noble is there, and of human mould?"

If all nobles were of human mould, this question would be absurd.

The author next asks whether there is, among lords of human mould, any one whose wickedness OBSCENES his vitals; but alas! who can answer questions like these.

The author having asked several questions concerning this wicked lord, seems to think that there is not any such, either in human mould or any other. I must not, cannot, says he, think earth can hold such.

"---For none are so engulf'd in shame,
"Who could support the stigma of a name
"and character so foul."

That is, supposing the author to write by the rules of grammar, *None who could support such infamy are engulfed in shame.* But supposing the author not to write by the rules of grammar, his sense is, *none are so engulfed in shame, as to be able to support such infamy.* There are difficulties in the passage on either supposition not easily to be surmounted; supposing the passage in question to be grammatically perfect, then he only that cannot support shame, is supposed to be engulfed in it: the sense is certainly obscure, but it may be illustrated by a simile; supposing a night-man to carry a large barrel, or, as I believe it is generally called a tub, well filled, upon his head; suppose the weight should be too much for him; suppose he should fall under it into the kennel; suppose, in falling, the tub should be staved, and suppose the tub being staved, that the contents of it should entirely cover him, he might then be said to have been engulfed in what he could not support, and it might be true, that none who could have supported what he carried, would have been engulfed in it. But unfortunately the ungrammatical sense of the passage seems to be fixed by what follows.

None are so engulfed in shame as to be able to support such infamy says the author for, *remorse would break their conscious hearts:* how the being engulfed in shame can make a man able to support infamy, the reader must determine.

Another instance of nonsense and false grammar occurs in the next page.

In whose [a lord's] wild plotting brain and cankered breast

An anarchy of sins forever rest;

There lie in embryo, breeding in his mind—

By these verses it appears that sins may rest in a state that implies tumult; that they may be thus at the same time in tumult and at rest while they are in embryo, and that embryo sins which lie in tumult and rest, in a brain and a breast, are breeding in a mind.

The author soon after mentions a very strange thing indeed—A *dog* that is fed like a dog.

Who stoops to be a peer's dependant dog,
Fed at his will, as I would feed my dog.

What can we say to these things!

One of the author's best verses is the following

Freedom and peace, twin sisters of the sky.

but in the next page we find one of these sisters in the eye of the other.

Delightful liberty—peace in her eye.

We are next entertained with a fally of humour; a party writer is described gnawing his thumbs fiercely, grinding his crumbs sullenly, nabbing his quill slyly, and twitching his nose.

"Silent he nabs his quill, fierce gnaws his thumbs,

"Twitches his nose, and sullen grinds his crumbs."

This passage indeed loses some of its poignancy by the want of a note to explain what is meant by nabbing a quill.

The author however very soon resumes his importance. Religion, says he, once bound in chains, and suffering affliction, shall now unclogged by insult, blow over a smiling country.

Religion is certainly a strange thing, if it is that which can blow as a vegetable, and suffer affliction as a person, if it can be clogged by insult, and blossom over a whole country. But the person who bound religion in chains, and afflicted her, is also represented as a very uncommon being, for the author says, he looked upon religion with scorn as soon as he was born.

"Religion whom great (****) bound in chains,

"Afflicted sore by penalties and pains:

"(For (****)) from the moment he was born

"Looked on religion with an eye of scorn—

"-----unclogg'd by insults now

"Shall o'er the shining country fairer blow."

The author however has a good opinion of himself, he says he scorns the slave that licks a shoe with his soul, and that he is not afraid of the pillory; he says he will lash knaves aloud, goad oppression, aim at every sin, and fouse on every folly; strike at rogues, and make scoundrels groan.

Such, as he says, is his entrance on the Gliffs of fame.

"This swears the muse, by great Apollo's name,

"A muse just entring on the lists of fame;

"A candidate alone for just applause,

"His merit measured by discretion's laws.

Of this enough."--- X,

20. *The Ants: a Rhapsody.* Davis and H Reymers.

This is intended for a political satire, but the substitution of Ants, for men, seems

to have been attended with no other advantage, than the turning narrative into riddle; those who like to be puzzled by plain things elaborately disguised, will like this work, in which there is nothing that can give pleasure of any other kind.

21 *Bazatelles: or, Poetical Trifles; a collection in which is reprinted, the Fragment: or, Allen and Eliza, which (unknown to the author) appeared some years since under the title of Collin and Lucy. To which is subjoined, A journey to, and Description of, the Paraclete, near the city of Troyes, in Champagne, where Abelard and Eloisa were buried.* Doddsley, Davis, &c.

In these verses there is often something very sprightly, and often something very tender. A specimen of them may be seen in our poetical article.

23. *The Village Wedding, or the Faithful Country Maid; a pastoral entertainment of music, as it is performed at the Theatre royal at Richmond.*

This is a mere vehicle for music, yet the verse is better than is generally found in such compositions.

23. *An Address to the Public on the present Method of Inoculation, proving that the matter communicated, is not the Small-Pox, because numbers have been inoculated a second, third, and fourth time; that therefore it is no security against a future infection; with observations on the preparatory medicines, and a remarkable case of an eminent personage, who had the natural Small-Pox in two years and an half after inoculation. To which is added, an inquiry into the nature of the confluent-pox and its cure.* By William Langton M. D. Horsfield. Price 1 s.

The remarkable case of one eminent personage, is that of the dutchess of Boufflers, which the reader will find at large in the Magazine vol. XXXVI. p. 117.

Dr. Langton says, that a disease is to be estimated as the same when it presents the same appearances, and *vice versa*; and that any deviations from these appearances must bring it under a different denomination, and have different indications of cure. To prove that the disease produced by the modern method of inoculation is not the true small-pox, he enumerates the differences of their appearances; and when he has so done, he says that their appearances are different *because* both are not the true small-pox, (*i. e.*) the disease now inoculated is not the small-pox, *because* its appearances are different; and its appearances are different *because* it is not the small-pox.

His words are these;

“Patients seized with the small-pox, soon have a chillness succeeded by a feverish heat; a pain in the head, back, and stomach, a nausea and restlessness; the pustules are prominent, and filled with well concocted pus, inclining to yellow; there is a considerable fever,

“and the patient (is) often light-headed. These symptoms ever attend, in a greater or less degree, the benign small-pox, and infallibly preclude all future infection, on the other hand, the inoculated small-pox, if it deserves that name, has not one of the preceeding symptoms, *because* the inoculated matter is not the true small-pox.

Dr. Langton however proceeds to observe that the present practice is to take the matter from the incision the fourth-day after it is made; and he asserts, that by this means, a contagious caustic water only is procured instead of laudable pus; and that a slight ferment is raised in the lymph, producing only a few watry blotches, instead of a perfect extrusion of variolous matter: that in the true small-pox, a re-percussion of the matter inwardly produces the most dangerous consequences, but no ill effects follow the re-percussion of what is contained in the pustules produced by this inoculation; he concludes therefore, that what these pustules contain is not variolous; he says that the inoculated are safely exposed to the cold air in a rigorous season, whereas the practice would be fatal in the real small-pox.

Perhaps it will not be generally thought, that his conclusions follow from his premises, and it is certain that some of his facts are contrary to experience. It appears by innumerable experiments, that patients in the real small-pox, taken naturally, have been exposed to cold air, with great benefit. Dr. Baker in particular, (see Vol. XXXVI. p. 382.) mentions the removal of some patients from the infirmary into the fields, and even under the arches of a bridge, in some of whom very threatening symptoms immediately took a favourable turn.

Dr. Langton also affirms, that if the disease now given by the inoculation of matter not concocted was the small-pox, it would be dangerous, *because* an infection would be communicated before it could be known of what kind it would be. But it is generally acknowledged that the goodness or badness of the small-pox communicated by inoculation, does not depend upon the kind from which the matter is taken, but wholly upon the habit and state of the patient receiving the infection; and all experience proves that inoculation with unripe matter is at least not dangerous, whether the disease produced is the small-pox or not.

But Dr. Langton in his zeal against inoculation, sometimes decries it as producing the small-pox, and sometimes as not producing it. When danger from a second infection is to be dreaded, he affirms it is not the small-pox; when danger from repelling medicines, he supposes it is the small-pox.

An account of the passages in which he supposes the small-pox not to be inoculated by the new method has been given already; the passages in which, that he may condemn the treatment before and after the inoculation, he

he supposes the small-pox to be inoculated follow.

"In this way, there is a probability of having the small-pox, and great danger by thwarting nature in her operations, by administering such violent medicines as mercury, tartar emetic, and drastic purges: the humour must be disturbed in the stomach, and from thence precipitated into the mass of fluids, and through the excretories. By irritating the nervous parts they throw the whole system into convulsions, and to the hypochondriacal and hysterical are certain death. In a word, the weak and tender are sure of ruining their constitutions, and of being still liable to the disease."

But if these dreadful evils are probable, how comes it that they never happen? What persons have thus suffered by the new method of inoculation? Whom have these violent medicines destroyed? or, among all the weak and tender who have been patients to Sutton, whose constitution have they ruined?

It is indeed difficult to fix this writer sufficiently to examine his principles; for tho' in the passage above, he says, that in this way (Sutton's) there is a probability of having the true small-pox, yet in the paragraph immediately preceeding it, he says, though scarce one of the patients (of Sutton) will have the real small-pox, yet by the exhibiting mercurials he effectually prevents it. The plain English of which (setting aside its inconsistency with what follows) is, that Sutton, by the exhibition of mercurials, effectually prevents what would never happen, for that may be well supposed never to happen, which he affirms would scarce happen to one.

Upon the whole, the advantage or disadvantage of the present method of inoculation, must be determined by experience, and not by the hasty and injudicious reasonings of persons not able to write their native language, without gross violations of grammar and common sense.

The following extracts will justify this censure.

"The secret of treating this disorder, must be confined to a single family, and to men (who if they have any modesty will confess themselves to be) very inferior in natural and required attainments to many of the same profession."

We have here an elegant and accurate division of attainments into two kinds, attainments that are attained, and attainments that are not attained; every attainment is acquired, no attainment is natural.

The author says, "Dr. Baker in a neat tract printed last year, enquires into the superiority of the present method of inoculation above the best practice in the natural way."

In this passage method of inoculation stands for method of treating the disease that inoculation produces: and practice in the NATURAL way,

for practice according to REGULAR ART on a DISEASE taken in the natural way.

He makes Dr. Woodward say of drinks, that it must be temperate. He says of the present method of inoculation that "In reality it is one of the compleatest bubbles that ever was so universally run into." The image of running into a compleat bubble is an ornament that may atone for the use of universally, an absolute term in a comparative sense.

The sense of the following passage is just opposite to what was intended.

"Oyster shells, crabs claws and eyes, pearl, and the rest, will not dissolve in water, for if triturated therewith, and that filtered it leaves nothing."

The truth is, that it (the water) carrying nothing away leaves all, and how otherwise could the experiment prove these substances not to be soluble in water.

Other instances of fallacious argument and inaccurate composition might be given but the task is too unpleasing to be longer continued.

X.

By way of prevention, a sleepy sermon calculated for the Dog-Days, with an address to the clergy, and another to the laity of the city of London, &c. By the Rev. James Penn, vicar of Clavering cum Langley, Essex, Almon. Price 6 d.

This is a serious exhortation to a reverend and diligent attendance upon divine worship, not without merit, but the author having chosen the same text upon which the late imitable Dr. Jonathan Swift, preached a sermon with the same view, it cannot be read, without producing a very disadvantageous comparison. The text is the ninth verse of the xxth chapter of Acts. X.

25. Short animadversions addressed to the reverend author of a late pamphlet intitled, The practice of inoculation justified. "Proper to be read by all who have seen, or may hereafter see the said pamphlet; and especially by such who retain any moral scruples concerning the disorders of impudence and quackery. Not published by general or single request and not yet the hundredth edition." Bladon.

This pamphlet relates chiefly to a quarrel between one Mr. Houlton and one Mr. Pine, with which the public has very little concern.

X.

26. Comparative observations on two of the poems which were honoured with prizes in a late Certamen at Ch. Ch. By a gentleman of the university.

This pamphlet contains the two poems which are in Latin, under the following title: "Princeps & principissa Brunsvicensis hospites." The remarks are intended as a satire against the gentlemen by whom the comparative merits of these poems were determined; they can amuse but a very small number of our readers, and can interest less, those whom they would either interest or amuse, would not be satisfied with such an account as could

could

could be here given of them, and. therefore they are referred to the book. X.

27. *A Letter to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Granby, commander in chief of the army, concerning the regulations lately established relative to the sale of military commissions.* Becket. Price 1 s.

By the regulations mentioned above no commission that was not bought can for the future be sold. The design of this pamphlet is to shew "That abolishing the sale of commissions is so far from being of service to those officers who are unable to purchase, and for whose benefit these regulations are said to be intended, that they will be, even to them, of the greatest detriment in point of promotion. That they are highly injurious to such as are incapacitated for future service; that they are hurtful to discipline, by quelling the spirit of emulation; that they are dangerous to freedom, by excluding from the army men of fortune and family, and by increasing the dependance upon the crown or the minister, and that they will cruelly chain many officers to the service beyond the period of youth and vigour, and imbitter even the prospect of death, as it must leave their wives and children, without that benefit which they might have derived from the value of the commission, if it were permitted to be sold."

Some of the arguments in support of these propositions are specious, and seem worthy the attention of those whom they concern. X.

28. *A letter to a member of parliament concerning the effects of the growth of popery and the price of provisions, by a journeyman shoemaker. With a preface by way of apology, and a postscript on credulity.* Kearsley.

Nothing is clearer than that this pamphlet is not the work of a journeyman shoemaker, though it contains neither instruction nor amusement. The author's attempt is at humour, and he proposes that popery should be encouraged, because the faith enjoined by that religion would, if the number professing it should encrease, procure greater plenty to those, whose religion requires no abstinence with respect either to the quantity or quality of their food.

29. *A caution to the directors of the East-India company with regard to their making the Midsummer dividend of 5 per cent. without due attention to a late act of parliament, and a bye-law of their own.* Kearsley.

The principal design of this pamphlet is to shew, that while the late statute for regulating the dividends of the company remains in force, the directors cannot divide the 5 per cent, which they have declared payable the fifth of July last, nor declare, or make, the like dividend of 5 per cent. at Christmas next, and that if they do, they will forfeit their charter.

The pamphlet is exceedingly well written, but it is rather a concealed reproach to the directors, and a sneer at some mistake in the statute, than a serious attempt to prevent

the company from making their *Midsummer* dividend, or declaring their future dividend for *Christmas*: the arguments, however, seem to be irrefragable, every statute operating strictly by the letter, and no subject, whether an aggregate body, or an individual, being at liberty to disobey upon presumption of mistake. X.

30. *Thoughts arising from experience concerning the present peculiar method of treating persons inoculated for the small-pox.* By W. Bromfield, surgeon to her Royal Highness the princess dowager of Wales. Doddsley Price 2 s. 6 d.

Mr Bromfield has ranged his thoughts under the following heads:

1. The preparation of the patient.
2. The manner of operation.
3. The nature of the disease.
4. The use of cold air.
5. The effect of retarding and lessening the eruption.

1. Preparation. Mr. Bromfield thinks mercurial purges not eligible as a general practice, and has known instances of great mischief to the constitution resulting from inoculation, when the patient has been reduced too low.

Under this head no instance is given of mischief resulting from what he calls the *present peculiar method*. He observes, contrary to the opinion of Dr. Langton, that the *whole* depends upon the *habit of body of the person inoculated*, and that inoculation from the matter of an inoculated small-pox, is equally efficacious as from that of the natural sort, for that twenty children having been inoculated with variolous matter, taken from a person who was the fourteenth in descent from the natural sort, all of them took the infection, some had the disease favourably, in others it was rather severe.

2. The manner of operation. Mr. Bromfield does not under this head object to the performance of inoculation, from matter in a crude state, but thinks the introduction of matter between the cutis and cuticle, not so good a method as that usually practised: he is also of opinion, that inoculation in an hospital is not eligible, because there is danger of receiving the infection by the mouth and nostrils: but he gives no instance of injury thus received by any patient of those who inoculate in the *present peculiar method*.

3. Of the nature of the disease. Under this head there is not even an insinuation that the disease produced by the *present peculiar method* of inoculation, is not the true small-pox.

4. Of retarding the eruption. There is nothing under this head but what is greatly in favour of the *new method*.

5. Of the effect of cold air. Mr. Bromfield does not approve the present method of exposing variolous patients to the cold air after the eruption is perfect, he recommends his patients, he says, to be then kept in bed; because the species of the disease cannot be then altered, and because the bed must

must, like a general pultise, forward the maturation. But it does not appear from any thing Mr. Bromfield has said, that experience has in any instance shewn his method to be better than that which he condemns. He says indeed, that all who have attended the disease in the usual method, must have experienced, that when the patient has been taken up to make his bed, he has sometimes become sick with a pain in the stomach and reaching, in consequence of checked perspiration by cold air, and that such threatening symptoms have not disappeared till he has been again put to bed and a necessary cordial administered. But he has not produced one instance in which it became necessary to put a patient to bed, who had been under the care of any person who inoculates in the *present method* and who had, as Mr. Bromfield expresses it, been *turned into the street* as soon as the eruption was perfect. It follows then, for ought that appears in this book, that what cannot be safely done by those who do not practise, or perhaps know, the present peculiar method, may be safely, and even advantageously done by those that do.

5. Of the time of purging. Nothing is advanced under this head against the method in question, founded either upon argument or experience. Mr. Bromfield observes that the operators in this method, although the patient has no more than 15 pustules *except he chuses it*, do yet purge, as they say to prevent boils, and if the ferment is raised, says he, and the blood not depurated by the skin, the residuum ought to be carried off by the intestines: thus far they are agreed, but Mr. Bromfield then puts the following question. "Are there not instances of this *said enemy* being *only down* in the battle? and though he may not ever be able to shew his face as he intended, in the character of the small-pox; does he not sometimes, after a little recruiting, tease and torment in a variety of forms, so as to destroy the patients, though he is somewhat tedious in the execution.

This quere, whether there are *not* such instances may be answered by another, are there such instances; if so, let the opposers of the peculiar method produce them, and their purpose will be effectually answered, whether it is to benefit mankind, or to recover a gainful branch of practise, out of the hands of those that have taken it from them.

Mr. Bromfield indeed says, that he has heard of great numbers that have suffered in their health ever since they were inoculated, and treated on this modern plan, but as hearsay is no evidence, it is earnestly recommended to those who have thus suffered, if there are any such; to communicate their cases to the public as a most important duty, having health and life for its object, particularly, of the rising generation.

Under this head there is a very remarkable paragraph which seems to imply, contrary to

Dr. Langton's opinion, that the true small-pox, may be inoculated by the application of matter in a crude state.

At what particular period of the small-pox the disease is infectious cannot, I believe, says Mr. Bromfield, be ascertained to the satisfaction of contending parties, but *we have known*, that when servants who attended children, have sickened with the small-pox, and the children have been removed to a great distance on the *first suspicious symptom*, such children have within a few days been seized with the same disease. In this case Mr. Bromfield supposes the disease to have been communicated by the breath.

Upon the whole, it would be strange if ignorant and bold adventurers, who practise as much of the present peculiar method of inoculation as they know, should not do some mischief for want of knowing more, but even their miscarriages are few, and if they were numerous, would be no objection to Mr. Sutton's practise. An account of particular cases well attested, as well of such as have been treated by Mr. Sutton, as by those who have adopted his method in general, without knowing particularly the medicines he uses, would be a most useful work. Till such account appears, the *apparent* success of what is called the *present peculiar method* must weigh more in its favour with every disinterested dispassionate person, than any reasoning however specious can weigh against it. Experience alone is the fountain of true medical knowledge.

Mr. Bromfield is certainly a good surgeon, but he appears by this little tract to be a very bad writer, for there is scarce one period in it that is not rendered defective, obscure, and inconclusive by false concord and syntax. By the following specimen the reader may judge of the rest.

"Supposing a patient had a malignant fever, *which*, after many efforts to destroy the patient, *dame nature* should kindly interfere, and produce a critical tumour; would any surgeon of skill prevent its coming to suppuration? To say that *tumours* are resolved without ill consequence is not an answer, *it* must be the effect of a malignant fever, and then I think no man in his senses would risk the consequences. *This* may not be so evident to all, as the following *fact*; supposing the inguinal glands *became* the seat of the *depot* of venereal virus, and matter in the body of the *tumour*, not to be *felt* by the *touch*, the swelling had been dispersed, and for a few weeks the patient *has* thought himself well; but *how much more frequent* is it, that he feels violent nocturnal pains in his head, arms, and shins, which being taken by the unskilful for rheumatic, the warm bath and sweating is advised; the pains are relieved by an eruption, that soon determines under what class to rank it.

Every reader will discover this passage to be grossly inaccurate, because every reader

der will find it unintelligible; the particular parts in which the inaccuracy principally consists, are distinguished by *Italics*, and it is presumed that a comment is unnecessary; perhaps the author's meaning may be expressed by what follows:

Suppose a tumour, in consequence of a venereal virus deposited upon the inguinal glands, and suppose that the matter not being sensible to the touch, the tumour should be dispersed: the patient might perhaps think himself well for a few weeks, but he would soon, if not immediately, feel violent nocturnal pains in his head, arms and shins, and if an unskilful physician or surgeon should suppose his pains to be rheumatic, and order him the warm bath and sweating, he soon would be relieved by an eruption, sufficiently characteristic to ascertain its species, X.

31. *The London Merchant, a Tale. From the French of Madame de Gomez.* 1s. 6d. Almon.

This tale is in substance as follows:

Kite, a merchant of London, who had acquired a very large fortune, retires from business, keeps splendid equipages, a numerous retinue, and a luxurious table. He is visited by people of fashion, and, among others, by Lord *Messex*, who becomes enamoured of his daughter *Amaryllis*, a beautiful girl about 18. *Amaryllis* is also enamoured of him, but they are strangers to the sentiments of each other, because *Messex* could not think of making a trader's daughter his wife, and because her fortune was too great, and her situation too happy, for him to entertain any hope of procuring her for a mistress.

But it happened that *Kite*, by some sudden reverse of fortune, lost all his wealth, and was thrown into prison for debt. *Amaryllis*, that she might be less exposed to dangerous solicitations, and less mortified by the change of her condition, was sent into the country to a farm-house, where she was received with great regard and tenderness by the owner, who, in her father's prosperity, had been his servant.

Kite was now deserted by all his great acquaintance, except *Messex*, who still hovered about him, in hopes of obtaining *Amaryllis* upon his own terms.

Having discovered the place of her retreat, near which he had a splendid house, and large estate, he went to her, and, with very little ceremony, proposed taking her into keeping, making her a very genteel settlement, and setting her father free from his incumbrances.

This proposal *Amaryllis* rejects with grief and indignation, leaves him abruptly, and forbids him again to see her.

Messex, supposing *Amaryllis*'s behaviour to be the effect of youth, pride, and a total unacquaintance with life, resolves to apply to the mother; the mother rejects the proposal with equal grief and resentment, dismissing him with an injunction never to return.

While he was contriving how to surmount these obstacles, a letter to *Amaryllis* from her mother, fell into his hand. By this letter he first learnt that *Amaryllis* loved him; her refusal, therefore, of his proposal, struck him, as an effort of great virtue, and he was touched with regret at having grieved and injured a person to whom he had the tenderest and highest obligation. He contrived, however, that the letter should be delivered, and that the answer, also, should pass through his hands. The answer completed what the letter had begun, and now being wholly a profelyte to virtue, and desirous to emulate the sentiments of delicacy and honour, which were mutually expressed by the mother and daughter in such circumstances as would almost have made a compliance with his wishes a venial fault, he determines to atone for his crime by marriage. This is brought about in such a manner, as to give the change of fortune its utmost effect upon both parents and daughter. *Amaryllis* is Lady *Messex*, and her father and mother, by her Lord's liberality, are replaced in the station they had lost. X.

31. *Considerations upon the Miracles of the Gospel, in Answer to the Difficulties raised by Mr. John-James Rousseau, in his third Letter from the Mountain. Translated from the French of D. Claparede, Pastor and Professor of Divinity at Geneva. By the Editors of the Christian's Magazine.* Newbery.

To attempt the defence of Christianity by answering all the objections which subtilty can bring against it, is to attempt its defence in a manner in which nothing that may be made the subject of argument can be defended. It is virtually admitted, by those who undertake the defence of Christianity in this manner, that if the objections against it cannot be fully obviated, it ought to be rejected as indefensible; but this concession of the friends of Christianity, which is by no means just, has done more hurt to the cause than the united efforts of all its enemies. The objections of *Rousseau* are not fully obviated by this book, but the evidence for Christianity is, notwithstanding, prepolent, and it would be doing the cause more service to insist on the internal and external evidence arising from a general view, and to bring together, and place in a strong light, the difficulties and absurdities that must result from the supposition of its being a fiction, than to give importance to insect cavillers, who creep from atom to atom, and who, if they can fix the eye of their adversary upon the small point they occupy, perplex him, merely by contracting his view. A man may be bewildered in a labyrinth, that does not cover an acre of ground, if he sees it only from step to step; but if he looks down upon it from an eminence, and considers the whole, his eye can trace the meanders as easily and certainly as a straight line.

This little tract, however, is one of the best of its kind, and the intention of both author and editors is laudable in the highest degree.

gree. (See some remarks on Dr. Gerard's Dissertations, Vol. xxxvi. p. 333.) X.

32. *The Speeches, Arguments, and Determinations of the Right Honourable the Lords of Council and Session in Scotland, upon that important cause wherein his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and others were Plaintiffs, and Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, Esq; Defendant. With an introductory Preface, giving an impartial and distinct account of this Suit. By a Barrister at Law. Almon.*

This book will, by no means, enable the reader to judge of the merits of this great cause, for himself. It contains no deposition of witnesses, nor exhibition of letters, to which we find references in every page, but a very brief epitome only of the sum of evidence on either side, in the introductory preface, and the opinions of the judges, the 15 Lords of Sessions, of whom 7 were on one side, and 7 on the other; Lord-President, who has no vote, except where the rest are equally divided, as in this case, determined the cause for the plaintiff.

The issue of the cause depended wholly upon a single fact, whether Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, Esq; the defendant, is the son of the late Lady Jane Douglas, sister to the late Duke of Douglas, and her husband, the late Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully.

The evidence to prove that he was her son, is said to consist in depositions of several witnesses, that Lady Jane appeared to them to be with child at Aix-la-Chapelle, and other places; the direct and positive testimony of Mrs. Hewit, who went abroad with Lady Jane, to the actual delivery of twins, at Paris, on the 10th of July, 1748: The deposition of other witnesses, with regard to the defendants, being owned and acknowledged by Lady Jane, and Sir John Stewart, to be their child, a variety of letters that passed between Sir John Stewart, Lady Jane Douglas, Mrs. Hewit, and others, relative to the defendant's birth; and four letters, said to have been written by Pierre la Marre, who, according to the defendant's account, was the person that delivered Lady Jane: The solemn attestation of Lady Jane and Sir John Stewart, at their death, that the defendant was their son, and of Mrs. Hewit, who died after a lingering illness, that all she had sworn, as to the birth, was true.

The evidence to prove that the defendant was not the son of Lady Jane, is said to arise as follows:

From the contents of various letters written by Sir John Stewart on the 10th, 11th, and 22d of July 1748, which making no mention of Lady Jane's delivery, afford a strong presumption that she was not delivered on the 10th of July 1748.

From various circumstances brought to shew that no such persons as Madame la Brun and her daughter, at whose house, and in whose presence, Lady Jane was sworn to have been delivered, ever existed.

From the testimony of Mons. and Mi-

dame Godfrey, who kept the hotel de Chaulons, an inn at Paris, and of their books, that on the 10th of July, when Lady Jane was sworn to have been delivered at Madame la Brun's, and some days before and after she was at the house of the said Godfrey.

From the studied concealment and mystery at Paris, in July 1748, when Sir John and Lady Jane, with their confidant Hewit, carried with them from Paris to Rheims one child, and, from their repetition of the same concealment and mystery, upon their return to Paris in November 1749, when the same three persons brought from Paris to Rheims a second child.

From proof that in the month of July 1748, a male child, recently born, was carried off from his parents, of the name of Mignon, and that in the month of November, 1749, another male child was carried off from his parents, of the name of Sanry; that both these children were carried off from their parents by British persons, then at Paris, and that those British persons answered the description of Sir John Stewart, Lady Jane Douglas, and Mrs. Hewit.

From proof that there never existed such a person as Pierre la Marre, the person sworn to have delivered Lady Jane, and from irrefragable evidence, that the letters produced by Sir John Stewart, as written by him, were forged.

To this may be added, on one side, that Lady Jane, at the time she was sworn to be brought to-bed of twins, was 50 years of age; and, on the other, that when Sir John was a prisoner in London, and Lady Jane in the want of the necessaries of life, they expressed the tenderest regard for the defendant, and appeared more anxious for his subsistence than their own.

Lord-President observes, that the professed view of Sir John and Lady Jane, seems to have been by means of false children, to get possession of the Douglas estate, a great part of which, says he, it is clear Lady Jane thought would, at any rate, descend to her and her children.

Upon this, however, it may be observed, that an opinion of Lady Jane's, that the estate of Douglas would at any rate descend to her, could furnish no motive for procuring false children, as a means of benefit to herself, or to Sir John, in her life-time; and the only advantage that could arise from the descent of the estate to her children, would be to Sir John, if he should happen to be the survivor: The fraud, therefore, must have been undertaken for an uncertain advantage to one only of the parties, depending upon what, with respect to the term of life, was a remote contingency; for nothing in life is more remote than its end.

If the genuine trial should be published containing the depositions and letters upon which the judges founded their opinion, an impartial account of it shall be given in some part of this Miscellany.

33. *Philosophical Transactions*. Vol. LVI.
for the Year 1766. Davis and Reymers.

August 16, 1765, at Paris, 5°. 13, 8". North
of the Royal Observatory; and 20". $\frac{1}{2}$ in
time, to the east.

This volume contains,

I. Observations of the eclipse of the sun,

These observations are as follow :

1765 Aug. 16.	True time.			Par. of the Microm.	Parts of a gr. circle.			Mag. of the Ec. in Dig.	
	h.	m.	f.		h.	m.	f.		
	0	45	0	2484	31	41	0		Diameter of the sun measured in the parallel.
	3	52	12	2486	31	42	30		Diameter of the sun.
	3	58	13						Beginning of the eclipse to a second. The sky clear about the sun.
	4	7	57	2316 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	33*	0	0 29	Magnitude of the eclipse.
	4	9	57	969	12	21	30		Distance of the horns.
	4	13	33	2200	28	3*	30	1 23	Magnitude of the eclipse.
	4	15	0						The sun covered.
	4	20	2	2144	27	21*	0	1 39	Magnitude of the eclipse measured without a glass, light clouds.
	4	22	3	1275	16	16	0		Distance of the horns measured without a glass, light clouds.
	4	25	27	2063	26	19*	0	2 2	Magnitude of the eclipse measured without a glass.
	4	28	0						Thick clouds covering the sun.
	5	20	0						The sun appears again, but the eclipse is over.

The quantities marked with * are the remaining bright parts of the diameter of the sun, measured in a direction perpendicular to the line of the horns.

II. *Remarks on the Palmyrene Inscription*,
at Tieve. By the Rev. John Swinton, B. D.

The stone containing this inscription, is
now in the possession of Lord Esborough;
and Mr. Swinton having obtained a sight of
it, has, in this paper, corrected some mis-
takes in a former explanation of it, from an
incorrect transcript made by Sig. Pietro della
Valle.

The English version of this inscription, now
exhibited, is as follows :

“ To Jupiter the thunderer for ever (be)
reverence — Agathangelus dedicated (to
him this) covered bed.”

III. *An Account of the Somersham Water*,
in the County of Huntingdon. By Daniel Pe-
ter Layard, M. D. and Mich. Morris, M. D.

This water has been many years known
by the name of the Somersham Spa; it issues
from the declivity of a small hill, on a heath,
near the high road*, between St. Ives and
Somersham.

Wherever it stops, it leaves the clay-
ground tinged with an ochry colour, and the
stagnant water is covered with a thick pellicle
of many hues: In frosty weather stalac-
tites have been found hanging round the edges
of the basin, which, upon examination,
appeared to be formed by the selenites im-
pregnated with the vitriol of iron, changing
their whole appearance to a rusty yellow.

The Somersham water, drank at the spring,
is cool, pungent, and of an austere, sharp,

feruginous taste, somewhat inky, but the Dr.
says not disagreeable. From a great variety
of experiments, it is found to contain iron,
dissolved pyrites, a vitriolic acid, a calcarious
earth, an ochre, selenites, a muriatic salt,
which does not chrytallize, and allum.

It is supposed to differ considerably from
any of the mineral waters in Great-Britain or
Ireland, neither Rutty nor Lucas having been
able to produce chrytals of allum from any
they examined, though they have been pro-
duced from these.

It is said to have acted powerfully upon
human calculi, to mix well with the blood,
and pass visibly by urine.

IV. *An Account of an inedited Coin of the
Empress Crispina*. By the Rev. J. Swinton, B. D.

This coin, which was formerly in the ca-
binet of the celebrated professor Or, fell
some years since into the hands of Mr.
Swinton; it is nearly of the size of the middle
Roman brass, and tolerably preserved; the
workmanship is rude. On one side is the
head of Crispina, the wife of the Emperor
Commodus, and a Greek legend, ΚΡΙΣΠΙΝΑ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ, Crispina Augusta; and on the
reverse two human figures, one sitting in a
chair, with a lance in the left hand, the o-
ther standing by its side. Round these fi-
gures is the word ΔΑΡΔΑΝΟΣΣΗΝΩΝ,
Dardanassenorum, or Dardanossentium.

The Dardanossenians are supposed to have
been inhabitants of Dardanossa, or Daranissa,
a town in Sophene, a province in the greater
Armenia; which, in the time of Commodus, was
subject to the Roman power. This coin is
supposed to correct a passage in Ptolemy,
where Dardanossa is corrupted into Daranissa.

V. *Observation of the eclipse of the Sun*, Au-
gust 16, 1765, by Professor Lulofs.

The

* Dr. Layard's words are, “ situate on a
heath, and laying:” This is another in-
stance of the inaccuracy now unaccountably
gaining ground, of using lay for lie, and lay-
ing for lying. (See the account of Mr. Arm-
strong's Treatise on the diseases of children,
p. 362.)

The latitude and longitude of the observatory are not given. The observations are as follow :

Temp. ver.	distantia cornuum		Magnitudo	
h. m. f.	m. f.		dig. f.	
4 51 45	18	51	2	24
55 55	18	6	2	11½
59 19	17	21	2	1
5 3 51	15	50	1	38
7 9	14	20	1	20
12 42	11	18	0	48
17 21	6	2	0	13½
18 58	Finis			

VI. Letter from Dr. Parsons, on the double Horns of the Rhinoceros.

Dr. Parsons published a natural history of the rhinoceros, in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the year 1743, but had not then an opportunity of shewing a double horn to the members. This he has now done, a double horn having been brought him from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Macquire. A cut of this natural curiosity is inserted with the present memoir; and the Dr. observes, that the knowledge of there being in Africa a species of this animal, that has always a double horn upon the nose, the reading of *Martial* is supported against the criticism of *Bochart*.

Martial, in one of his epigrams written upon an exhibition of wild beasts by *Domitian*, says, "the rhinoceros toss'd up a heavy bear with his double horn :

Namque gravem gemino cornu fecit ulit ursum.

But *Bochart*, who knew nothing of this double horn, changed the line thus :

Namque gravi geminum cornu fecit extulit eurus.

Mr. *Mattaire* adopted the notion of a single horn, but was of opinion that the *geminum eurus* of *Bochart* ought to have been plural, *geminos eurus*, as being more elegant; in this he was followed by the Doctors *Mead* and *Douglas*, with this difference, that they changed the *eurus* for *ursum*, imagining that the animals thrown up by the rhinoceros were not bears, but bulls.

Dr. *Mead* lived to a see a specimen of the double horn, and, consequently, changed his opinion.

VII. Two Letters from the Rev. Wm. Borlace, Author of the History of Cornwall.

These letters were sent with a specimen of native tin, the existence of which has been absolutely denied by all mineralists, ancient and modern.

Mr. *Borlace's* account of this specimen is as follows :

In the month of May last, was found near St. Austle, by some streamers, a large cake, or nodule, of tin ore, weighing about six pounds, irregular in shape, cracked or jagged at the edges, lying about five feet under the surface, and in the middle of that stratum of tin ore, so remarkably spread in the moor adjoining to the town. When the lump was broken, it appeared to consist of two coats, or incrustations, surrounding the whole, and of a nucleus or central substance of a quartz intermixed with the purest malleable tin.

The outmost crust was about one-eighth of an inch thick, at a medium, and of a brown-

ish straw colour; the second, or inner coat, was blacker, closer grained, with some faint appearances of whiter specks interspersed, and about one-third of an inch thick; these two coats inclosed a third substance, consisting of laminated crystals, rising side by side, out of an edging, which shines like melted tin, and lies as it were at their roots, coherent to the second coat. These crystalline laminae are thin almost as the flakes or scales of talc, and being shot in a great variety of directions, intersect each other, and leave a vast number of cells, within which are plainly seen, and may be cut freely with a knife, many specks and granules of pure native tin.

The lump, or nodule, of which this specimen is a fragment, was so richly impregnated with tin, that though the best tin ore, in general, will not melt without flux, nor do twenty pounds of black tin usually produce more than fourteen pounds of white, this melted without flux, and twenty ounces produced eighteen ounces of the purest tin.

The following is the result of experiments made upon this substance by *Emanuel Mendez da Costa*.

1. It is perfectly ductile and malleable; and, bent between the teeth, gives the same crackling noise as tin always does.

2. In an open fire it melts easily, calcines on the surface, and smokes somewhat; forced in a stronger fire, with borax, it detonates with small phosphorescent sparks, which is a property of pure tin.

3. It is only corroded to a white calx, in spirit of nitre, and oil of tartar per deliquium being added to the solution, not any thing was precipitated.

It is, therefore, says Mr. *Da Costa*, pure tin.

VIII. A Letter from Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. (See p. 401.)

IX. A Discovery and Observation of two new Comets, in the Marine Observatory at Paris; one on the 8th of March, the other on the 8th of April, 1766. By M. Messier.

From several observations of M. *Messier*, M. *Pingre* computed the elements of one of these comets, as follows.

	S	d.	m.	f.
Place of the ascending node Ω	8	4	10	50
Inclination of the orbit		40	50	20
Place of the perihelion	4	23	15	25
Logarithm of the perihelion dist.				9.703570

The comet passed its perihelion the 17th of February, at 8 h. 50 m. mean time, at the meridian of Paris.

The motion of the comet retrograde.

The same gentleman calculated the elements of the other comet, as follows.

Place of the ascending node	1	17	22	19
Inclination of the orbit		8	18	45
Place of the perihelion	6	26	5	13
Perihelion distance				0.636825
Logarithm of the peri. distance				9.804020

It passed the perihelion April 17, 0 h. 26 m. 13 s. mean time at the merid. of Paris.

The motion of the comet direct.

The elements of the first comet M. *Pingre* gives absolutely; the second, he says, he cannot be sure of.

(To be continued.)

S I R,

I SEND you for your publication a drawing which I made on the spot of the place of confinement of the two poor girls, who lately suffered so much from their inhuman mistress and her family. The drawing is an exact representation of what you would see and hear concerning them, were you to take the same pains that I have done. The two unfortunate girls had been confined for more than a year, mostly in the cellar, where hogs were kept, and employed there in grinding colours for their master: their only food was a piece of bread a day, without even water to drink, supplying that want from the hogs trough. They had not laid in a bed during the whole time. Their mistress, who practised midwifery, used frequently, and without any cause, to tie them up by their hands, stretched out, to a staple fixed in the ceiling, after stripping them stark naked, and whip them till her strength was exhausted, and they were covered with wounds; after which she fastened their leather bodice upon them, which cleaving to their lacerated flesh, eat into their bodies, till the inhuman woman renewed her cruelties, which, we may naturally suppose, were every time more intolerable than the preceding. The eldest, who was seventeen years of age, she scourged no less than six times the Friday before the discovery, whereby, and by her former usage, she was one continued sore, covered with gashes from head to foot, her flesh seemed putrified, and appeared rather as if cut with knives than whips. Her head was swelled to an enormous size, her eyes imperceptible, and her speech gone. An iron collar that was put about her neck, had tore that and her shoulders in a terrible manner.

The youngest, thirteen years old, is also a miserable spectacle. She declared to an acquaintance of the writer of this, that sometimes after they had been whipped, the blood which streamed from their wounds formed puddles underneath them where they sat in the cellar. The man is said not to have whipped them, but was only accessory, as knowing and permitting it.

When the mistress went into the country, she caused them to be chained up in that filthy place, till her return, which they dreaded more than death, which would have put a period to their sufferings. The eldest son is said to have assisted the mother in whipping

and insulting them. Would any one believe this cruel woman has been the mother of nineteen children, and by her agreeable, and even tender carriage, was respected by every body! Still longer would this diabolical tragedy have been acted, had not these two poor wretches been providentially discovered by a journeyman baker in the neighbourhood, who looking from a window, perceived something like human appearances, very bloody, at a trap-door, (whither they had crawled for fresh air) which was supposed to be opened to give vent to the stench of the hog-stye.

The eldest girl died in *St. Bartholomew's* hospital on Sunday. We are filled with astonishment and sorrow, that there should exist among the human species, a wretch, who instead of nourishing and shewing kindness to these destitute innocents, could, with a heart steeled against every tender and humane sentiment, thus gratify her diabolical appetite, in cruelly and wantonly tormenting them. Instant death had been mercy compared to this. But let us quit the pain-giving description, nor doubt but that the justice of our laws, so eminently distinguished for their humanity both to the accused and the aggrieved, will avenge the cause of the injured, for the impartial decision of which it is our duty to wait till it can take place.

To this account others may be added, some of which are equally affecting. It is but lately that an inhuman wretch tied up, and starved his own wife, while meat and drink were placed before her, in such manner, as she could not touch it, in order to aggravate her misery. It is but a sessions or two, since a woman was tried at the *Old Bailey*, for her inhuman behaviour to a poor charity child, for whom she had received money to breed up; nor is it long since a mother and her daughter in *Bruton Street*, were executed for murdering poor children, who had been committed to their care; to which I must add, that at a place where I have a house, about 50 miles from London, a most horrid piece of barbarity of this kind was perpetrated; in relating which I shall be the more particular, as it is unknown, either to you, or the public.

A fellow who had a child by a young woman in the neighbourhood, was taken up by the parish officers, in order to marry her, or give security for the maintenance of the infant. He gave security, and the child was put out by the parish to a poor woman, who took care

of it, and it grew apace, which perhaps was not altogether so agreeable to the father, who to save expences, took it home, to be nursed by his own relations, a mother and a sister, who lived in the same house with him. The child was strong, and likely to live, which was considered by these inhuman wretches as a great misfortune; but that it might not live too long, they stripped it naked, put it in a chicken coop, and gave it nothing to subsist on but bread and water. This, though kept a profound secret by these wretches, came to the knowledge of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who taking two of his servants with him, went at 10 o'clock at night, when the neighbours were all in bed, to inquire into the truth of the matter. They first denied him entrance, said there was no such child in the house, and that she was gone into the country to be nursed; but he was a man of too much resolution to be put off with these answers, and prosecuting his inquiry, he found the poor creature in the chicken coop, as above described, grown crooked for want of room to stand upright, and some of its limbs perished by the severity of the season.

N. B. Some reflections on the probable causes of these inhuman barbarities, with the means of preventing them, will be inserted in a future Magazine.

HUMANUS.

MR. URBAN,

AN anonymous letter was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for last month, calculated by its author, I suppose from lucrative views, to deter persons afflicted with the gravel and stone, from taking soap-lye; and in its stead, to recommend a soap, prepared, probably by himself, for the same purpose, as more safe, and in many cases more efficacious.

As this letter is replete with misrepresentations, inconsistencies, and absurdities, if I had not inadvertently promised to answer it, when it was shewn to me in manuscript, I should have neglected it, as wholly unworthy of regard; especially as most, if not all the objections against soap-lye, are obviated in what I have already published on the subject.

That a solution of alkaline fixed salts and substances in water, or soap-lye, is an acrid corrosive substance, and if given indiscriminately, without regard to circumstances, may be productive of bad consequences, I do confess: But that if judiciously administered, such a direful train of disorders as are enu-

rated will be the event, I absolutely deny.

For not only in this, but in every other disease which proceeds from a too lax, weak, and inactive state of the solids, and consequently stagnant, inert, and viscid fluids, under which predicament most nephritic patients may be considered, alkaline fixed salts and substances are so far from being hurtful, that on the contrary, if administered prudently, well diluted in small quantities, and continued a proper time, they will, by stimulating the solids, and attenuating the fluids, be of the greatest service; for a proof of this, I refer to *Boerhaave's Elements of Chemistry*, Vol. II. process 12; and to fact, for it has been often observed, that persons who took soap-lye for the gravel, have been freed from other disorders, such as entire loss of appetite, dejection of spirits, &c.

That what is said concerning Dr. *Furin*, is wholly a misrepresentation, will appear from the abstract of his own case, written by himself, so far as relates to the taking of his lixivium for the gravel and stone. As to the insinuation, that the Doctor killed himself, by the long continued and free use of it, as it is an assertion without proof, it deserves no credit.

As to lime-water, its want of efficacy, if not assisted with alkaline fixed salts, will appear from the cases related by Dr. *Whyte*.

As the author of the letter acquiesces in Dr. *Hale's* opinion, "that the solvent power of soap could be attributed only to the large portion of lixivial salts that were in it, that all lixiviums were similar in their effects, and that the unctuous body necessary to the forming it into soap, did but clog, and abate the efficacy of it," is he not strangely inconsistent, in preferring soap, in whatsoever manner prepared; a composition in which a rancid oil is by far the largest ingredient?

As to his assertion, that a glass of punch will be found to be a better solvent, as a menstruum, than a liquor impregnated with soap-lye, I answer, that whoever tries the experiment, will find him mistaken.

The experiment he proposes to be made on guts and garbage, is so absurd, that it deserves no notice.

If he thinks proper to reply, I advise him first to get a little better acquainted with philosophic and medical principles.

Bromley, July. I am, Sir,
24, 1767. your most humble servant,
ALEX. BLACKRIE.

COLLIN'S INVITATION TO PHOEBE.

Sung by Mr. VERNON, at *Vaux-hall*.

Set to Music by Mr. POTTER.

Andante.

Now cowslips and prim-ro - ses deck the gay grove, and lin - nets and

nightingales war - ble their love; No lon - ger my Phoe -

be in fe - cret re - main, But haste from re - tire - ment,

and meet your fond swain. No lon - ger my Phoe - be in

fe - cret re - main, But haste from re - tire - ment, and

meet your fond swain.

II.

III.

Enjoy the glad season 'ere tempests appear,
 Gay summer invites, and your *Collin* is here;
 No longer withhold the blest transport I crave,
 For should you deny me, the river's my grave.

Come then my dear *Phoebe*, be blest while you may,
 A passion like mine will admit no delay;
 The shepherds are met, each his nymph by his side,
 The priest too is ready to make you my bride.

The present A G E.

I.

OF all the ages ever known,
The present is the oddest;
For all the men are honest grown,
And all the women modest.

II.

Nor lawyers now are fond of fees;
Nor clergy of their dues;
No people at the play one fees,
At church no empty pews.

III.

No courtiers now their friends deceive,
With promises of favour:
For what they make 'em once believe,
Is done, and done forever!

IV.

Our nobles!—Heav'n defend us all!
I'll nothing say about 'em:
For they are great, and I'm but small;
So, muse, jog on without 'em.

V.

Our gentry are a virtuous race,
Despising earthly treasures;
Fond of true honour's noble chace,
And quite averse to pleasures.

VI.

The ladies dress so plain indeed,
You'd think them quakers all:
Witness the wool-packs on their head,
So comely! and so small!

VII.

No tradesman now forsakes his shop
For politicks or news:
Nor takes his dealer at a hop,
Thro' interested views.

VIII.

No foaking sot neglects his spouse
For mugs of mant'ling nappy:
Nor taverns tempt him from his house,
Where all are pleas'd, and happy.

IX.

Our frugal taste the state secures;
Whence then, can woes begin?
For luxury's turn'd out of doors,
And prudence taken in.

X.

From hence proceeds th' abundant flow
Of plenty thro' the land:
Where all provisions, all men know,
Are cheap on every hand.

XI.

All cuckold making is forgot,
No ladies now in keeping;
No debtors in our prisons rot,
No creditor is weeping.

XII.

So frequent once, the French disease,
Is grown near out of knowledge:
And doctors take but mod'rate fees,
In country, town, and college.

XIII.

No pleasure chaises fill the streets,
Or croud the roads on Sunday:
So, horses lab'ring thro' the week,
Obtain a respite one day.

XIV.

For modern youth's so self-denying,
It flies all lawless passion.

XV.

Happy the nation thus endow'd!
So void of wants and crimes!
Where all are rich and none are proud;
Oh! these are glorious times!

XVI.

Your character! (with wond'ring stare)
Says Tom, is mighty high, Sir,
But pray forgive me, if I swear,
I think 'tis all a lye, Sir.

XVII.

Ha! think you so, my honest clown;
Then take another light on't:
Just turn the picture upside down,
I fear you'll see the right on't.

O. W.

The LOVER and the FRIEND.
From the BAGATELLES. (See p. 1.)

I.

ENDU'D with all that could adorn,
Or bless, the first and fairest born!
A Soul! that looks superior down,
Let giddy Fortune smile or frown;
With Age's wisdom, not her years,
STELLA, all excellence appears!
Then, who can blame me, if I blend
The name of LOVER, with the FRIEND?

II.

Like Noah's dove, my busy breast
Has rov'd to find a place of rest!
Some faithful bosom, to repose,
And hush, the family of woes.
Then, do I dream? or, have I found
The fair and hospitable ground?
Ah! quit your sex's rules, and lend
A LOVER's wishes to the FRIEND.

III.

Absence, I try'd—but try'd in vain!
It heals not, but upbraids my pain;
For thee! I'd bear the reaper's toil,
For thee! consume the midnight oil:
Then, to your judgment, would I owe
All that I read, and write, and know:
Can those who wish, like me, pretend
To part the LOVER and the FRIEND?

IV.

Come, then! and let us dare to prove
Disinterested sweets of love;
For, gen'rous love no dwelling finds
In poor and mercenary minds:
Laugh at life's idle flutt'ring things;
Look down with pity upon kings;
Careless! who like, or discommend,
Blest in the LOVER and the FRIEND!

V.

Oh! come, and we'll together haste,
O'er life's uncomfortable waste:
Bear the sharp thorn, to find the rose,
And smile at transitory woes;
Keep the bright goal of hope in view,
Nor look behind as others do;
'Till death, and only death shall end
At once the LOVER and the FRIEND.*

* The original copy of this bears date previous to the late ingenious Mr. More's production. And, as it was read to him, in an hour of intimacy, perhaps somebody prevailed on him to

ON FRIENDSHIP.

WHEN friendship's sacred sympathies inspire,
Who can resist the muse's kindling fire?
Friendship, thou dearest blessing *Heav'n* bestows!
Balm of our cares! and softner of our woes!
I, at thy shrine, my willing tribute pay,
And, to thine honor, consecrate the lay.
Thy form is lovely, and thy fruits divine;
For love, and peace, and truth, and joy, are thine;
And kindred souls, who feel the gen'rous flame,
Enjoy a fund of bliss, that wants a name.

Ye sons of wine! that o'er your cups pretend
Eternal service to your jovial friend:

When the warm fumes forsake your reeling brains,
Say, of your boasted friendship, what remains?
How oft alas! what bitter hate succeeds!
What broken vows! and what atrocious deeds!
How oft in smoke your loud professions end,
And the smooth flatterer, supplants the friend.

Ye sons of interest! whose benighted souls
Are cold and dark as winter at the poles;
Say, when your *fav'rite point* is once obtain'd,
Your purse replenish'd, and your neighbours
drain'd;

When pinching poverty distracts his breast,
Will then your friendship firmly stand the test?
Will friendship then, the needful aid supply,
And wipe the bursting tear from Sorrow's eye.

Friendship's a pure, a *Heav'n*-descended flame,
Worthy the happy region whence it came:
The sacred tie, that virtuous spirits binds;
The golden chain, that links immortal minds.

Not the obsequious fop, whose words beguile,
Who lives, or dies, as you or frown, or smile:
Nor, whom *immensely comp'aisant* we find;
Those "humble servants of all human kind,"
Nor joyous buck, nor vain assuming ape,
(Who shews you friendship in a modish shape.)
Nor rake, nor spendrift, nor time-serving tool,
Nor fawning knave, nor self-sufficient fool
Can feel the joys true amity imparts
To gentle bosoms; and to honest hearts:
To vice and shame, the charmer's all unknown;
She lives, and reigns, in virtuous breasts alone.

Marshfield, July 24, 1767. W. O.

EPIGRAM on good Household-Bread; and on
good Breakfast-Rolls.

WHITENED with honest flour; rich in re-
nown;
Bread-making Urch gives lustre to his town: *
(There, ev'ry cit, who *twelve-pence* has to spare,
Eats better bread, than comes to Lordling's share;)
But BATH BRISTOLIA's fame in part con-
troul's;
BATH can now boast her master of the rolls †.

* Bristol.

† W. Somner, Baker, in King's Head Street,
Bath.

W. O.

To Sir Godfrey Kneller, by the late Dr. Geakie.
(A correct copy)

WHILE meaner artists labour hard to trace
The outward form, and features of a face,
Your magic pencil, Kneller takes the soul,
And when you paint the man, you paint him whole.

On the present extravagant Taste for BUILDING.

AN EPIGRAM.

WHAT fine new streets our cities yield;
And what high rents are given!
Yet, some, so many houses build,
They've not a house to live in.

To a LADY. From ROME.
From the BAGATELLES.

HEARING you've taken a vagary,
To turn a sort of antiquary;
I thought it but a neighbour's duty
(Were I not prompted to't by beauty)
Forgetting trouble, cost, or distance,
To lend all possible assistance:
And if my young collection can
The smallest approbation gain;
If trifles of my choice, though poor,
May add to your increasing store,
Accept them without more ado;
No one more welcome---*Entre nous*---

First, then, observe, I send you, madam,
The very thorn with which old Adam,
For want of better modern needle,
Wisely sew'd leaves about his middle---

---The thread, they tell me, I'm possess'd of;
But that I dare not boast the least of:
Because, I fear, 'tis false and spurious;
Therefore, unwelcome to the curious---

---The next thing, that is worth remark,
Is a small piece of Noah's ark,
Carefully wrapt up, do you see?
Just as 'twas handed down to me---

---As also a young pinion feather
Of that same dove, who, twice together,
Went out to see the wind and rain,
And, wisely, ne'er return'd again---

---Observe the other, and you'll see
A very---very---rarity!
It is the true authentic score,
On which king David us'd to pore,
And gain'd such wond'rous approbation;
He was first fiddle in the nation---

---The fourth---and what is no less rare,
Is a lank lock of Samson's hair:
And then a spoonful of that salt
Lot's wife was turn'd to for a fault,
Which since is grown so very common,
As, not to have it, doubts the woman---

---The little stone which kill'd Goliath:
All the eye-teeth of Jeremiah.
A feather from that honest raven
Which brought Elijah scraps from Heaven.
A toe-nail of a monstrous mouse;
And hideous back-bone of a louse;
Two of those plagues which Pharaoh found,
And, often, wish'd them underground---

A bull-rush, taken from the cradle
In which young Moses us'd to paddle:
A button from the very waistcoat
Which Joseph wore to save his best-coat;
With some few patterns, in a packet,
Of his old party-colour'd jacket---
And fifty more as curious---all
Equally voucht original---

---But, lest so long a course of years,
As this my choice collection bears,

Should hurt the credit of the thing,
And leave your faith a wavering,
Your curious brother *Virtuoso*
Has, for the sake of *Del Podoso*,
By dint of trouble, scrap'd together,
Things which will stop a *why!* or *whether!*
Equally curious, and inviting,
As what I now have been reciting;
Things which have happened in our climes
And rarities of present times—

—Observe in that same little phial,
A lawyer's truth and self-denial—
'Tis scarce to be discern'd, you cry,
Without a microscopic eye—

—That, seeming empty, glass contains
A courtier's promises and gains:
And, on that spotless paper, view,
Rewards of merit, blazon'd true—
Some gratitude I sought—but never
Could find a remnant tight and clever:
'The little piece you here perceive
Was found at *Paris*, as I live;
Doubtless, unknown unto the dame,
Or you had never seen the same—

—That largest box of all, is cramm'd
With female follies, closely ramm'd:
And in that nutshell, too, are laid
Their virtues—if they are not fled—

—Observe upon that wafer, next,
All marriage comforts, wrote in text;
And, on that folio sheet, display'd,
The pleasures of a single maid.

—Once more, and not to tire your patience;
Take notice of that box of essence:
Could you devise (I hardly know)
That in this compass lies a beau—
Religion too, so small and thin,
Stuck, like a spider, on a pin.
Virtue's rewards—a poet's gains—
A lady's vow—a lover's pains—
All carv'd, most curiously, in one,
Upon that little cherry-stone—

—From these few hints—and few, indeed,
To what I carry in my head,
Your ladyship may plainly see
Something that smells antiquity.

E P I T A P H.

“SWEETS to the sweet,” farewell! nor,
longer mourn
A luckless husband from your bosom torn:
No longer blame a father's treach'rous heart;
Blameless yourself, and innocent of art—
Fav'rite of *Heav'n!* in early life remov'd!
With angel's love, and love, and be belov'd!
With angels' feel what fate deny'd you here!
Bliss; endless, as the friend and husband's tear;
In all your virtues may the world agree!
Your failings—bury'd in the grave, and me.

The VIDES UT ALTA, &c.
From the BAGATELLES.

LOOK where you will—above, below!
'Tis one continu'd sheet of snow—
The hillock, and the mountain, wear,
Alike, the garment of the year!

—See! too, those skeletons of oak,
Unable to sustain the stroke
Of tyrant-nature, in their turn,
Defenceless, droop, and, naked mourn,

—No more those streams are seen to flow,
Which, but as yesterday, you know;
Unfetter'd, sweetly stole along,
To cheer the poet and his song—

—With all my heart—it shall be so;
Seasons, my friend! must come and go;
Nature, who will do as she will,
Determines never to be still—

—There's but one remedy, I find!
(Hang all philosophy of mind)
Good fires, and chearful friends together,
Are the sole antidotes to weather—

—Here! toast the king, and then the nation;
I'll drink to trade and navigation;
Or, if less *Penferoso*—Come
Here's to the fair of chiftenom.
The rest we leave to master *Jove*,
Or any deputies above.

—The winds that blow, and snows that fall,
Are no concern of mine at all:
'Tis his to smooth the ruffled wave;
'Tis his the whirlwind to outbrave;
Or, by a word—a nod, to prove
The calm, or tempest, full of *Jove*:
To freeze, or thaw, this ball of earth;
To scatter plentifulness, or dearth:
To cloathe, or strip, the forest pine,
Is his, and no affair of mine—

—Never put on the look of sorrow,
For what's to come (or not) to-morrow:
To-morrow of itself takes care—
To-morrow's ever in the air!
Nor your's, nor mine, till we can say,
And stamp it with the name *To day*—
Presume not on the rising sun,
And, then, it is a morrow won;
A day in pocket fairly got—
We'll run a-tick for what is not—

—Children we are; or, what you please,
At *exits*, and at *entrances*:
Youth once, and only once, appears
In these poor sublunary spheres;
Then, while you may, enjoy a scene
Which never can be view'd again!
Anon, moroseness and regret,
Will damp, o'er-cloud, and make you fret;
Fret! to reflect on many a joy
Lost, or neglected, when a boy:
Soon, very soon, each hill and grove
Will charm, by sympathy, to love;
And moonshine rambles o'er the glade,
To form the midnight *serenade*:
Then, whispers, or the treble note
Of giggling girls, will draw you out:
With here, an *hiss!* and there, an *hush!*
Behind the wall, or friendly bush,
Will fire, with thoughts of this or that,
And make your heart go *pit-a-pat*;
While little trophies of your love—
A garter, handkerchief, or glove;
Stol'n from her neck, her arm, her knee,
With many a *no*, and many a *yea*,
Stamps you a greater monarch far,
Than *Sweetish Charlies*, or *Peter Czar*.

* * The WANDERER, or VILLAGE-
MAID, was received too late to be inserted,
but it shall have a place in our next.

The following is the address of the Hon. House of Representatives, of the province of *Massachusetts Bay*, in *New-England*, to his Excellency Governor *Bernard*, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session. See p.

May it please your Excellency,

HAVING duly considered your speech at the opening of this Session, the House of Representatives beg leave with great sincerity to say, That there is nothing which they more ardently wish for than a mutual confidence in the several branches of the General Assembly, and a happy unanimity in such measures as shall best promote the prosperity of his Majesty's government, and the peace and welfare of his subjects in this province; at the same time we must freely declare to your Excellency, that during the whole period of that general calamity and distress, which you chuse to denominate "a popular uneasiness," we do not recollect a single act done by the representative body of this province, which could have the least tendency to interrupt a general harmony, so essentially necessary for the valuable purposes of government; nor can it, in our opinion, without great injustice be supposed, that had there been in reality nothing more than a groundless popular uneasiness, it would have been suffered to intermix with their public councils, and occasion a breach of confidence.

We are obliged to say, that there is the deepest concern among the people of this province, that after they have shewn every possible mark of loyalty, it has yet been represented to his Majesty, that a degree of ill temper remains in his colony of *Massachusetts Bay*. The letter from the Secretary of State, which your Excellency communicated to the last Assembly, leaves no room to doubt but that such a representation has been made. Permit us, Sir, just to observe, that nothing will tend more to conciliate the minds of this people, than to give us the opportunity to make it evident to our constituents, that you have had no hand in such representation. Such a measure might tend to remove that concern, and restore unanimity to this General Court: and we rely upon that assurance you have given us, that you will heartily concur with us in all measures which shall be conducive to so salutary a purpose.

You are pleased to make an open and express declaration, that you do not mean to decline the full exercise of the constitutional powers with which you are vested. We are fully convinced of it: nor have we the least desire that you should ever decline a deliberate and wise exercise of those powers. Your excellency will however allow us to say, that there is such a

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thing as an indiscrete use of legal power, of which this house have a right to form their own judgment.

Your Excellency tells us, that you desire to temper your authority with all possible moderation: whether you have not already, since the opening of this session, missed the fairest opportunity of making evident such a disposition, is a matter that is now open to the judgment of the world.

You have not been pleased to point out the business of this session; but strongly recommends to us to shorten it, as the season of the year requires: we are sensible, there are matters that immediately concern his Majesty's government of this province, which properly now come before us: these we shall dispatch in as short a time as will admit of a due deliberation upon them: unnecessary disputation we shall avoid. Your Excellency tells us we must have observed how very expensive it is: if you refer to the disputes of the last year, we do not judge them, so far as we have observed, to have been unnecessary, or protracted beyond due bounds: we are sorry there was occasion given for them; but in our opinion, the late House of Representatives are not chargeable with it. As the rights of this people are now entrusted to us, it is our indispensable duty to maintain and defend them: we hope none of them will be drawn into question; but should that be the case, we are bound in conscience to contend for them, and therefore we shall not think the dispute on our part unnecessary, or the time employed in it mispent".

South-Carolina, July 1.

Some regulations have lately been made for the more amicably carrying on the trade with the *Indian* tribes, in the southern district of *America*; by which, all white people are forbid, on very severe penalties, from hunting deer, or bear, in any of the woods or hunting-grounds of the *Indians*, and are prohibited from trading with them clandestinely, or supplying them with more than a certain quantity of spirituous liquors at a time; which, it is believed, will prevent much bloodshed.

Two *English* schooners, laden with beef, pork, flour, cured fish, and live stock, from the continent, have been seized by order of the governor of *Martinico*; altho' the poor inhabitants are in the greatest distress for want of provisions.

At *Philadelphia*, *Stephen Porter* was apprehended and committed to goal for the murder of Capt. *Westcoat*, of *Bristol*. *Porter* had been guilty of some offence on ship-board, for which the captain beat him. *Porter*, in revenge, on the night following, with three others of the crew, split the captain's skull with an axe, as he lay asleep, and afterwards dispatched the mate,

Historical Chronicle, August 1767.

July 20.

A Terrible storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, happened in the neighbourhood of *Valenciennes*, in *France*, which did considerable damage to houses, trees, corn, and cattle. It began a few miles to the south-west of that city, and proceeded in a north-east direction as far as the province of *Holland*, causing great desolation in its progress, not unlike the storm of 1763, which laid waste a part of *Kent*. (See Vol. xxxiii. p. 444.)

His Royal Highness the Duke of York who lately set out on his travels through *France* and *Germany*, had an interview with the king and queen of *France*, at *Cempeigne*, to whom he was introduced by the title of E. of *Uster*.

A ball of fire fell at *Norrington* farm, near *Overton*, in *Hampshire*, and set fire to a barn, in which were large quantities of corn, which, together with two stacks of hay, were consumed. [Mingling pearl-ash with the water in engines for extinguishing fire, has been discovered to be very effectual for that purpose.]

A collier, burthen 150 tons, was burnt at *Blockhouse Point*, near *Portsmouth*, on account of brandy and tea being found buried under her cargo of coals. At the same time and place a smuggling sloop was burnt, and strict orders are given to the officers of the customs to suppress the infamous practice of smuggling.

July 25.

About eight in the morning three large boats (in which were above 100 persons armed with guns and cutlasses) came into the harbour of *Kinmare*, in the county of *Kerry*, in *Ireland*, and surrounded the sloop *Henry*, laden with tea, from *France*, then under seizure of the revenue officers; and after several shots being exchanged, the smugglers overpowered the officers, & forcibly carried off the whole cargo. Another desperate engagement has since happened between the officers in two Custom-House barges, and a party of smugglers, on the north coast, in which several were killed on both sides, but the smugglers at last got the advantage, and carried their goods clear off.

July 31.

The Princess *Poniatowski*, sister to the King of *Poland*, and the Prince de *Ligne*, who accompanied her, visited *Oxford*, and expressed great satisfaction.

The Earl of *Bristol* resigned his post of Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Lord *Townshend* was appointed in his room.

SATURDAY, August 1.

A dividend warrant, dated in 1698, for 700*l*, being a year's interest on 10,000*l*. Bank stock, was presented at the Bank

for payment, but, being of so early a date, the books were to be examined before the claim could be confirmed.

The Count de *Malzaban*, envoy extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, and Count de *Welderren*, from the States General, having notified to his majesty the approaching marriage of the Prince Stadtholder with the Princess, niece to the King of *Prussia*, his majesty sent compliments of congratulation on this alliance to the King of *Prussia*, the States-General, and to the Prince and Princess, who are to be espoused.

TUESDAY 4.

At *Salisbury* affizes a very interesting cause was tried, in which two cheese-factors were plaintiffs, against the hundred of *Chipperham*, for a load of cheese, value sixty pounds, which was forcibly taken away upon the king's highway, by a company of rioters. After a long trial, the jury found for the plaintiffs.

WEDNESDAY 5.

James Brownrigg, a painter in *Fleur de Luce Court*, was committed to *Wood-street* compter for cruel usage to two girls, his apprentices. His wife, who made her escape, is said to be the chief instrument, but he, it seems, was accessory. The barbarity of this man and his wife to these poor orphans, is shocking to human nature.

About three in the morning, the inhabitants of *Leeds* in *Yorkshire* were greatly alarmed with a sudden and uncommon swell in the river, which rose upwards off two yards perpendicular height in the space of an hour, by which several fields off hay were swept away. Much more damage was done by the sudden rising off the river *Warf*, which was higher than has been known for near 20 years past. At *Beamsley* two houses, and *Lindley* and *Dob-Park* bridges were carried away. Great damage is done to all the corn-lands adjoining to that river; and great numbers of oxen, horses, and sheep, along its banks, were carried down by the current. At *Morton-Banks* many farmers are almost totally ruined. At *Woodsome*, a mill, and part of a house, and near 40 cottages were destroyed, and several other houses are much damaged. The river *Nidd* overflowed its banks, and has done an incredible deal of mischief.—It is remarkable that on the same day, but at a different hour, the river *Slitterick*, which runs through *Hawick* in *Scotland*, rose to an uncommon height, without any extraordinary rain falling that day, or for some days before; and the river *Teviot* was then fordable. It began to rise about four o'clock in the afternoon, and continued increasing till after six, when the water

was

was 22 feet higher than usual. The consternation of the town's-people is scarce to be conceived, for the water rushed into the streets with inexpressible violence, threatening universal desolation. Fifteen dwelling-houses, with the corn-mill at the end of the town, were presently swept away, and the very rock on which they were founded washed so clean that not a bit of rubbish, or vestige of a building is left. A As no human assistance could avail, the minister of the place called the inhabitants to church, to supplicate Heaven to avert the judgment that seemed to threaten them. At the height of the flood, a servant maid belonging to a merchant of the town, recollected that her master had in the house (which was then surrounded B with water) about 300 l. in gold. Her master being from home, she acquainted the neighbours, and begged their assistance to recover it, but none of them would venture; upon which the girl herself boldly waded into the house, and got hold of the bag, with the money; but, in coming out, she was carried down by the stream. Providence, however, interposed for her safety. C She was cast ashore on a green a little below the town, just alive, and the money grasped in both her hands so fast, that with some difficulty it was removed. A little above the town three houses were quite covered with water, except the chimney-tops; they were in an eddy which saved them. The river D Rule likewise rose to an uncommon height.

THURSDAY 6.

At *Mantes*, on the river *Seine* in *France*, a most dreadful storm of thunder, hail, and rain, laid thirty parishes under water, carried away many houses, destroyed the produce of the earth to a great extent, and did irreparable damage to many farmers in that neighbourhood.

SATURDAY 8.

The *Britannia*, with 200 *Palatines* on board, arrived at *Portsmouth*, in her way to *America*. These *Palatines* are a very religious, quiet people, and leave their country for the sake of enjoying the liberty of worshipping God after their own manner.

SUNDAY 9.

By a letter dated this day, and directed to Mr. *Charles Gibbs* of *Charter-house-square*, a correspondent of that gentleman's asserts, that he has discovered a method of squaring the circle, which has hitherto baffled the efforts of the greatest mathematicians.

MONDAY 10.

Anne Sowerby was burnt at *York*, for poisoning her husband, (see p. 383.) She declared just before she was brought out of the cell, that a man gave her some nuxvomica in order to poison her husband, which she burnt; that he gave his own

wife some of the poison, who died soon after; that some days after, he brought her some arsenic, and assisted her in mixing it with curos, which she gave her husband for breakfast, who died a few hours after eating them.

TUESDAY 11.

The Duke of *York* was most magnificently entertained at *Chantilly*, by the king and queen of *France*, to which entertainment the Prince of *Conde*, by the king's order, invited more than 300 of the principal nobility of that kingdom.

An inquisition was taken on the body of *Mary Clifford*, (an apprentice to *James Brownrigg*, of *Fleur-de-lys Court*) when it appeared, by the evidence of the surviving apprentice, that, about a year and a half ago, the deceased came upon liking, and continued upon trial about a month, during which time she eat and drank as the family did; that, soon after, her mistress, *Elizabeth Brownrigg*, began to correct the deceased; first with a walking cane, at other times with a horse-whip, or a postillion's whip, stripping her quite naked, tying her hands a cross with a cord sometimes fixed to a water-pipe and sometimes to a staple in a beam in the kitchen under ground, striking her over all parts of her body and head, under pretence that she had not worked hard enough; that particularly on the 31st of July last, her mistress obliged the deceased to strip herself naked, and then tied her up to the staple in the beam, and beat her with a whale-bone riding-whip, on several parts of her body, and, with the butt-end, divers times about the head, the blood gushing from her head, and other parts of her body; that she repeated such ill usage that day five several times afterwards; that the deceased continued bleeding, from her head and shoulders, from that time till the 4th instant, when she was conveyed to the workhouse, no dressings having been applied to her wounds. On Monday the 3d instant, upon the deceased being discovered by Mr. *Deacon's* apprentice: the parish-officers were applied to, on whose coming, *James Brownrigg* denied her being in the house, insisting she was at *Stanstead* in *Hertfordshire*, and had been there a fortnight; and after the house was searched several times in vain, and the said *James Brownrigg* having been confronted by Mr. *Deacon's* apprentice, and threatened to be carried before a magistrate, he at length produced the deceased, who appeared in a most shocking condition, and was unable to speak. The surgeons proved the wounds and cuts to be mortal. The jury, after some time withdrawing, brought in their verdict, charging both *Brownrigg* and his wife with Wilful Murder.

WEDNESDAY 12.

The society of arts in the *Strand* came to a resolution to give 100*l.* to Mr. *Phillips*, for the discovery of his manner of dyeing red and yellow leather.

THURSDAY 13.

The inhabitants of the town of *Sherborne*, in *Dorsetshire*, came to a resolution to prosecute, to the utmost rigour of the law, every stranger presuming to come into that town to be inoculated. *Query*, By what law?

SATURDAY 15.

Early this morning a gang of villains, to the number of twelve or more, attacked two men in coming over *Tower hill*, who crying out vehemently, several watchmen came to their assistance, one of whom the villains cut in a most shocking manner; his cheek, in particular, was cut from the mouth to the ear, and his skull on the forehead laid bare for six or seven inches. Two of the rogues, however, were secured, & the wounded man carried to the hospital.

Two gentlemen renounced the errors of popery, and embraced the Protestant Religion, in *St. Peter's, Dublin*.

SUNDAY 16.

Elizabeth Brownrigg, who, with *John Brownrigg* her son, had fled from justice, being charged on the coroner's inquest with the wilful murder of *Mary Clifford*, her apprentice, was taken at a chandler's shop at *Wandsworth*, and brought to the *Poultry-Compter*. In order to secret themselves they passed for man and wife, lay together in the same bed, and kept themselves very retired. The master of the shop, however, reading the advertisement describing their persons and offering a reward for apprehending them, thought he could perceive some similitude between the persons described, and his lodgers; and, without taking any notice of his intentions, set out for *London*, and acquainted Mr. *Owen*, church-warden of *St. Dunstan's*, with his suspicions, who, with two constables, immediately set out for *Wandsworth*, where they found the mother in bed, and the son walking about the room. They were so disguised that the constables who were well acquainted with them before, could hardly know them. Upon entering the prison the mother fell into fits, which has occasionally attack'd her ever since.

TUESDAY 18.

A tradesman's son, in *St. Martin's*, passing through *Duke's-Court*, with a bank-note in his hand, began to play carelessly with two goats belonging to the *Muse*, when one of them nibbled the bank note out of the lad's hand, and swallowed it.

At the annual meeting of the clergy and sons of the clergy, at *Bristol*, the collection at church and at dinner, amounted to 20*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

THURSDAY 20.

At the assizes at *Croydon*, *John Baptist Malony* was tried for unlawfully exercising the function of a popish priest, and administering the sacrament of the Lord's supper to divers persons, after the manner of the church of *Rome*, when he was found guilty, and received sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

FRIDAY, 21.

John Brownrigg, eldest son of *Brownrigg*, the Painter, was examined before the Lord Mayor, relative to the murder of *Mary Clifford*; when the surviving apprentice deposed, that about six months ago the said *John* beat the deceased, with the buckle end of a thick leather belt, till the blood ran from her head, neck, and shoulders (several wounds she had before received being but just skinned over,) because she did not turn up a bedstead, though (as appeared to the deponent) she had not strength to do it; and that about three months ago the said *John* came into the cellar just after his mother had been horsewhipping the deceased, who was then naked, when the former told him, that tho' she had beaten the girl severely, yet she could not make her do any thing, and bid him whip her; whereupon he gave the deceased about twenty cuts with the lash of the whip; after which the mother and son went away, leaving the poor creature naked. The witness having added, that the son had not, to her knowledge, beat the deceased after the last mentioned time, and it being the opinion of the Surgeons that the wounds which occasioned her death, were those which she received on the 31st ult. and the whippings given by the son, being before that time, he was not judged necessary to the murder; but was remanded to the *Compter*, till it could be known whether the parish officers had any other charge against him. It appeared in the course of this examination, that *Elizabeth Brownrigg* began to beat the deceased, at about one month after her being bound apprentice, and from that time the wounds of the unhappy girl were never suffered to heal thoroughly, but constantly kept open by repeated severities.

SATURDAY 22.

Twenty live bullocks and cows, the property of Mr. *John Hawborne*, of *Drogheda* in *Ireland*, were massacred by the mob, on pretence of their being designed for exportation into *England*.

MONDAY, 24.

John Brownrigg was again carried before the Lord Mayor, charged with a misdemeanor in beating the surviving girl, apprentice to his father; when it appeared, on the oath of the girl, that he had whipped her naked three successive days with a hornewhip, twice by order of his mother, and

and the third time of his own accord, because she had eaten two or three chesnuts which lay in her way, and afterwards he drove her up stairs naked and bleeding, to shew his mother what he had done. He was re-committed to the *Poultry Cumber*; upon hearing of which his mother again fell into fits (having been free from them two days before,) and continues ill.

THURSDAY 22.

Ninety-three *Palatines*, engaged in the service of *Dennis Ralle*, Esq; embarked on board a ship at *Plymouth* for that gentleman's plantations in *East-Florida*.

MONDAY 31.

Lord *Holland* having lately erected a new tower built with flint and chalk, at his seat near *Margate*, the following inscription in black letter, on a large piece of white stone, is placed on the front next the sea.

D. M.

Danorum et Saxonum hic occisorum
Dum de solo Britannico
Milites nihil a se alienum putant
Britannis perfide et crudeliter olim expulsi
Inter se dimicaverunt
Hen. de Holland posuit
Qui duces qualis hujus praelii exitus
Nulla nota historia
Annum circiter DCCC. evenit pugna
Et pugnam hanc evenisse fidem faciunt
Ossa quamplurima
Quæ sub hoc et altero tumultu hic vicino
Sunt sepulta.

The instructions given by the bishops to the clergy of their several dioceses, in consequence of a motion in the house of Lords, to take an account of the number of Catholics in their respective parishes, has nothing alarming in it. A like order was given in 1746, to the clerks of the peace, when by a list then delivered, the whole landed property they were possessed of, amounted to 384,166l. 14s. 10¹/₂d. If a like account should be now given in, it will at once be seen whether they increase in property or not.

A silver statue of the goddess *Cybele*, weighing 36 pounds, of excellent workmanship, was lately taken out of the *Tyber*, three miles below *Rome*.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1767.

Lady of Viscount *Weymouth*,—of a daughter
—of Sir *John Webb*, Bt.—of a son.
—of the E. of *Lowth*,—a daughter in Ireland.
Marchioness of *Tavistock*,—of a son.
Lady of the Rev *Dr Musgrave*,—of a daughter.
—of *Henry Hoare*, Esq; } of sons.
—of *Rich. Hoare*, Esq; }
—of *Thos. Cookes*, Esq;—a son & heir.
—of *Ld Geo. Sackville*,—a son and heir.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

July JOHN *Broadhurst*,—to Miss *Derwin*,
23. J. of *Newark upon Trent*.
George Lowther, Esq; member for *Ratoath* in Ireland,—to Miss *Ponsonby*, niece to the Earl of *Meath*, 30,000l.

24. The Princess *Louisa Henrietta Wilhelmina*, of *Brandenburgh*,—to the reigning Prince of *Anhalt-Dassau*.

27. The E. of *Dalhousie*,—to Miss *Glen*, niece to Governor *Glen*.

29. *James Hamilton*, Esq; one of the equerries to his R. H. the Duke of *York*,—to Lady *Baker*.

Charles Howard, Esq; presumptive heir to the D. of *Norfolk*,—to Miss *Coppinger*, an heiress.

30. The E. of *Thanet*,—to Miss *Sackville*, granddaughter to the *Duchess* of *Dorset*.

Lieut. Col. *Wm Skinner*,—to Miss *Warren*, one of the coheiresses of the late Sir *Peter Warren*.

John Paxton, Esq; of *Frith-street*, Soho, to Miss *Eliz. Gilby*, of *Panton-street*.

31. *Amos Callard*, of *Ford*, in *Dorsetshire*, Esq;—to the relict of *Wm Oke*, late of *Whitlands*, Esq;

Rev *James Hallifax*, D. D —to Miss *Cotes*, daughter of *Digby Cotes*, late principal of *Magdalen-hall*, *Oxford*.

Aug. 1. Rev Mr *Disney*, of *Leeds*,—to Miss *Wilson*, daughter of the Rev *Dr Wilson*, of *St Paul's*.

Wm Chapman, Esq; high-sheriff of *Suffolk*,—to Miss *Lamy* of *Norwich*.

Rev Mr *Wickham*, R. of *Snepton-Mallet*,—to Miss *Payne*, nearly related to Lord *Francis Seymour*.

2. *Thomas Young*, Esq; of *St Martin's in the Fields*,—to Miss *Clayton* of *N. Ormond-st.*

Wm Barnham, Esq; of *Wellbeck-street*,—to Miss *Maria Wethers* of *Curzon-street*.

John Hartland, Esq; of *Chipping-Norton*,—to Miss *Jane Davidson* of *N. Bond-street*.

5. Rev Mr *Jones*, R. of *Loddington*, *Northamptonsh.*—to Miss *Sturgis* of *Bath*.

6. Capt. *Cambell*,—to Miss *Friend*, daughter of the late *Dean* of *Canterbury*.

7. *Thomas Clifton*, Esq;—to Miss *Sarah Austin* of *Southampton-street*.

8. *James Bagshaw*, Esq; of *Hants*,—to Miss *Hedges* of *Wigmore-street*.

Henry L'Estrange, Esq;—to Mrs *Wallis*, sister to Sir *Wm Osborne*, Bart.

11. *Thos. Grace*, Esq; of *Charlton*, *Middx.*—to Miss *Browne* of *Took's-court*.

Lieut. *Wm. Adams*,—to Mrs *Cripple* of *Little-Britain*.

Thomas Smith, youngest son of Sir *Jarrit*,—to Miss *Jenny Whitechurch* of *Stapleton*.

12. Capt. *John Webb*, of the *London Indianman*.—to Miss *Arabella Fettiplace* of *Swinbrooke*.

13. *John Crump*, Esq; of *Brewer-street*,—to Miss *Elizabeth Eardley* of *Burlington-st.*

Mr *Hull* of *Friday-street*,—to Miss *Dixon*, Lady of the Manor of *Yistead* in *Kent*.

15. Rev Mr *Stillingfleet*, chaplain to the E. of *Dartmouth*,—to Miss *Catharine Macworth* of *Upper Grosvenor-street*.

Col. *Meicer* of *North-America*,—to Miss *Neville* of *Lincoln*.

16. *John Wilson Cox*, Esq; of *Hendon*,—to Miss *Henrietta Thompson* of *Gr. Russell-st.*

17. *James Stewart*, Esq; son to the late admiral,—to Miss *Cat. Botham* of *Albury, Surry*.

18. *Wm*

18. Wm Lapham, Esq; brother of Sir James,—to Miss Jones, a coheir.

Thomas Dorrington, Esq;—to Miss Elizabeth Pagnell of Harley-st eet.

Downes Baynton, Esq;—to Miss Ann Railton of Bloomsbury.

20. Robert Phipps, Esq; of Walthamstow,—to Miss M. Fletcher of Rushden, Northamptonshire
Dr Gould. physician at Bodmin,—to Miss Rachael Rashleigh.

21. James Dier, Esq; of Bruton-street,—to Miss Price of King-street, St James's.

Henry Holden, Esq; of Chesterfield-street,—to Miss Eliz. Broomhall of Welbeck-str.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

July 12. Col. Yorke, in the Portuguese service. He commanded the artillery at the siege of Quebec, and conveyed them up a precipice, where a single man could not mount without the help of bushes.

Poor JOE all alone, a remarkable character, aged 105. He was well known in the royal army in the time of the last rebellion, and employed as a spy in the rebel army, in which he used to sell gingerbread and whisky. He died at Ware, and though he never had any settled habitation, is said to have died worth 3000*l.* which he has left to charitable uses.

Daniel Hayes at Brompton, a gentleman eminent for learning.

July 27. Alderman Martin of Worcester.

28. Rich. Trice, Esq; at Peterboro', the bulk of whose fortune descends to a soldier.

Simon Yorke, Esq; at Erith, Denbighshire.

John Fullerton, Esq; in Wigmore-street.

Dr Lucas, late a physician at Windsor.

Ja. Weatherby, Esq; in great Poland-street.

The Marquis of Lothian, knight of the ancient order of the thistle in Scotland.

Rev. Cha. Wadsworth, R. of How, and of Yelverton both in Norfolk.

29. Tho. Hoskins, Esq; in gr. Ormond-str.

Relict of the late Henry Rousby, of Croom in Yorkshire.

Thomas Currey in Hart-street, Esq;

Rear admiral Toll, on half pay.

30. Francis Albercrombie, Esq; at Chelsea.

Relict of Geo. Shakerley of Gwerfylt, Esq daughter to the late Sir Walter Baggot, and mother to the present Lady Williams Wynne.

Lieut. Ja. Camm, of the royal navy, a brave officer who lost his leg at the taking of the Havannah, but having no friends to promote him, retired upon half pay.

Wilkinson Fancourt, Esq; in great Ormond-street.

Miss Alatheia Robinson, daughter of the late Sir Tancred Robinson, bart.

Capt. Archibald Morrison, in Scotland.

Edward Norris, of Virginia, aged 103, seventy years pilot within the Capers.

Aug. 1. Mark Noble, Esq; receiver general for Hants.

Rev. Mr Jennings, master of a boarding school on Black-heath.

The celebrated Albinus at Paris, one of the most skillful anatomists in Europe.

2. Ab a. Hitchcock, Esq; of Appleby.

Theophilus Jones, Esq; of Virginia.

Miss Eliz. Crossley daughter of col. Crossley Anthony Harrison, Esq; of Blackheath.

Cha. Lord Kinnaird at Drimie in Scotland.

Sam. Osborne, Esq; of Barbadoes.

Philip Honeywood, Esq; a Jamaica planter

Sir Wm Sinclair, a celebrated physician.

4. Cha. Benson, Esq; in Eagle-street.

John Wicker, Esq; of Cavendish-square.

His large estate descends to Lady Broughton.

Miss Carter, granddaughter to the late Sir Lawrence Carter, one of the barons of the exchequer.

Peter Copeland, Esq; of Nevis in W. Indies.

5. Relict of the late admiral Clinton.

Rev. Dr Denne, prebendary of Rochester, and archdeacon of the diocese; a gentleman universally beloved and regretted; of great abilities and exemplary morals.

Lady of Wm Ward, Esq; and sister to Edw. Collingwood, recorder of Newcastle.

6. Frederick Tilson, Esq; of Red-lion-str. Holborn.

James Abbot in Upper brook-street.

Mr Prestage, the auctioneer.

Miss Darker, of Snow-hill.

Tho. Tempest, uncle to John Tempest, Esq; member for Durham.

Rev. Mr Skeleton, V. of Warfield, Berks.

8. Edw. Pemberton of Argyle buildings.

Lieut. John Street, late of his majesty's ship Emerald, who took 61 prizes.

9. Mary Clifford, in St Bartholomew's hospital, of the treatment she received from her mistress Eliz. Brownrigg, wife to Brownrigg the painter in Fetter lane.

Major Farquhar, formerly of the Scots regiment in the Dutch service.

10. Edw. Hunter, Esq; at little Chelsea.

11. Tho. Gosling, Esq; at Bumpstead, Essex.

12. Rev. Benj. Paul, R. of Banninham, Norfolk.

Peter Balfour, Esq; at Hamilton, in Scotland.

Dr Perkins, physician at Melton-Mowberry.

Relict of George Lyon, Esq; at Southwick.

Lady of Gen. Irwin, Gov. of Gibraltar.

Mrs Catharine Rowe, in Dean-street, Soho, whose twin-sister died a few months ago.

13. Tho. Burrowes, M. A. 33 years Squire-Beadle to the university of Cambridge.

14. Arnold Warren, Esq; of York.

Lady of John Buller, Esq; one of the Lords of the admiralty, and member for East-love in Cornwall.

Gov. Caulfield, late of New York.

Hon. Miss Carolina Sandiland, Scotland.

Rev. Mr Normington, curate of Rochdale.

16. Tho. Venables, Esq; in King-street Bloomsbury.

Lieut. Cha. Stanhope of the 49th reg now quartered in Dublin.

The Rev. Edw. Lye. R. of Yardley Hastings in Northamptonshire.

17. Thomas Tidmarsh, Esq; at Hamstead.

18. Rev. Dr John Hodge, a dissenting minister in London.

Edw. Grape, Esq; in Warwick-street, golden square.

19. Wm Sharpe, Esq; first clerk in ordinary to his majesty's privy council.

20. Geo. Thomas, Esq; of New palace-yard

Valentine Dunton, Esq; formerly in the Turkey trade.

Roderick Chisholm in Rothshire.

Lady Mary Eliz. Bouveries, only daughter of the E. of Radnor.

21. Mr Thomas Osborne, bookseller in Grays-Inn.

Mr Benj. Perryn aged 103. in Oxford road

22. Rich. Goodchild, Esq; of King-street, Bloomsbury.

Major Racket, near Hertford.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr Allen Bathurst, son to Lord Bathurst, suddenly.

23. Joseph Pickford, Esq; at little Chelsea.

Tho. Shenton. Esq; in Gloucester street.

Capt. M^cGanham, late of the Sc. fusileers.

Rev. Mr Deschamps, suddenly, in broad-street, Soho.

Rob. Legris, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

24. Mr Rob. Finch, eldest son of Rob. Finch, Esq; of Ruffel-street.

Sam. Baddeley, Esq; at east Peckham.

25. Geo. Withers, Esq; lately arrived from the West Indies.

Mis Darby, aged 105, at great Harlock.

27. Capt. Whitewood formerly in the freights trade.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

REV. Dr John Benson, collated to a prebend in the cathedral ch. of Canterbury

Rev Richard Hurd, — collated to the archdeaconry of Gloucester.

Rev Joseph Digby of Lincoln, — to Pilton, R. Rutlandshire.

Rev Dr Law, master of Peter-house, Cambridge, — to a preb. in the cathedral of Durham

Rev Mr Franklyn, — chap. in ordinary to his majesty, *vice* Dr Lyne, *dec.*

Rev. Mr Stedman, of Peter-house, — to Preston, V. Kent.

Rev Wm Willim, Preb. of Hereford, Canon-Residentiary of that cathedral, *vice* Dr Brown.

Rev Gibbons Bagnall, — prebendary of the same cathedral.

Rev Mr Derby, one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral, — to Southfleet, R. in Kent, *vice* Dr Geekie.

Rev Dr Beilby Porteus, — to St Mary, R. Lambeth, 500l. a year, *vice* Dr Denne.

Rev Dr Geo. Stinton, — to Allhallows-Barking, London, 400l. a year, *vice* Dr Geekie.

Rev Jn Woodcock, — Prebend of Hereford.

Rev Edmund Rider, — to Langford, L. Essex.

Rev T. Renel, — to Stockingham, L. Devon.

Rev Tho. Thompson, — one of the six preachers in Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Dr Benson, promoted.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

THE Rt Hon. Carolina Campbell, Cts of Dalkeith, is created by his majesty a Baroness of Great Britain by the title of Baroness of Greenwich, with the dignity of Baron to her heirs male by the Rt Hon. Charles Townshend, Esq; chancellor of the exchequer.

The Rt Hon Th. Ld. Howth created visc. St Lawrence, and Earl of Howth in Ireland.

The Rt Hon. Charles Baron of Coloony created Earl of Belmont in that kingdom.

Constantine Phipps created Baron Mulgrave of New Rots in the county of Wexford.

Mr Lowndes, son to Cha. Lowndes, Esq; of the treasury appolnted a commissioner of the excise office *vice* Sir Henry Poole, bt. *dec.*

Tho. Bradshaw, Esq; appointed secretary to the treasury *vice* Cha. Lowndes, Esq; *Ref.*

Lord Frederick Cambel — secretary to Lord Townshend, Lord lieut. of Ireland.

Mr Bowden — master of the horse.

Thomas Smith, Esq; — deputy usher of the black rod to the House of Lords in Ireland.

Rt Rev. and Hon. Dr Harvey, bp of Cloyne, and Arthur Upton, Esq; — privy counsellors in Ireland.

Ant. Lucas, Esq; — commissioner of excise.

Wm Davis one of the four principal clerks of the treasury, *vice* Thomas Bradshaw.

Rd Hopkins, Esq; — clerk of the green cloth, *vice* Sir John Evelyn, *dec.*

War Office, August 1, 1767.

3d reg. dr. William Adair, (clerk) — chaplain *vice* Thomas Beighton, *Pur.*

2d reg. light dr. lieut. Sir Wm Mansel, bt. from half pay — lieut. *vice* lieut. William Thornton, *Ex.*

8th reg. f. chaplain Nath. Cotton from half pay — chaplain *vice* Henry Purcell, *Ex.*

26 h reg. f. cornet Ja. Calderwood, of the 1st troop of life guards. — captain *vice* James Bruce, *Pur.*

Hon. capt. Wm Southwell. from half-pay, — deputy judge advocate and commissary of the musters in the island of Minorca, *vice* lieut. Zachariah Moore, *dec.*

Aug. 22. 3d reg. dr. g. Wm Lord Kilmaura — cornet, *vice* cornet Erasmus Corbett, *Pur.*

Ditto Wm Nisbet, gent. — cornet, *vice* cornet James Calderwood, *Pur.*

1st reg. dr. ensign Ja Wilkie, of the 25 h reg. f. — cornet *vice* cornet John Grier *Pur.*

6th reg. f. lieut. Marmaduke Peacocke, — captain, *vice* Thomas Dobyns, *Pur.*

19th reg. f. Samuel Cooper, cler., — chaplain, *vice* William Adair, *Pur.*

Lieut. col. Rob. Skeene to be baggage master general, and inspector of the roads in North Britain, *vice* William Caulfield *dec.*

B — K T — S.

Steph. Cornford, of Battel Tallow-chandler.

John Smith, of Virginia-street, mariner.

Robert Hayes, of St Mary le Bonne, Smith.

Sam. Benedict, Stourbridge, engraver of glass.

Moses Jonas, of Yarmouth, Norfolk, merch.

William Lloyd, of St Mary le Bonne, builder.

John Robinson, of Lincoln, Dealer.

John Philip, of Caron, Cardiganshire, dealer.

James Sorrel, of Birmingham, lapidary.

Edward Lowdin of Bristol, factor.

John Owen, of Liverpool, Upholsterer.

Jn Brownridge, Basing-lane, warehouseman.

Rich. Haines, of Windsor, Berks, shopkeep.

Henry Westerwarp and Mary Homan of Winton-street, Whitechapel, sugar refiners.

Wm Ingham, of Aldermanbury, merchant.

Wm Podd, of High-holbourn, haberdasher.

William Ross, of Newgate-street, merchant.

Wm Harrold, jun. of Birmingham Draper.

Tho. Butts, Ratcliffe-row watch-spring mak.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in AUGUST 1767.

BRANK	E. India	South Sea	S. Sea An.	S. Sea An.	Bank An	3 per Cent.	India Ann	3 1/2 Bank	3 per Cent	4 per Cent	Old Long	Amnities.	Pickets.	Lottery	Script.	Wind at
Stock.	Stock.	old	new	red.	Confol.	1751	1751	An. 1756	1758.	1762						DEAL.
146	251 1/2	87	86 1/4	87 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 5s. 6d.	89 3/4	S W		
146	252 3/4		86 1/4	87 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 7s 6d.	S W			
146	253			87 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 8s.	S W			
Sunday	253a 52 1/2		86 1/4	88	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 9s.	NN W			
146	252 1/2		86 1/4	88	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S			
146 1/4	253 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	E N E			
146 1/4	253 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	Eaft			
145 3/4	253 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	N E			
145 3/4	255		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S W			
145 3/4	256			88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 8s.				
Sunday	259a 58 3/4		87 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 8s. 6d.	South			
146 1/4	259a 58 3/4		87 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 9s.	S W			
146 1/4	259a 58 3/4		87 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S W			
146 1/4	259a 58 3/4		87 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S W			
146 1/4	259a 58 3/4		87 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	W			
Sunday	259a 58 3/4		87 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	W			
148	258 1/2		87 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	W. ft			
147 3/4	259 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S W			
147 3/4	260 1/2		87	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S W			
247 3/4	261 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S W			
146 3/4	262a 61 1/4		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S W			
Sunday	262 3/4		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 8s. 6d.	S			
147	266		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S W			
147 1/4	264 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 9s.	S W			
147 1/4	264 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	W S W			
147 1/4	267 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	Calm			
148 1/4	267 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	D 0	S			
148 1/4	267 1/2		86 1/4	88 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2			101 1/2	26 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	E. ft			

Affice of Bread,	The Peck Loaf	Wheaten 2s. 8d.						
<i>Aug. 27.</i>	17 lb. 6 oz.	Houfhold 2s. od.						
Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bush. 56lb. 5s.								
Sr James's Market, Aug. 27.			Hay 2l. 12s. 6d.					
Whitechapel do.			Straw 1l. 3s.					

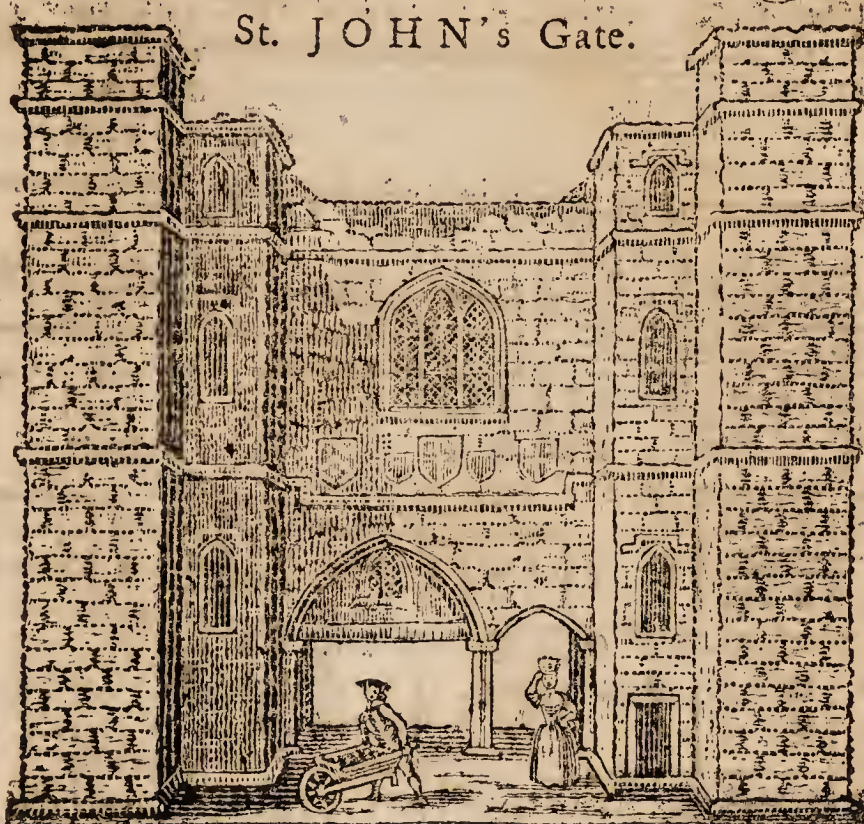
Bill of Mortality from July 28, to Aug. 27.											
Chriftened.			Buried.								
Males	587	1146	Males	690	1467						
Females	559	777	Females	777							
Whereof have died under two years old			506								

2 and 5	142	40 and 50	152			Aug. 4	339
5 and 10	50	50 and 60	109			11	407
10 and 20	45	60 and 70	107			18	350
20 and 30	129	70 and 80	62			25	371
30 and 40	141	80 and 90	23				

Buried Weekly }

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN'S Gate.



London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

York 2 paper
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For SEPTEMBER, 1767.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

Narrative of the cruelties of *Eliz. Brownrigg*,
from her trial, and other authentic materials 433-4-5-6
Plan for reducing the different measures for
Corn to one standard 137
The objections to Spiders darting their webs
retracted 438
A description of the *African Deer* 439
Origin of a common Phrase 441
A critical examination of an historical passage
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Political interpretation of a *Greek* epigram 443
A peculiarity in vision pointed out *ib.*
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Curious representat. of those antiquities 445
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First institution of a *m-r of the H. of C.* 448
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Character of a well-meaning mischievous
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Insults from the *Spaniards*—Speeches to
Assemblies, &c. 273
Historical Chronicle. Death of the duke of
York, and *Princesses of Hesse*.—Lists as usual.
Prices of Stocks every day.

With a Table of the Prices of Corn throughout the Kingdom; a Representation of the *Condou*, or *African Deer*, a stately Animal, very little known to Naturalists; and several curious Antiquities, finely cut in Wood.

By S Y L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

Printed for D. Henry at St. John's Gate; and sold by F. Newbery in Pater-noster Row.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on unexceptionable Principles.

M. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 24s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he shall ship out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
August	31 40 to 51	22 to 26	22 to 24	13 to 19	Guilford,	26 48 to 63			18 to 20
Sept.	7 36 to 47	22 to 27 1/2	21 to 24	13 to 18 1/2	Colchester,	19 43 to 48	20 to 23		11 1/2 to 12
	14 38 to 48 1/2	20 to 23	22 to 24	13 to 19	Canterbury	40 to 45	20 to 25		9 to 10
	21 39 to 49	22 to 26	20 to 21	13 to 19					

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton, 25	54 to 53	20 to 24		15 1/2 to 20 1/2	Devizes	52 to 58	23 to 27	15 to 18
Salisbury	46 to 50	21 to 25		12 to 16	Bristol	43 to 55	24 to 28	12 to 14
Warminster	47 to 52	22 to 26		12 to 17				

OXFORD DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading, 22	45 to 53	20 to 25		14 to 18	Shrewsbury	53 to 58	22 to 26	18 to 20
Oxford, 20	42 to 54				Ross	46 to 56 1/3		12 to 14
Gloicester, 22	44 to 54	20 to 26		12 to 16 1/2				

MIDLAND DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	52 to 58		13 to 16 1/2	Stafford, 22	50 to 51			14 to 19
Stamford 21	47 to 54	26 to 30		Darby, 26	50 to 56	27 to 28		15 to 17
Peterboro' 22	46 to 53			Northampton	52 to 58	23 to 26	30 to 34	12 to 15

NORFOLK DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	46 to 50	21 to 25	22 to 26	12 to 14	Norwich	44 to 50	20 to 24	21 to 24
Yarmouth	42 to 48	20 to 24	21 to 24	12 to 14				12 to 16

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	44 to 54	23 to 26	23 to 28	12 to 17	Newcastle	42 to 47	20 to 24	26 to 30
Durham	42 to 48		14 to 20	Carlisle				13 to 16

This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve; by sending us from every Pitch-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the *Three First Market Days in every Month*, in the manner the prices at the *Corn Exchange, London*, is set down above; and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the kingdom than has yet been attempted.

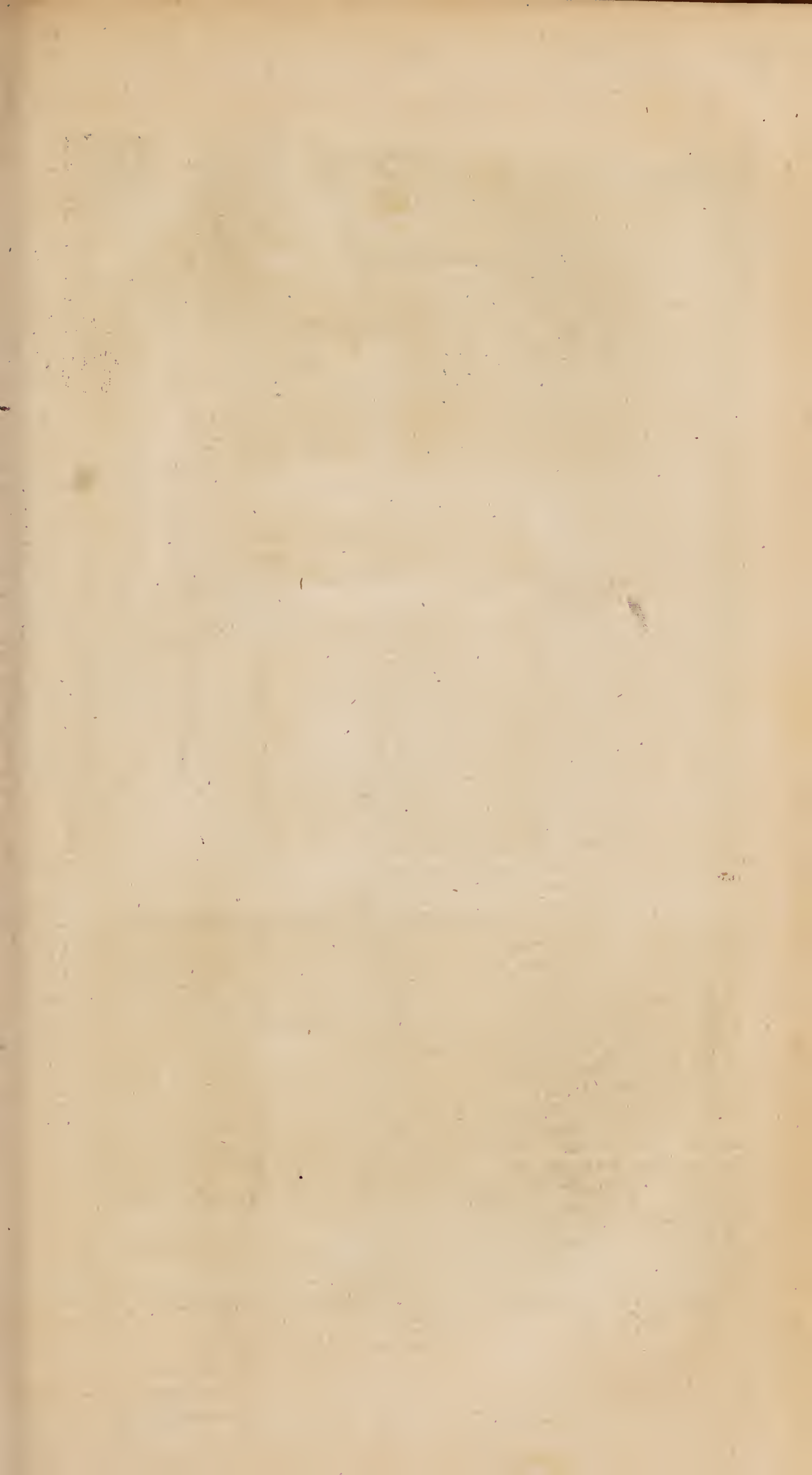
B—KT—S.

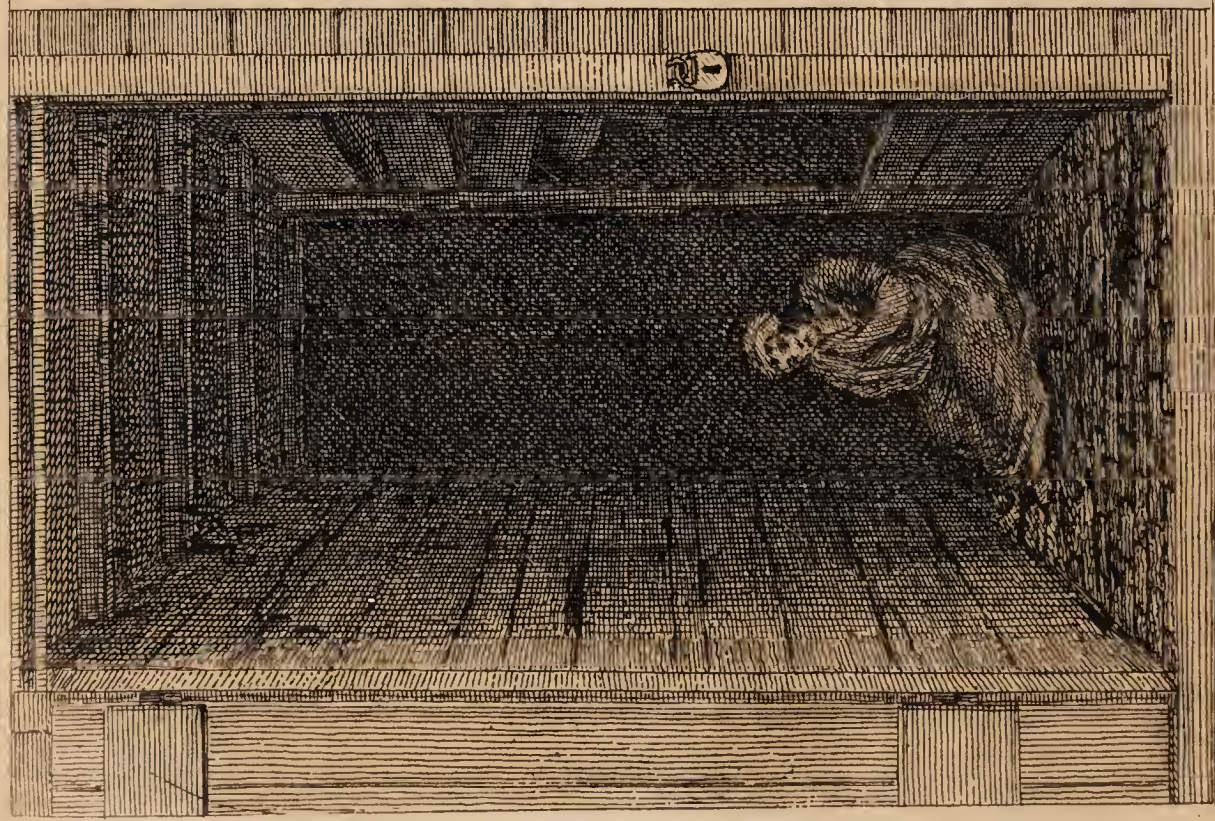
H. J. Steele of St. James, Westminster haberdash.
J. Egan, of Bell-yard, Middlesex, saddler
John Coffin, of Tooting, in Surrey, paper-stainer.
Sep. Atbury, of Rudgley, Staffordshire, iron-monger.
M. Ryder, of Lime-street, tobaccoist.
John Beaumont, of Lendenhall-street, vintner.
Lewis Wacker, of Wapping, sugar-refiner.
J. Gimlett, of Birmingham, button maker.
E. Bibbins, jun. J. Bacon, and W. Bibbins, of Lawrence-lane, warehousemen.
Wm Godfrey, and C. Carpenter, of St. George, Hanover-square, milliners.
J. Hodson, of Norwich, dealer.
J. Warnick, of Ratchiff, sugar-refiner.
W. Gomer, of Norwich, merchant.
W. Johnson, of Great Torrington, merchant.
M. Reay, of Kentish-town, dealer.
David Speedy of Becknall, Berks. linen-draper.
J. Cawpling, of Marybone, carpenter.
J. Tanner, of Pauls-lane, warehouseman.
S. Wheatley, of New Bond Street, coach maker.

W. Joyn, of Penzance, Cornwall, mercer.
G. Winter, of Bristol, linen-draper.

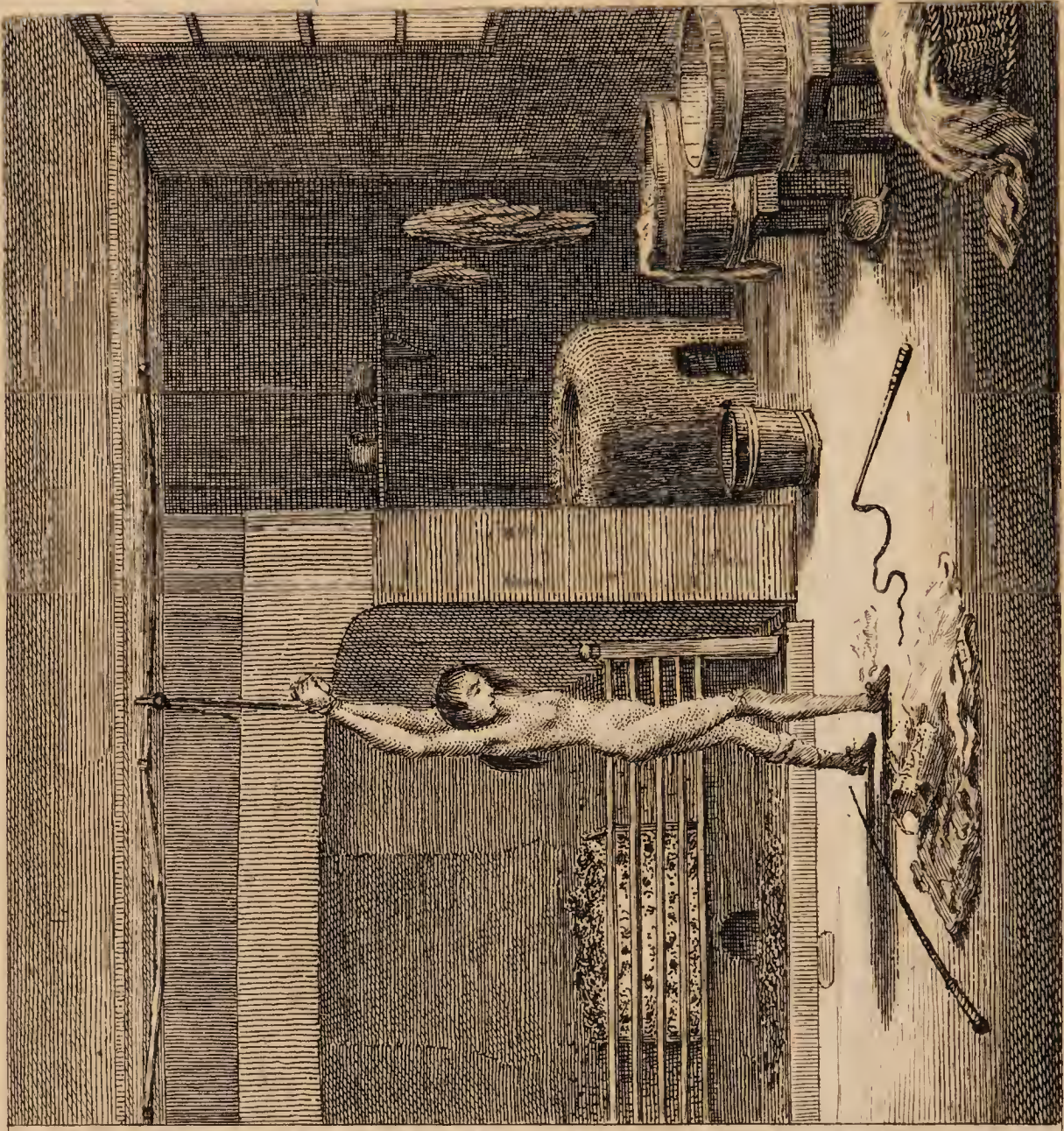
CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Anthony Lucas, Esq;—commissioner of excise
vice Sir Henry Poole, Bart. deceased
Earl of March, Vice Admiral of Scotland, vice
E of Hyndford, deceased.
John Eliot, Esq;—Vice Adm. of West Florida
vice John Johnston, Esq; resign'd.
Sir William Trelawney,—Vice Adm. Jamaica
vice Wm. Henry Littleton, resign'd.
Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burchell,
Charles Paxton, and John Robinson; Esqrs;—commissioners of Customs in America.
James Porter, Esq;—Comptroller, And,
Charles Stuart, Esq;—Cashier and Paymaster of
the Customs in America.
Philip Sharpe, Esq;—Keeper of the Privy Council
Records, vice William Sharpe, dec.
Peter D. nise, Esq; of Blackmonstone in Romney-marsh, created a Baronet of Great Britain, with remainder to his heirs male.





*The Hole under the Stairs where one of
the Girls lay & where both were confined.*
W. H. Bond.



*The Kitchen where the poor Girls were
employed & often whipped & tortured.*

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1767.

An authentick Narrative of the many horrid Cruelties inflicted by Mrs. Elizabeth Brownrigg, upon her poor Apprentice Girls.

E

Lizabeth Brownrigg, about 20 years ago, being then about 27 years of age, lived as a servant in the family of Mr. R----, in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields: and about this

time *James Brownrigg*, who had served his time to a plaisterer and painter in the same neighbourhood, married her.

Soon afterwards they settled at *Greenwich*, in *Kent*, where he carried on the business of a painter, and after about five years they removed to *London*.

Their family encreased very fast, for they have had 16 children, of whom three sons only are now living. Mrs. *Brownrigg* therefore learnt midwifery under Dr. K----, and about two years ago, was, by the overseers of the parish of *St. Dunstan* in the west, appointed to act as midwife to the poor women in the workhouse, in which capacity she is said to have acted with great skill and humanity. She was also a faithful wife, and a tender and affectionate parent.

It appears to be about four years since *Brownrigg* took the house in *Fetter-Lane*, where the cruelties were committed; at this time he kept a horse, and had a lodging at Mr. *Norton's*, over against *Cannonbury-lane*, *Islington*.

In the month of *February* 1765, *Mary Mitchell*, a poor girl of the precinct of *White Friars*, was bound an apprentice to *Brownrigg*, by the overseers, and was then about 14 years of age.

About three months afterwards, on the 15th of *May*, *Mary Jones* was also bound apprentice to *Brownrigg*, by the governors of the *Foundling Hospital*, being also about the age of fourteen.

It appears that these poor girls were at this time treated with great cruelty; what in particular were *Mitchell's* sufferings does not appear, but the sufferings of *Jones* were very great: Mrs. *Brownrigg* used to lay down two chairs on the kitchen floor, in such a manner that the seat of one might support the back of the other; and then fastening the girl down, sometimes naked, and sometimes with her coats pulled over her head, she used to whip her till her strength was exhausted: at other times, when the girl has been washing the rooms or stairs, her mistress has found fault with her work, and taking her up in her arms, has repeatedly plunged her head in the pail of water that stood by.

By such treatment the girl received many hurts in different parts of her body, particularly in the head and shoulders, from the edges and bale of the pail; and was besides kept in continual terror by threats of drowning, her mistress often calling on *Mary Mitchell* to fill her a tub of water for that purpose.

Where *Mitchell* slept at this time we are not told, but *Jones* slept in a hole under a dresser, in the same room with *Brownrigg* and his wife, and facing the feet of their bed; this room was even with the shop, the door of which open'd into the street; and one *Sunday* morning, as she lay silently deploring her miserable condition, and ready to die by the consequences of her past sufferings, and apprehensions of future, she cast her eye upon the key of the shop door, which hung against a post, and perceiving that her master and mistress were both fast asleep, she had resolution to make one effort for liberty and life, and rising very softly, she was fortunate enough to steal into the street without discovery.

This happened after she had been bound about two months, in *July*, when the days were long, and it was probably very early in the morning. When she

got

got into the street she was at a loss where to go: she had no home but the *Foundling Hospital*, and thither she did not know her way: however, she asked of every one she met, and at last of a man A who was so kind as to conduct her to the gate.

She was instantly admitted, and having told her story, and shewed her wounds and bruises, one of which was upon her eye, and had so injured it that for some days it was feared she would have lost it, the following order was made by the B Governors.

‘That Mr. *Plumptree*, the hospital solicitor, do write to *James Brownrigg*, a painter in *Fetter-lane*, who had a child, *Mary Jones*, apprenticed to him by this corporation, and acquaint him, that if he does not forthwith make satisfaction for the abuse to the said C child, this corporation will prosecute him with the utmost severity.’

What particular steps were taken by the parties in consequence of this order does not appear, but soon after *Brownrigg* was summoned to attend the chamberlain of *London*, before whom the matter was settled, and the girl discharged from her apprenticeship. D

Mitchell was now left alone, and continued patiently to drudge and to suffer till about the middle of *February* following, when she had served about one year of her time; and then she also found means to run away: she was however found in the streets by *Brownrigg*’s E youngest boy the same day, and brought back to her confinement: from this time she was never suffered to stir out of doors, and she was frequently tied up and whipped naked.

About the same time *Mary Clifford*, a third apprentice, was bound to *James Brownrigg*, by the overseers of *White Friers* precinct; she was a month upon liking, and during that time was well treated, and eat and drank as the family did, but soon after she was bound they began to use her with great cruelty, frequently beating her over the head and shoulders, sometimes with a walking cane, sometimes with a horsewhip, and G several times with a hearth brush.

It was this girl’s misfortune, either by natural weakness or bad nursing, to wet the bed; for this reason she was ordered to lie on a mat, in a place called a cellar, which had been a coal hole, and is described as a cold dark place, about as big as a closet, under the stairs; H the mat after some time was taken away, and a sack, with a little straw in it sub-

stituted in its place: sometimes there was nothing but a few rags, and sometimes only the bare floor; as to covering, she had sometimes her own cloaths, sometimes a bit of blanket, and sometimes she was quite naked: it does not appear that she had any other food than bread and water, and she had not enough even of that.

Once when she was famishing for hunger, she broke open a cupboard where victuals was usually kept, but found none; and once, when she was fainting with thirst, she broke down some boards to come at water. For the first of these crimes she was made to strip naked, and continued to wash naked a whole day, being every now and then beaten with the stump end of a riding whip; for the other offence a jack-chain was put round her neck, and the end fastened to the yard door; it was strained as tight as it could be, without choking her; and when she had passed the day in this condition, she was sent down into the cellar when it grew dark, with the chain still on her neck, and her hands tied behind her, to pass the night, without bed or covering, in the cellar.

It was common for both the girls, *Mitchell* and *Clifford*, to go about the house quite naked; for *Brownrigg* being by their indentures obliged to find them cloaths, used frequently to order them to be taken off, upon discovering any little rent, hole, or other sign that they were wearing out. *Mitchell*, in particular, scarce ever wore stockings, and had generally nothing upon her body but an old rag of a waistcoat, which did not cover her behind.

As the prisoners were tried for the murder of *Clifford*, and *Mitchell* was the principal evidence, little appears concerning *Mitchell* in particular; sometimes however she was locked with *Clifford* into the cellar, to pass the night, and both were constantly left locked into that dismal cell, from *Saturday* to *Sunday* night, while the family were at their country lodgings in *Islington*: during all this time they had no sustenance but a piece of bread, for water itself was not added.

The office of goaler seems in general to have been performed by the eldest son, though sometimes the prisoners were locked up by others; once in particular, by one *Benham*, an apprentice boy, who in his examination swears, that when he locked them in, *Clifford* was quite naked.

They were so often and so cruelly whipped and beaten, that their bodies, especially

especially their heads and shoulders, were almost one intire scab, the skin being broken a-fresh as fast as it healed, for the mistress never left off whipping till she drew blood.

In order to inflict this diabolical punishment, the first expedient was to strip them quite naked, and then tie their hands up to a water pipe, that was carried along the kitchen cieling; this pipe however at last giving way, a staple was by the husband, at the wife's desire, made fast to a beam, and the cord that tied them was put through it.

Clifford was also sometimes beaten with great cruelty by *John*: he one day ordered her to put up a bed, which she attempted to do but was not able, upon which he beat her with the buckle end of a leathern belt, till she was covered with blood, and then put the bed up himself. *John* also found her at another time naked and bleeding, having been tied up and whipped by his mother, yet in this condition she ordered him to continue the whipping, because she was no longer able, and, strange and horrid as it may seem, he complied.

Some acts of cruelty are also mentioned of another kind: Mrs. *Brownrigg* would frequently fix one of her hands on each of *Mitchell's* cheeks, and draw them down her face with such force as to occasion the blood to start from her eyes.

Mitchell also, having complained to a lodger, the only one who appears to have been in the house during *Clifford's* time of ill usage, the woman, upon some disagreement with the mistress, reproached her with the subject of the girls complaint, upon which Mrs. *Brownrigg* ran to the girl, and thrusting a pair of scizzars into her mouth, cut her tongue in two places.

The account of what happened on the day when the fatal wound was given, is in substance as follows.

On *Friday* the 30th of *July*, about ten o'clock in the morning, Mrs. *Brownrigg* having threatened the girls all the week, went down into the kitchen and tied *Mary Clifford* naked up to a staple; her head and shoulders were then sore, and scabbed over in many places, but notwithstanding the state of her body, her tyrant whipped her with a horsewhip, in the presence of *Mitchell*, till the blood followed the strokes; she was then let down, and ordered to wash, naked and wounded as she was, and while she was stooping down to the tub, her mistress struck her over the head with the but end of the whip,

She was tied up five successive times in this dreadful day, still naked and bleeding, and still covered with new wounds by the whip.

A She was now mortally wounded, yet she crept about till the 4th of *August*, when she was discovered in the following manner.

Clifford's father about four years ago married a second wife; he went away however and left her, upon which she delivered up the child to the parish, and went into *Cambridgeshire*. She was absent when the girl was bound apprentice, but returned about last *Midsummer*; having learnt to whom the girl was apprenticed, she went twice to *Brownrigg's* and enquired for her, but was both times answered by the apprentice boy that no such person lived there.

C After several other ineffectual enquiries, both by herself and persons whom she sent, *Brownrigg*, the husband, absolutely denying that any such person was in the house, threatened the woman to send her before the Lord Mayor, for being troublesome.

Upon this she went away; but as she was going from the house, Mrs. *Deacon*, the wife of a baker that lived next door, having heard high words, called her in, and enquired what was the matter: upon hearing the story, Mrs. *Deacon* told her, that her family had frequently heard groans and moanings in *Brownrigg's* house, that she suspected there were apprentices who were cruelly treated, and that she would do her utmost to make farther discoveries, taking a direction to find *Clifford's* mother if any discovery should be made.

About this time *Brownrigg*, the husband, having been concerned in a sale at *Hampstead*, bought a hog, and had it driven home to his house. This hog was kept in a covered yard, where there was a sky-light, and this it was found necessary to open, in order to let out the finell which proceeded from keeping the hog in so close a place. The removal of the sky-light gave Mr. *Deacon's* family an opportunity of seeing what passed in *Brownrigg's* yard; and, they being upon the watch, it happened that the apprentice, *William Clipson*, being on the 3d of *Aug.* at a two pair of stairs window which looked down on the sky-light, saw *Mary Clifford*, her head, back, and shoulders being uncovered, bloody, and cut in a shocking manner. *Clipson* then went down to the one pair of stairs window, and crawled out of it upon the leads over the yard, and laying himself across

across the sky-light, had a fuller view of the poor dying wretch: he spoke several times, but received no answer: he then to attract her notice threw down two or three pieces of mortar, one of which falling upon her head, she looked up, and attempted to speak, but was able only to utter a groan. This was overheard by Mrs. *Brownrigg*, but without pity, for *Clipson* says, she spoke to her in a sharp manner, and asked what was the matter with her.

The poor girl then drew back out of sight, and *Clipson* acquainted the family with what he had seen.

Intelligence was soon sent to the mother in law, who on the next day, *Friday* the fourth of *Aug.* came with the overseers, and went into *Brownrigg's* house, and *Clipson* with them. They enquired for *Mary Clifford*, and *Brownrigg*, the husband, told them she was in *Hertfordshire*, attending one of the children who had the whooping cough. *Clipson* then said, he had seen her in a deplorable condition the day before, upon which *Brownrigg* swore by God she was not in the house; after some altercation he produced *Mary Mitchell*, and again swore there was no other girl in the house. *Clipson* insisted *Mitchell* was not the girl he had seen; and Mr. *Grundy*, one of the overseers, then sent for a constable, and searched the house, but without success.

Upon examining *Mitchell*, the girl that was produced, her cap was found to be bloody, her head wounded in many places, and her shoulders covered with the scabs of wounds that were healing. Mr. *Grundy* perceiving how this girl had been treated, carried her away to the workhouse, wholly regardless of *Brownrigg's* blustering, who said she was his apprentice, and bid him remove her at his peril.

When they came to take off her leather boddy, for she had no shift, it stuck so fast to the wounds, that the skin and eschar came away with them; when they were off, and she was assured she should return to her tormentors no more, she began to give an account of her sufferings, and declared that *Clifford* was in the house, for that she had parted with her just before she was herself produced.

Mr. *Grundy* not doubting the truth of *Mitchell's* account, went back to *Brownrigg's*, and telling him he would carry him before a magistrate on suspicion of murder, sent for a coach.

Brownrigg's neighbours came about him and offered bail, a lawyer also was

sent for, who endeavoured to intimidate the overseer and constable, but *Grundy* continued steady in his purpose; he said he would answer what he should do, and that as the crime *Brownrigg's* was taken up for was murder, no bail could be taken. Matters now took another turn; as it was before *Brownrigg's* interest to conceal the girl, that it might not appear she had been ill-treated, it was now become his interest to produce her, that it might be known she was alive. The son therefore, by the father's order, brought her from a cupboard under the beaufait in the dining room, where she had been hidden.

No words, says honest *Wingrave* in his narrative, can so powerfully describe the shocking appearance which this miserable object made, as the silent woe with which every person present was struck, and the execrations which followed, against those who had reduced her to that condition. Her head was swelled to almost double the natural size, and her neck so much, as that she could neither speak nor swallow; her mouth stood open, and the surgeon who examined her deposed, that she was all one wound from her head to her toes, that her shift stuck to her body, that she was in a fever, and the wounds were beginning to mortify from neglect.

Brownrigg and the girls were then carried before a magistrate, who sent the offender to prison, and the sufferers to the hospital. The wife and son had made their escape soon after the officer first came to the house.

On *Sunday* following, *Aug.* the 9th, *Mary Clifford* died, and the coroner's jury brought in their verdict *Wilful Murder*, against *James Brownrigg*, the husband, and *Elizabeth* his wife. It appeared that the eldest son *John* had cruelly treated the girl, therefore he was included in an advertisement for apprehending the mother.

About this time intelligence was given that Mrs. *Brownrigg* and her son had taken places in the *Dover* stage, by the names of *Harley*, and this was found to be true, though they did not think it safe to undertake that journey, and therefore lost their earnest. It was also afterwards known that they had taken a hackney coach in *Jewin-street*, which set them down in *East-Smithfield*, and that they took a lodging in a bye street near *Nightingale-lane*, where they lived on bread and water, (being afraid to stir out to purchase other food) till *Tuesday* the 11th. In *Ragg-fair* they purchased some apparel, lest the description given

in the advertisement of what they wore, might produce a discovery. They lodged one night at a place unknown, and the next day they took a lodging at Mr. Dunbar's, who keeps a chandler's shop in Wandsworth.

On Saturday the 15th of Aug. three days after Mrs. Brownrigg and her son had been at Wandsworth, Mr. Dunbar met with a newspaper wherein he read the advertisement. From a concurrence of many circumstances, it struck him immediately that his lodgers were the persons described, and he went to town the next day and gave information against them.

Mr. Owen, the churchwarden, immediately sent to Mr. Deacon, their next door neighbour in Flower-de-Luce Court, who knew them, and asked him to accompany the constable to Wandsworth, which he readily agreed to do; and then Mr. Owen sent for Mr. Wingrave. Mr. Deacon, Dunbar and Wingrave immediately set out, and when they got to the house, Wingrave went directly to the room, and Mr. Deacon, who followed at some distance, assured him they were the people he wanted. They were brought to town in a coach, without the least suspicion who they were, and consequently without any tumult or crowd.

The parties were many times examined; and on the 9th of Sept. bills of indictment were found against the Father, Mother, and the Eldest Son, for the murder of Clifford.

Their trial came on upon Saturday the 12th and lasted six hours, the evidence was in substance the same as this narrative, upon which Elizabeth was found guilty, and James the husband, and John the son acquitted: they were however detained to take their trial for a misdemeanor.

Though these people lived in credit, and Mrs. Brownrigg had a watch, and some other trinkets which she carried off with her, yet in prison her distress was so great, that she was obliged to borrow a few half-pence of a woman who was prisoner in the same room with her.

The crowd that waited in the sessions house yard during her trial, testified their joy by a shout when she was convicted; and such was the indignation they felt at the horrid, deliberate, and persevering cruelties of which she had been guilty, that those who were near the Ordinary's coach, when she was carried to execution, cried out, they hoped he would pray for her damnation, for such a fiend ought not to be saved.

It was undoubtedly a principle of virtue that abhorred cruelty, but to preclude the mercy of the Almighty was certainly cruel, and the best of mankind have no ground of hope but the gracious promise that extends to the worst, "All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto man." She was executed on Monday the 14th day of Sept. and her body was carried to Surgeons-hall to be anatomized.

It is scarce possible to quit this horrid subject without observing, that the facts which have now been demonstrated were in the highest degree improbable. Who could have believed, that two wretches of the age of 15 or sixteen years, could, in such a metropolis as London, and such a neighbourhood as Fetter-lane, continue to suffer as Mitchell and Clifford suffered for two years, without discovery or escape, especially as there was no other servant in the family but the apprentice boy to go on errands. Let us not then too hastily conclude, on other occasions, that what does not appear probable is necessarily false, nor hastily reject every proposition for which we cannot fully account. Let our enquiry be cool, critical, and deliberate; and as evils multiply beyond probability, let our vigilance be not only constant but scrupulous, not resting in slight appearances, but pushing on to facts.

MR. URBAN,

I WAS pleased with your proposal for shewing the prices of corn throughout the kingdom, but I am afraid it cannot be done with any degree of accuracy till the standard measure is established. Some of the farmers in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Brecknockshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, are now endeavouring to establish it in their respective counties, and if they should succeed, it may be a means of exciting the whole kingdom to do so likewise. The uncertainty of the measure in all the markets that I am acquainted with is such, that, I believe, one may safely say it is as much as one gallon in a bushel difference. In some markets the bushel is said to be nine gallons, and some farmers bring more, but where one brings more, three sells less. In like manner where the market bushel is ten gallons, there is the same inequality, for as there is nobody to look to it but Messrs. the Publick and company, every man sells what measure he pleases. In time of scarcity, such a variety of measures, serve to make corn dearer, for the farmer,

farmers with larger measures will ask the best price, other farmers with small-measures look at that, and will ask as much, and the buyer not having such choice as in time of plenty, is obliged to give it. In like manner in years of plenty this inequality serves to make it cheaper, for the buyer at those times has such a power over the seller, that he has almost what measure he will ask. If the farmer's bushel is not to his liking, he will have an abatement; or make the farmer give a bushel or two into a load; nay, I have heard of four bushels being given: So that one may safely say, where the standard bushel is not used, it is no measure; and a greater tyrant than that of custom is not to be found. I am afraid your design in shewing the price, till the *Winchester* bushel is established, may do more harm than good. The legislature would do well to make the measure one great object of their attention; for though the law is said to be strong enough to support the standard measure, yet the penalties are by no means sufficient.

The gentleman that signs *A West-Countryman*, in your last Magazine, I believe is not a farmer: He insists upon it, "that it is not in nature to produce this season in *Britain* a crop of wheat sufficient to subsist the inhabitants with bread until the harvest of 1768." As I am a farmer, I can assure that gentleman, and the publick, that the crop is good; and, taking all sorts of grain together, we have not had so great a plenty in one year, since the year 1761.

I am, Sir; &c.

S I R,

I Trouble you with this, to acknowledge my mistake about Spiders darting their webs. I am now convinced they do; however incomprehensible it may seem.

As I was looking at a dial in my garden, a few days ago, I saw two spiders on the gnomon; one of them a small one: The sun shone bright and warm: and they seemed to be very busily, running to and fro.

On a nearer inspection, I found the dial almost covered with webs, and some loose threads flying about: I placed myself in a proper position with regard to the sun: and, in a short time, saw the least of the two fly away horizontally. This surprized me: and I was determined to watch the other more closely. In a few minutes it got to the point of the gnomon, began to raise its hinder part, and place its feet

as if it intended to make some strong effort by collecting and exerting all its force: and, soon after, I could perceive the web issuing very swiftly from its anus, in the same direction with the wind; which was a very gentle breeze. The thread was kept up, and carried out of my sight by the wind; as it continued to proceed from the creature. In a short time it ceased: seemed to be broke off, and the spider, retiring from the gnomon, laid itself down on that slope, as if to rest after its fatigue. In about a minute it resumed its station: put itself in its posture, and emitted as before. All this was repeated several times. At last, after emitting rather for a longer time than before (and that, seemingly, with two threads, diverging, and making an angle of about twenty degrees) the creature, with a spring, left the gnomon; and flew away, without leaving a thread fixed to the place it left, as I could perceive. It went with the wind, almost horizontally, by a very gentle equal motion: its legs open, and was visible to me five or six yards, or more; being a pretty large spider.

As I wanted to confirm what I had seen, I watched for another opportunity; and, some days after, found another spider at the same place. I now got a gentleman to assist me. We waited a good while before the sport began. At last, however, the actor mounted the stage; put itself in the same posture as the other, and emitted very copiously. It was also with the breeze as the former: but, after having rested and at it again several times, my companion, becoming more curious, got nearer: when the spider turned about, and fixed a line, to the brim of his hat which was flapped before) at the distance of fifteen or sixteen inches! This line continued to connect the spider and hat, till the gentleman removing his head broke it. This web was darted to windward; but I think the hat intercepted the breeze; otherwise I suppose it could not have been done.

Whether the creature found itself observed, or whether it was weary, I cannot tell: but, after waiting a long time to see it go off, we were disappointed. It seemed to be inclined to repose, and we left it as if asleep.

Perhaps some of your curious friends may have made the like observations on this wonderful creature, and such as are real. Mr. W. F.'s, of St. Martin-le-Grand, confectioner, I doubt were not so Weald of Kent; 27 Sept. 1767.

MARY STREET





The DEER of the Cape of Good Hope.

A Description of a DEER of the Cape of Good-Hope ; with a Representation of the Animal. By M. Colini.

THIS animal has never before been described or represented ; its horns were engraved, for the first time, in the year 1764, for the *Histoire Naturelle Generale et Particuliere* of Buffon. It is there called the *Coudoma* ; the natives call it *Cu-du*, which they pronounce *Cou-dou*, making a confused sound between the two syllables.

An animal of this name is first mentioned in a work entitled, *Produzioni naturali che si ritrovano nel musco Ginanui Lucca*, 1762. But it appears, from a drawing of the skin exhibited in that work, to have nothing in common with the animal found at the Cape ; it is, besides, said to be a native of *America*.

Mention is also made, in Buffon's history, of an *Asiatic* animal called *Coudou*, but that is also different from the *African* deer now exhibited and described.

There are therefore three *Coudous*, very different from each other, one of *America*, one of *Asia*, and one of *Africa*. Such is the confusion in which many branches of natural history still remain, and such is the uncertainty of the naturalist's nomenclature.

The *Coudou* of the *Cape of Good Hope* is a species of the deer, and its flesh is said to be extremely delicious ; its peculiarities, which strike at first sight, are the length of its body, which is by no means proportioned to its height, the delicate slenderness of its limbs, the uncommon stateliness and beauty of its horns, and the stripes of white upon its skin. Its ears are rather large, and the body is a little higher behind than before. In the under-jaw there are eight teeth of the kind called incisores, or cutters ; in the upper jaw there are no teeth, but instead of them a black horny substance, disposed in ridges, and the inner edges of the lips are armed with an infinite number of points of the same black horny substance.

Its skin is smooth, and of a grey fallow colour ; from between the two horns, all along the neck and back, there runs a line, or stripe of hair, longer than the rest, which terminates with the tail ; this stripe, from the shoulder downwards, becomes white, and continues so to the tail ; it is crossed at right angles with other stripes of the same colour, which run down on each side, as far as the middle of the belly, but do not meet, and sometimes they divide in-

(Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1767.)

to a fork at their extremities, but this is not common. They sometimes also proceed from the middle stripe at different points, so that the right hand stripe and the left hand stripe do not join in the middle. The lateral stripes are sometimes seven and sometimes eight in number on each side, and grow shorter towards the tail. The inner side of the legs are white ; a white stripe also goes from the inner angle of each eye, in a sloping direction, so as to meet in a point on the nose. There are white spots about the face on each side, the outward edge of the lips also are white, the outside of the tail is brown, the inside is white, and the extremity is almost black. A tuft of long hair reaches from the neck to the breast ; the hoof is parted. The horns are very long, and most elegantly turned ; the representation in the cut makes a description unnecessary ; they are smooth, hollow, and are as beautifully transparent as tortoise shell ; their colour near the base is grey, red, and olive, intermixed with each other ; near the third bend they are black, and white at the extremity.

Kolben, in the third volume of his description of the *Cape of Good Hope*, mentions a wild goat which resembles this deer, though his description of it differs in many particulars.

The measure of this animal and parts, in *Paris* feet and inches, is as follows* :

	Feet.	Inches.
E Length of the horns in a right line	2	9
Length of the horns measured by their curvatures	3	7
Distance of the horns from each other at their base		1
Distance of the horns at their ends	2	5
F Circumf. of the horns at their base		9
Length of the ears		8
Length of the animal from the tip of the nose to insertion of the tail	8	7
Length of the head	1	6
From the breast to the tail	5	7
G Length of the tail	1	9
Length of the legs	2	7
Height of the animal	4	6

Mr. URBAN,
YOUR correspondents have now and then entertained us with the explanation of an obscure phrase or proverb, and their attempts were generally well

* The *Paris* foot is to the *English* as 12 inches $\frac{2}{3}$ to 12.

receiv'd. Some of your readers would be pleased with them, whilst others would be disposed to laugh, which come to the same thing, namely, the amusement of both parties, and consequently answered one purpose of your Magazine, which was to intermix the *dulce* with the *utile*. I propose then to endeavour here the explication of one of our common phrases, of which every one knows the meaning, and but few, as I take it, the original. 'Tis a common saying with us, that a person is *a dab at such or such a thing*, at *music*, for example, *bowling*, &c. and sometimes people will say, *he is a dab*, without naming in what, leaving you to supply that from the subject you happen to be talking upon. Now all know that the sense and meaning of these expressions is, that the party is one that is very expert in the science, or at the exercise in question. However, these expressions are mere vulgarisms, are seldom met with in authors, and only find a place in our canting dictionaries: But, nevertheless, the word *dab* may possibly have a rational cause or origin, though to many it may be hard to investigate. This then is what I shall try to do.

Now as the word *dab* does not seem to be an old *English* one, that is, neither deducible from the *British* or the *Saxon*, 'tis probably a corruption of some better and more legitimate term, and, as I think, of the word *adept*. An *adept* is a term peculiar to the *Hermetic* philosophy, being allotted to the consummate proficient in *alchemy*, of whom the principal were *Ripley*, *Lully*, *Paracelsus*, *Helmont*, &c. And Mr. *Chambers* tells us, 'That it is a sort of tradition among the alchymists, that there are always twelve *Adepti*; and that their places are immediately supplied by others, whenever it pleases any of the fraternity to die, or transmit into some other place, where he may make use of his gold; for that in this wicked world it will scarce purchase them a shirt.' From thence the word came to be applied metaphorically to other matters, and consequently to signify a person far advanced, or perfect in any thing; and therefore it obtains exactly the same sense as a *dab* does; wherefore I take this latter to be a vulgar corruption of the word *adept*, which is no other than the *Latin adeptus*. Just as that other expression, which we have in the north, *a cute man*, is an abbreviation of *acute*, or the *Latin acutus*, and signifies a person that is sharp, cle-

ver; neat, or, to use a more modern term, *jemmy*; according to the subject you happen to be speaking of. *Spice* again is a word which we use in the sense of a jot, bit, small portion, or least mixture; as when we say, *there is no spice of evil in perfect goodness*, in which case it is the latter part of the *French* word *espece*, which was anciently adopted into our language in this very sense, as appears from these words of *Caxton*: 'God's bounte is all pure . . . wythout ony espece of evyll.'—*Caxton's Mirror of the World*, Cap. 1. *Espece* is formed, after the manner of the *French*, from the *Latin species*.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the XI. chapter of the *Acts*, the sacred historian relates, that *Saul* was furnished with a commission from the high priest, to go to *Damascus*, and bring any persons whom he should find were converts to Christianity to *Jerusalem*, to answer before the Sanhedrim for having rejected the religion of their ancestors. *Damascus* was at a considerable distance from *Jerusalem*, was the capital of *Cælo Syria*, and under a government which was every way independent of that of *Judea*. I was discoursing with a friend on this passage, who said it appeared to him very extraordinary, that the *Jewish* high priest should exercise authority over the religious affairs of that city; and indeed it is not easy to believe that the governor of *Damascus* would suffer the people, whether natives or foreigners, who lived peaceably in that city, to be ill treated by a foreign power, on account of their peculiar tenets in religion. Mr. *Echard*, in his *Ecclesiastical history*, says, that the power of the grand Sanhedrim in religious, and ecclesiastical affairs, extended to all the synagogues in the remotest parts from *Judea*; but this by no means clears up the difficulty. *Damascus* was an idolatrous city, the *Jewish* religion was tolerated there, but it is not likely that the governor of *Damascus* would suffer a commission from the high priest to injure and molest persons who were become converts to Christianity, to be put in execution, as it was sharing with him in the government, and exercising an authority which they had no pretences to.

I am, Sir, &c.

SINCERUS.

Mr. URBAN,

AFTER having been a reader of your Magazines for the best part of 30 years, I for the first time send you a bit of furniture for one of them, if you think it worth a place there. What led me to make the following attempt, was as follows :

When another set of ministers wanted to get into the places of Lord B. and his friends, every news-paper was full of outcry against the *Scot*, *Scotchman*, and *Scotland*; and those who had nothing else to say, thought themselves sufficiently witty and satirical against the minister. Just at that time I was reading the poetical works of *Buchanan*, the famous *Scotch* poet. Prefixed to which is a short *Greek* epigram, in commendation of that poet, and playing humourously on the same set of words, *Scot*, &c. 'How easy is it (said I) either to censure or commend, just as one stands affected; and that with very little knowledge of the thing or person so censured or commended?' An exemplification of which observation I thought might be given in different translations or imitations of the said epigram; which I thereupon attempted, both in prose and verse, as follows :

Epigram, one word only altered.

Καί, Στάζει, πατρίς Σκοτίν σοι, καὶ ὀνομαζῇ

Σὺ Σκότος, ὃ σκότος εἶ, ἀλλὰ φῶς Σκοτίνης

Translations or Imitations.

My Lord,

Though *Scotland* be your country, and your enemies, in a way of derision and reproach, call you a *Scot*, yet are you not (as they would insinuate) of dark understanding, but, in reality, the bright-shining light of *Scotland*.

Otherwise thus,

O thou of the race of the *St---rts*, although *Scotland* be thy native country, and thou be called a *Scot*, yet art thou not a dark-lantern to conceal what is doing, but a jack-i'th'-lantern, or going fire, come from *Scotland*, to lead the *English* into the mire and bogs of the *American* colonies.

Other Translations attempted in verse.

My Lord,

Whilst envy would darken your country and name, [same.]

The more it illumines your bright shining

On the other side of the question,

Though your *L---dship* be dark both in country and name, [false flame;

Like Jack-in-the-lantern you gave a Hed by which, the South-Britons have danc'd thro' the mire, [fire.

And foolishly set all New-England on Yours, &c. A Country Parson.

Mr. URBAN, Leigh, Sept. 7, 1767.

I SHOULD be obliged to any of your correspondents who can do it, to give a good reason why our left eye generally sees objects larger than our right. Upon first hearing of this odd phænomenon, doubtless many will laugh; but I can assure such, that, according to the observations which have been made, and related in the journal of the learned from *Rome*, in *January* 1669, it is true, and now being discovered, it may easily be proved by any one's own experience and observation.

First. Shut the left eye, and view an object attentively with the right; then shut that, and view it with the left; unless you are prejudiced, you must own it appears biggest under the left eye.

I defer offering my opinion of the cause, till I have heard the judgment of others.

Yours, J. Cook.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Vine, in the Magazine for *August*, 1763, p. 396, gives a particular account of the contents of a barrow, at *Aldfriston*, *Sussex*. Allow an antiquarian traveller to communicate by the same channel, what he observed this summer in and near the same town, in hopes that gentleman, who since (*November*, 1765) imparted some other discoveries in the same county, may throw some light on the particulars to be mentioned.

Aldfriston is a large village, on a river called in our latest maps *Cuckmere*, but not mentioned in *Magna Britannia*, among the *Sussex* rivers, unless it be the nameless one dividing *Pevensey-rape* and rising at the foot of *Crowberry-hill*, making *Cuckmeer-haven*. The village is beautifully situated in a valley, between those vast cliffs of chalk which form the *South Downs*, and whose southern extremity is *Beachy-head*. Whether we are to understand the name as importing *Alfred's town*, or *Old Friston*, by way of distinction from *Friston*, a village nearer the sea, it seems to have been formerly more considerable. The tradition of the inhabitants is, that it was once much larger: and the size of the church supports their assertion. It is a large building of flint, in form of a cross, with a square tower in the middle, on which is a shingled spire. It does not appear extremely antient, nor has it any monuments: a few small figures remain in the tracery of its windows; among the rest *Sens Alphegus*. The patron saint is *Nicholas*, and it is a rectory, in the deanery of *Pevensey*, and

In the gift of the crown. Near the centre of the town stands a cross, a pillar of two or three stones, about twelve feet high, tending to a point with a capital and top, and mounted on four steps. As one road from *Lewes* to *Battel*, passes through this town, here is a kind of inn, not so much to be noticed for its entertainment as its antiquity, the marks of which I inclose. On a piece of timber on one side the door, is carved a bishop in his robes and mitre, a globe in his right hand, his left lifted up, or on his breast; a stag at his feet. On one side the door is a fret; on the other a religious in a square cap, more damaged than the rest. Near the sign post is a dog, and a grotesque figure holding a bottle and flask. At the corner next the yard, a lion and a boar, or bear, holding a kind of mace crowned. If one could be sure this last animal was a horse, it would prove this house to have belonged to the *Howard* family, as the fret is quartered with their arms on some of their monuments. Under the window, above the door, are two snakes, their tails intertwined, with a niche or tabernacle over them. Under the other window a grotesque representation of St. *Michael* fighting with the dragon. On the bracket of the main beam of the parlour ceiling, is a shield, inscribed with the name *Jesus*. The mantle tree in the kitchen is wood, adorned with blank shields; by the stair case is a door stopt up with old flowering over it. The chambers above correspond with those below in the solidity of their timber work, but have no ornaments. The landlord, who is as great a curiosity as his house, can give no account of all this, but would be glad to receive any information, which Mr. V. from the attention he has paid to the environs of this town, can probably give or procure.

In a field south of the town, I saw from the top of the downs the large barrow he speaks of; it was of an oval form, its greatest length from north to south, the north end lowest, or perhaps levelled.

One might suspect the hero it covers, left his name to the town, were it not that *Alfred's* town, in *Derbyshire*, is now wrote *Alfreton* and not *Aldfriston*. Till a better etymology, therefore, is found out, suppose we content ourselves with *Old Friston*.

Ascending the hill from this town to *Eastbourn*, you have to the right below an immense natural amphitheatre between the hills, whose sides and bottom

are covered with the finest verdure. After a series of ascent and descent, you come to *Jevington*, a small village, within a wood between two high hills, from whose tops it affords an agreeable relief to the eye, tired with the open prospect, whose white colour is sometimes apt to make it painful. The last ascent is continued along *Beachy-head*, a frightful ridge covered with fine carpeting; and turning its chalky steep to *Eastbourn* and *Pevensey* level, which it commands a view of for above seven miles, terminated by the venerable castle. On this promontory are several barrows: a windmill stands on one, and there is another hard by. I did not observe the double and treble barrows Mr. V. speaks of: a great number of the first sort are to be seen in a marsh near *Woodham-Ferrers*, in *Rochford* hundred, *Essex*; a field of battle probably between *Edmund* and the *Danes*, A. D. 1016, placed by the *Saxon Chronicle* at *Assandune*, among the *East Saxons*. Some of these have the sink he mentions in the middle, which I should be glad to have accounted for. By this great one at *Aldfriston* having three such sinks, one would suspect it was only a treble barrow. Another curious particular is the skeleton and urn, found together in the same barrow, which I do not recollect to have heard of before. Perhaps a close attention might discover the difference between British and Danish barrows: the number of camps along these Downs, from their western to their eastern point, forming a chain, shew the continual apprehension the country was in of invasions. *Cisbury*, (or as the inhabitants, retaining the old pronunciation of their Saxon ancestors, call it) *Cisebury-hill*, was the retreat and residence of that indolent prince *Cissa*, who gave up the defence of his territories to a West Saxon chief. The discoveries at *Eastbourn*, 1717, of which Dr. *Tabor* gave an account in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 351, and 356, prove that the Romans had the same care of the coast.

P. S. In the *Phil. Transf.* No. 477, Mr. *Baker* gives an account of the *Bridewell* at *Norwich*, built of flints curiously squared. This was thought a singular piece of workmanship of some earlier age: St. *Michael's* Church at *Lewes*, is built of the same materials, managed in the same manner: the steps of the town hall there, rest on a pier of the same.

Aug. 20,
1767.

I am, Sir, &c.

D. H.

On one of the timbers in front of the house.



At bottom of the parlour beam.



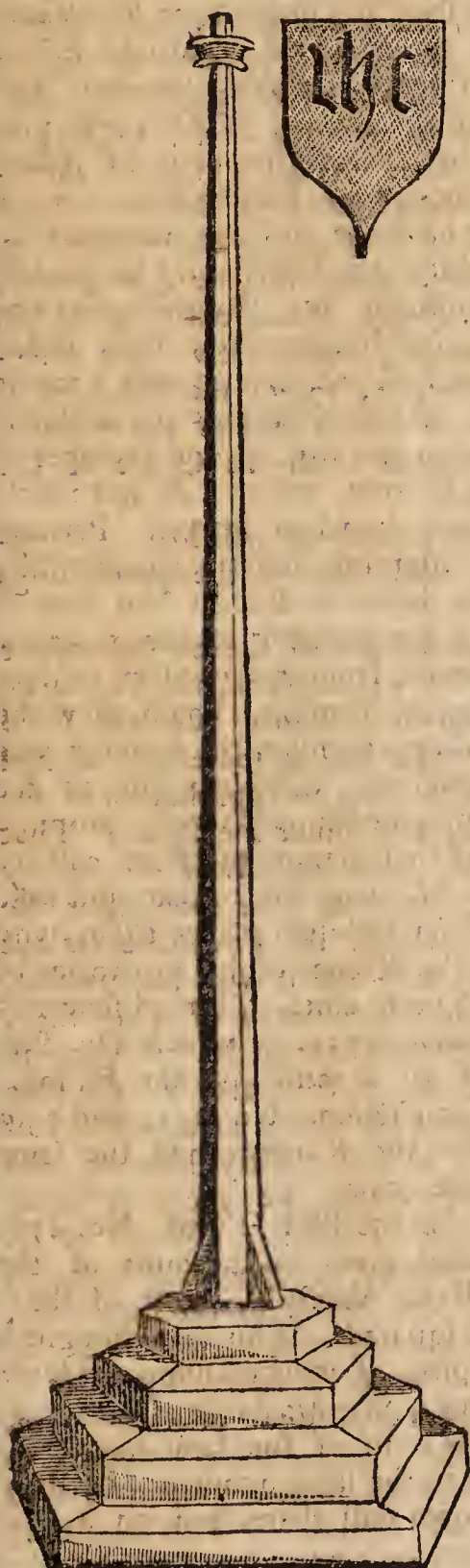
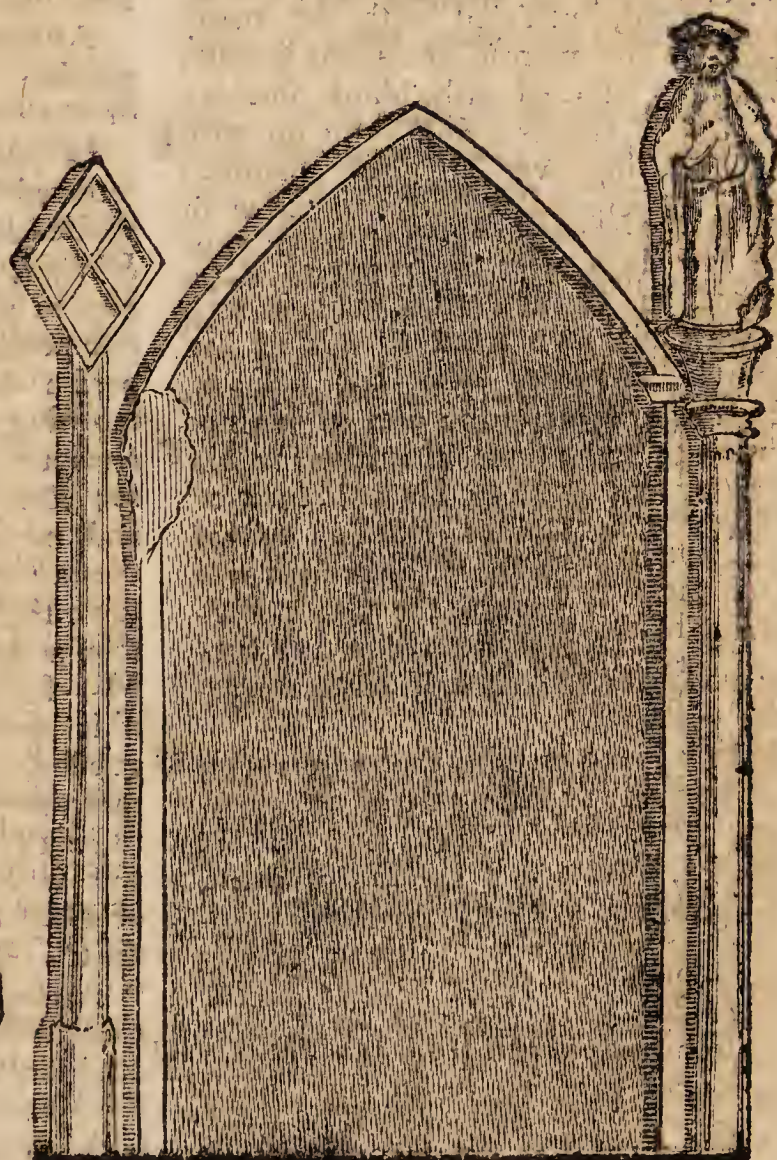
Another Window.



Window over the Door.



The Door.



The Cross.

An impartial Account of a late interesting Conference; with the several Particulars previous and subsequent.

From the POLITICAL REGISTER.

SOME weeks before the rising of A Parliament, Mr. C--w-y declared to several of his friends a resolution he had taken to resign; because, as he said, his situation was become extremely disagreeable to him, he was over-ruled in his opinion of measures which he did not advise; and because he was by his office necessarily obliged to act in opposition to his friends, with whom he wished to be re-united. And he made the same declaration, or something not very unlike it, to a Great Personage, but at the same time said, he would stay, till a successor was appointed. In consequence of this declaration, he ceased to transact any business in his office, C and circular letters were sent to the Ambassadors for four weeks together, signifying that he was out of employment.

A few days before the rising of Parliament, the L--d Pr--d--t (L--d N--th--g--n) declared to the same Great Personage, his resolution to resign, on account of his ill state of health, and D real inability to attend the public business; and advised the Great Person to send for the D. of B--f--d, Ld. T--ple, Mr. G--v--lle &c. whom he had before publicly declared, *were equal to their offices.*

This, though an expected event, bore no relation to the preceding declaration of Mr. C--w-y, nor were the two persons in the smallest degree connected.

A few days after the rising of Parliament, the Great Person wrote a letter with his own hand to one of his principle servants, who lay sick at *Hampstead*, acquainting him of his resolution to make some alterations in his servants, and desiring his assistance or advice. The servant sent a verbal answer to this effect, "That such was his ill state of health, the Great Person must not expect from him any further advice, or assistance, in any arrangement whatever."

It being now certain, that application must be made to some part of the opposition, the D. of N--c--st--e, who dreaded nothing so much as a division of them, and, therefore, had for some time strongly recommended a firm union among them against the secret designs of the Favourite, whom, it is said, he suspected would attempt to repeat his old trick of dividing them, his Grace conversed with the friends of all the leaders in

opposition; and pressed with particular assiduity and extraordinary ardour, the great and indispensable necessity of a faithful and steady adherence to each other. He shewed the advantages which must result from such an union, and he exhibited the wretched and ruined situation into which any part of them must inevitably fall, if they suffered themselves to be seduced from their friends. His Grace took infinite and incredible pains to unite the houses of *Ruffel* and *Wentworth*; lest, by the secret machinations of the Favourite, (against whose influence no administration has hitherto been able to stand, the moment he chuses to become their enemy) either of them should be over-reached, or drawn in by a principle of mistaken duty; when, in reality, it is a much more essential duty, and a matter of strict justice, to enquire after the Author of the public grievances, than to connive at the protection afforded him. With a view to the final accomplishment of this union, so extremely interesting to the welfare of the country, the L--ds G--w--r, W--y--th, and Mr. R--gby, dined with his Grace at C--m--nt; and a few days afterwards (July 5, 1767) the Marquis of R--k--g--m and several of his friends, dined likewise with his Grace at the same place.

At this period we will leave the opposition, and turn to the proceedings of the C--rt.

E In consequence of the verbal answer received from *Hampstead*, the Favourite applied to his former associate Lord *H--ll--nd*, who had so materially assisted him in procuring an approbation of the late peace, and other measures. That person sent him his advice on Sunday morning, July the 5th: soon after the receipt of which, the Favourite set out for R--ch--nd; and it was remarkable, and much taken notice of at the time, that a Great Personage did not come to town that day. Whatever was the plan then adopted for a new arrangement of M--st--s is not exactly known; and if it were, might be more decently guessed, than related. Certain it is, that that part of the opposition supposed to be the least hostile to the Favourite, was immediately applied to. The D. of G--st--n wrote a letter, by order of the C--rt, to the Marquis of R--ck--m, "requesting his Lordship's return to Court, to assist in the present critical situation of affairs." This naturally brought on an interview between the Duke and the Marquis; when, among other

other things, his Grace said, "That he was tired of his Office, and wished his Lordship might be his successor." Lord R-ck-----m asked, "Whether his Grace said this from his own, or from A the authority of an higher power." The Duke said, "he could not answer that question." The conference broke off; but, two days after, was renewed; when Lord R-ck-----m asked the Duke "whether he was treating with the ----'s M---st-r, or with the D. of G--ft-n." The Duke answered, "with B the ----'s M---st-r." Lord R-ck-----m then said "he would not conclude upon any thing without the advice and participation of his friends." Accordingly on Saturday, July 11, he set out for Wooburn, where he found Lord Alb-----le, who had stopped there in his way to Buxton, for his health: when the above C particulars were laid before his Grace the D. of B--f--d, who said "that as the Great Personage had made choice of the Marquis of R-ck-----m for his M-----r, he should readily acquiesce in that nomination, for the sake of putting an end to parties, and of restoring unanimity, so peculiarly essential at this D time to the management of the public business, but though he renounced all pretensions to any place or emolument for himself, yet he did not mean that his friends should for that reason be excluded: On the contrary, he stipulated, that they should be considered in the new arrangement; and upon that E condition he cheerfully offered his support to the administration. And he added, that if the Great Personage had made choice of himself to treat with, he should have expected the same kind of renunciation from his Lordship, regarding himself personally, and his friends should, in like manner, have F been taken care of. However, his Grace said, That all this was conditionally only, for he would not agree to any thing, without first consulting Lord T--ple and Mr. G---v-ll-e." Accordingly Mr. R-gby went over to them, and their joint answer was, an exact concurrence with the D. of B--f--d, G into whose hands they committed the entire management of this negotiation: They said, "They would take nothing themselves, for the same laudable reasons which had influenced his Grace, and they only desired, as he had done, that their friends might be considered, and upon that condition they promised H to support the new administration with all their power and ability." It must

not be forgot, that the Duke of N-w--sle said precisely the same. Thus these four great and respectable persons, of acknowledged ability and great experience, agreed to sacrifice themselves in order to restore tranquility to the public, unanimity to the K---'s Counsels, and establish an able and permanent administration, composed of men of talents, judiciously selected from all parties. Lord R-ck-----m, impressed with this idea, and following, as he had done, in his conferences with the D. of B--f--d, the advice and direction of his good and worthy friend Lord Alb-----le, returned to London, with full powers to treat upon the formation of a new administration, upon a broad and comprehensive system. The Duke of G--ft-n was made acquainted with this, and desired to report it to a Great Personage, which he did on the 15th of July. The Great Personage took two days to consider of it. On Friday the 17th, an answer was said to be returned to the D. of G--ft-n to this effect, "That the Great Personage adopted and approved of the idea of a comprehensive system, and hoped it was not meant to exclude his friends, and those about his person: for the rest, he entirely agreed." Which answer being given to Lord R-ck-----m, he sent for the D. of B-d---d to London, who arrived on Sunday evening the 19th.

On Monday July the 20th, it was agreed, that there should be a meeting of the several persons in town, at New-castle-house that day, and accordingly there came the Dukes of B-df--d, N-w-c-sle, R-ch---d, and P--tl--d; the Marquis of R-ck--g--m; the Earl of S--dw--b; Viscount W-y---th; Mr. D---d---ll, Mr. R--by, and Admiral K--pp-l.

Mr. R-g-y read a letter from Mr. G--nv-ll-e, wherein that Gentleman "promised his support to the new Administration, out of Office, provided the "dependance and obedience of the colonies were asserted and maintained." Much altercation instantly arose upon reading this letter. The Marquis of R-ck-----m was warm. The Duke of B-d---d remarkably cool and temperate. At length Lord S--dw-ch said, "that it was needless to debate about that letter, for he was certain they all meant the same thing; that their conduct, respecting the colonies, must be regulated by the future behaviour of the colonies, and not by any regard or retrospect to former transactions. If the colonies

colonies, added his L--d--p, are dutiful and loyal, there will be no occasion to exercise any extraordinary power over them; and if they should be otherwise, he did not doubt but all present, as well as their friends, would join in every proper and necessary measure to enforce obedience." This reasoning being approved of, and all uniting in the same sentiments, Mr. D--w--d--f--w--ll took up the letter, and struck out the two words *asserted* and *maintained*, and put in *supported* and *established*. Here all altercation upon this subject entirely ended, Mr. R---y folded up the letter, and put it into his pocket; and there was not another word uttered concerning it.

They then came to the arrangement of men to the great offices; the subject upon which they had met. The Marquis of R--ck-----m proposed himself for first Lord of the Treasury, with the powers usually annexed to that post, and Mr. D--d--w--ll for his Chancellor of the Exchequer; to all which the D. of B--f--d agreed. The Marquis next proposed Mr. C--n--y for Secretary of State, and *Minister of the House of Commons**. To which the D. of B--f--d said, "that he had for two sessions seen sufficient proofs of Mr. C-----'s inability in a civil capacity, ever to agree to that proposal; that he thought the military was Mr. C-----'s proper line; that he had always entertained a very high opinion of him as a military officer; that he had not the least objection to Mr. C-----'s being amply provided for on the military establishment; nay, to his being gratified to the utmost of his wishes."

The Marquis of R. said, "that it was a proposal from which he would

* This Officer is but of modern institution; and, to the inexperienced Reader, may require some explanation. The first we find upon record, is one, who, in November 1755, couched his first written instructions in the following words:

"SIR,

"The King has declared his intention to make me Secretary of State, and I (very unworthy as I fear I am of such an undertaking) must take the conduct of the House of Commons. I cannot therefore well accept the office till after the first day's debate, which may be a warm one. A great attendance that day of my friends will be of the greatest consequence to my future situation, and I should be extremely happy, if you would, for that reason, shew yourself amongst them, to the great honor of, &c. &c." H. F.

not recede;" and other words to the same effect. Upon which Mr. R---y said, "that they stopped at the threshold, and that it was needless to go any further into the matter."

The parties broke up, without any other condition being so much as mentioned.

Next morning (*Tuesday, July 21*) the Earl of S--dw--ch having occasion to make a visit to the D. of N---st-e, his Grace took the opportunity of resuming the subject of last night's conference: "he earnestly conjured his Lordship to exert his abilities, and employ all his good offices in endeavouring to reconcile the parties who had differed; he urged again and again, the necessity of their agreeing upon this great, this important occasion: he trembled for the mischiefs and dangers, which must arise from a division of their strength and interests; and concluded with repeatedly supplicating, in the strongest terms, that they might be brought together again to his house that evening." Lord S--dw--h waited on the D. of B--d--d, and the D. of N--c--st-e went himself to the Marquis of R--k--g--m. Accordingly the following five met at N--wc--st-e-house that evening; viz. the Dukes of B--d--d and N--wc--st-e, the Marquis of R--k--g--m, Mr. D--d--f--w--ll, and Mr. R---y; when the Marquis insisting on the proposal he had before made respecting Mr. C--w--y, and declaring he would not agree to any arrangement in which Mr. C--w--y was not included in that capacity, and the Duke of B--f--d refusing to agree to it, the conference finally broke off.

Next day, *Wednesday*, the Marquis of R--k--g--m waited on a Great Personage; and, it is said, acquainted him, that he had met his friends, who had agreed to the proposal of his being First Lord of the Treasury, but that they had differed in providing for Mr. C--w--y; and that, in consequence of that difference, he had no plan of administration to lay before him. The Great Personage thanked his L--dsh-p for the pains he had taken, and the regard he had shewn to his service; but added, *That he never knew the Treasury was designed for his L--dsh-p**.

From the conclusion of this answer it is clear, that either the Marquis of R--k--

* Immediately after the Marquis of R's. coming out, Lord H. was introduced to the Great Personage, and his L--dsh-p had the honor of a private conference, which lasted a considerable time.

gh-m greatly mistook the Duke of G--ft-n in the conferences he had with his Grace; or, that his Grace was not sufficiently candid and explicit in his conversations with the Marquis. The latter is said to have been the case.

The Marquis of R--k--g--m waited on the Duke of B--f--d, (*Thursday, July 23,*) and expressed his desire that no difference might arise between them on account of what had passed, but that they might continue in the same union and friendship as before; which was accepted.

On *Friday, July 24*, Mr. C--w--y attempted to renew the negociation with the Marquis of R--k--g--m exclusively; but the Marquis refused to leave his friends.

All negociation being now at an end, the leading persons in administration met to consider on what should be their future conduct. They all agreed to remain in their places.

It is to the honor of the opposition, that all sinister efforts, and temptations, which were repeatedly held out to different parts of them, in order to divide them, were steadily repelled, and uniformly refused.

An Essay for finding the Longitude at Sea,
by Michael Woods, Mathematician
in Liverpool.

S I R,

HAVING observed several essays for finding the longitude, I have sent you one which differs from them all.

The notion that some machine must be contrived to measure exactly the space of a solar day, commonly supposed to contain 24 hours, has hitherto, in my opinion, defeated every attempt to discover the longitude by a time-keeper, a thing neither necessary nor practicable, with any certainty, by reason of the inequality of the solar days: for the time between one meridian shadow, on a sundial, and the next, is not equal, and that inequality is ever more or less, according to the sun's position in the ecliptic, &c.

The only probable machine that has been made, is by one John Harrison, finished about *Christmas 1765*, which machine I went to see at *Greenwich*.

But as I apprehend, the only portion of time necessary to be measured, is that of the earth's diurnal motion on its own axis, which, by the following directions, may be determined with great exactness.

As the earth's revolutions upon its axis, from west to east, are ever equal in time one to another, so all fixed stars,

whether they rise or set, or are always above the horizon, if observed from any particular place, must appear to revolve in the same equal time.

Provide yourself, therefore, with a sand-glass, large enough to contain such a quantity of sand as shall take up that whole period in running out, so that the glass need be turned but once to each revolution. Being provided with such a glass, take a small tube, whose diameter must not exceed the apparent diameter of a star; turn it in the night to any fixed star that may suit your purpose, and the moment you have the centre of the star against the centre of the tube, fix your tube fast, causing the glass to be turned at the same instant. The next night note if the sand in your glass is all run out, or not, at the time the same star comes again opposite to the center of your tube, which must remain all the time as at first fixed. Repeat your observation in the same manner every night, till you bring it exactly to the time required. Your glass being thus regulated, for the method of using it at sea, in order to know your longitude observe this general and most useful rule.

Observe any two fixed stars near the elevated pole, whose right ascension is the same; or any two whose difference of right ascension is 12 hours; the first always come on the meridian at the same time, either above or below the pole; the latter likewise come on the meridian at the same time, but have always the pole between them; either will do. The star in *Cassiopeia's* side, the polar star, and the last but two in the *Great Bear's* Tail, come on the meridian near the same time. When you find two stars you intend to observe are near the meridian, hold up a thread and plummet; note, when they cut the thread, and at that instant cause your glass to be turned; then, if you continue on the same meridian, you will find that your glass will be always out when those stars come perpendicular to the thread and plummet, or on the meridian; but if you move to the eastward or westward, the difference will be equal to your difference of longitude east or west.

As the polar star is never above two and a half degrees from the meridian of any place, it will be of perpetual use for observations in the northern hemisphere, and any noted stars, when on or near the meridian, may be observed with it, it not being material whether the stars you observe be directly on the meridian or not, provided they are near it;

(*Gent. Mag. September 1767.*)

all that is required being such a position as can be determined with certainty. The two pointers in the *Great Bear* will be of excellent use, they being on the meridian near the same time: in short, all the constellations about the pole afford proper stars of the second magnitude, viz. *Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Little and Great Bear, &c.* so that all times in the year you will have stars for your purpose, either above or below the pole, as suit best with your latitude: for note, that if your latitude be less than 35 degrees, stars on the meridian, above the pole, may be best observed; but if more than 35 degrees, then those below the pole are best. In the same manner may observations be made in the southern hemisphere. There are two stars in the *Crofters*, whose right ascension is the same, according to Dr. *Edmund Halley's* observations: There are likewise other constellations about the south pole that I am not acquainted with, which, no doubt, will do as well as those in the northern hemisphere, and be worth the notice of those who sail in those parts.

Now to illustrate this by an example; Suppose a ship at *Liverpoole* ready for departure, on the 1st of *April*, for the continent of *America*; as, at this time, the first star in *Orion's* belt cannot be seen, one must therefore be taken near the pole, which, as the pole is here elevated a little about 53 degrees, will suit best on the meridian under it, and may be found in *Cassiopeia's* side at eleven o'clock at night. Being provided with your sand-glass, regulated as before directed, observe carefully by your thread and plummet when the star comes on the meridian, or rather right under the polar star; the moment the thread cuts both stars, cause your glass to be turned, and proceed on your voyage; you will then have these three particulars always given, viz. your sand-glass being always regularly turned the moment it is out, will shew the time when those stars come on the meridian of *Liverpool*, or place departed from; your thread and plummet will shew when they come on the meridian of the place the ship is in; and a good watch, or spring clock, will shew the time between, with sufficient exactness in hours and minutes, which is the angle at the pole, ever equal to the difference of longitude.

Now after twenty days sailing, we will suppose that the aforesaid stars come on the meridian of *Liverpool*, or place departed from, two hours and 45 minutes before they come on the meridian of the

place the ship is in; or, which is the same thing, that your glass is turned two hours 45 minutes before those stars come to the same position by your line and plummet, as when first observed at your departure; hence you may conclude your difference of longitude to be 41 degrees 15 minutes westerly; two hours 45 minutes reduced to degrees and minutes, being equal to 41 degrees 15 minutes. Note, if your glass be out before you have your observation, the difference of longitude is westerly; and, on the contrary, if you have your observation first, the difference is easterly. Thus you may settle your longitude every clear night, and if due care be taken in turning the glass, you will not have an error therein of 15 minutes in the longest voyage, for the observation may be always made in less than half a minute of time.

By decreasing your latitude, the star you took your first observation by, at departure, may be depressed below the horizon; or, by length of time, may come on the meridian before night; in either of which cases, it is but taking your observation in time by some other star, more convenient to your purpose, and turning another glass, as at first, and your journal may be continued with the same exactness as if you still made your observation by the same star. It may possibly happen that the sand, continually running for a long space of time, may wear the orifice thro' which it passes; or the grains, by rubbing against each other, may be so polished as to run something faster than at first; but this may be easily tried and remedied by spare glasses, of which it will be necessary for every captain to have two or three at least, as well on this account as on account of those abovemention'd; which, as the expence is small, can be no great inconvenience. The only objection that occurs to me, against this method, is, its being impracticable beyond the polar circles, by reason of the sun's continuance there above the horizon, the only time when those seas are navigable; but, as they include only a small part of the world, and few ships frequenting those parts, I think it can be of no great weight. Thus the main point of navigation may be determined, without any regard to the solar time.

S I R,

THERE is a set of people in this wise country, who, through an unaccountable desire of increasing the number

ber of their friends, are constantly making enemies of the whole world; and with as good hearts as ever animated the human bosom, every hour incurring the reproach and detestation of their acquaintance. Among this class, I know none more remarkable than *Frank Freeman*. *Frank* has had a good education, can converse upon most subjects happily enough, is never out of temper, and never more happy than when he can do a benevolent action. Yet with all these qualifications, there is scarcely a man in *England* more despised than Mr. *Freeman*: the very people who profit by his bounty, frequently curse him in secret, and look upon an instance of kindness from him in the light of a disobligation.

The unhappiness which poor *Frank* labours under in this respect, arises entirely from a desire he has of attaching new acquaintance closely to him, and a custom of reposing a confidence in their discretion, which he imagines must necessarily make them friends. Hence, if he meets a stranger in company, he uses numberless arts to detain him after the rest are gone, and then enters into a minute history of the departed, revealing the most unguarded circumstances in their conduct, disclosing as far as he is able, the state of their private affairs, and reaping up every little anecdote which he has heard to the discredit of their families. The secrets which are communicated to us loosely by a stranger, we are soon apt to circulate, and in the course of a few hours perhaps there is not an individual whom he has exposed but what is inform'd of his indiscretion. This throws him frequently into the greatest perplexities; naturally benevolent, he is sensible of his error, and can scarcely look a man in the face whom he has so causelessly, so wantonly provok'd; his excuses are awakened, and his saying that he meant no harm, is but a poor satisfaction to the person whom he has wrong'd; ashamed of his conduct, he leaves no method untried to re-instate himself in the good opinion he has thus ridiculously forfeited; his interest and his fortune are frequently offered to atone for the effects of his inconsiderate garrulity, but where they are accepted they are considered as a right, and not esteemed as a favour. A single injury is much longer remembered than a thousand obligations, and esteem is never to be recovered, where it has once been unfortunately lost.

What renders the matter still worse, is, that though *Frank* is always running

himself into difficulties by his unaccountable tongue, he is never nearer a reformation; constantly erring, and constantly repenting, he renders himself intolerable; and has lately drawn himself into a law-suit, which will not only be expensive to his purse, but additionally disreputable to his character.---An intimate acquaintance of his coming into a coffee-house some nights ago, with a person wholly unknown to *Frank*, Mr. *Freeman*, according to his usual custom, contrived to detain the stranger after the departure of his friend, and soon began to descant upon the absent gentleman's character, to which the other listened very attentively. This gave *Freeman* double spirits to go on, and among various little particulars, he at last mentioned an amour which his friend's wife was supposed to have with a colonel in the guards. The stranger strenuously defended the character of the lady, and *Frank* thought himself obliged to attack it with the greater severity; the consequence of which was, that the stranger, who was a relation of her's, told the whole affair next morning to the husband, and a prosecution was instantly commenced against Mr. *Freeman* for defamation, who was the while hugging himself up with an idea of having made a very valuable friend by the communication of so important a secret, which, to do the fellow justice, had some foundation in fact.

S I R,

WE complain much of the high price of provisions, and can obtain no redress from the quarter we expect it. The grievance in a great measure is in our power to remedy; to stop the killing cow calves would effectually relieve us in the price of all flesh meat; let us resolve to eat no veal at more than 4d. a pound. I am sorry to say, I saw a few days since, between *Romford* and *London*, 26 waggons and carts with calves from 12 to 24 in each, which, if continued, must totally destroy the breed of cattle near *London*.---Another hint I have to give you, which concerns much the good and safety of this city, for the poor will not always be content to starve in the midst of plenty, and it is well known by thousands, that the river is full of ships, and all sorts of craft, loaded with corn, which is engrossed by jobbers, to lay up in expectation of a bounty on exportation, while we give the shameful price of 8d. for a quartern loaf. The method to remedy this evil, is never to allow any bounty till it is found necessary to do so.

The

The allowing a bounty has been productive of no good, *but much evil*, by robbing us of our money and provisions too; to raise the price of farms in this kingdom, which can answer no other end than ruin, even to the very landlords, *if they would calmly reflect*. The allowing a bounty on corn is as absurd, as the draw-back of sugars was in the last war. When we had all the sugar-lands in our own hands, we allowed our good friends the *French and Dutch* many thousand pounds to take sugars away from us, and laid a tax on ourselves at the same time. I should be happy if this may be productive of any good, *but if not*, have the satisfaction to know it can do no harm.

A. D.

SIR,

THERE is a branch of knowledge called chiromancy, or palmistry, by which the adepts in it pretend to tell persons their fortunes by the lines of their hands: This I look upon as absurd; and aver, that what knowledge can be found from the *hand*, is only to find what effects it has on the mind.

It has for some years past, in this golden age of peace and plenty, been experimentally tried all over the kingdom, that let men think as strongly as they will one way, by a proper *touch* in the *palm*, or particular *squeeze* in the *hand*, they have immediately thought the other; and the *sensation* was so quick of communication, that it did not only operate on the brain, but affected the *tongue* to speak what words the *toucher* of the *hand* commanded. The greatest adept in this kind of *chiromancy*, calls it the *political touch*, and will undertake, after having rightly *touch*ed some hands, to communicate to them such a power, that they will have the same effects on other minds as his has had on theirs. As this is an *arcanum* of state, I will not pretend to account for it.

It is well known what power a *pressure* in the *hand* has at *Westminster-hall*; I have seen a *sage* of the *long robe*, who could not open his mouth, or speak a word, only by having some pieces of metal of a yellow colour; *pressed* on the *centre* of his *palm*, immediately inspired to rise with great vehemence, open his mouth as wide as he could distend it, and talk away without *fear* or *wit*.

In physic the same operation has sometimes different effects; for the *effluvia* of the metal, by a communicative quality, first contracts the muscles of the *face* into what they call the *wise look*;

then it acts a moment on the *brain*; for by recommunicating itself to the *nerves* of the head, the hand falls a writing an unintelligible scrawl, which frequently is as much as a life's worth.

The ecclesiastical hands operate on the mind, by being used in another manner; for they must have certain things put into them, called *presentations*, *rectorships*, *pluralities*, *deaneries*, *sees*, *translations*, *commendams*, &c. All these highly delight and comfort the brain, the heart, and the whole animated system; but it is observed, when these are put in *some hands*, they occasion a *languid indolence*; in others they excite two opposite *phrenzies*, both of a nature equally dangerous, called *orthodoxy* and *heterodoxy*; when this happens, there are great disputes about the distemper, some saying my *heterodoxy* is *orthodoxy*; and *vice versa*.

I would illustrate my proposition by several other instances of the *lover's hand*, &c. but shall defer that subject at present.

A. X.

MR. URBAN,

I Should be glad if some of your correspondents would give me their thoughts on the origin of the *dog-days*, and the time of their commencement, and duration among the ancients; and inform me upon what grounds, and by what method of computation the moderns have allotted to them their station and period in our present almanacks.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

PHILOMATHES.

SIR,

IT has been said, that a person who has been round the world, has to himself lost a day, according to his friends reckoning at home; and his friends at home have, on the contrary, gained a day of him, according to his reckoning while on his journey; which paradox may be thus resolved: Suppose he travels westward, and by the first day's travel finds himself one degree and a half in longitude from the place where he set out, his day will be in length twenty-four hours six minutes. Thus by travelling at the rate of one degree and a half per day, (which, by the bye, is pretty smart travelling on a long, or rather a round journey) for 240 days, of still reckoning, he will arrive at the same meridional line from whence he set out, and his increase of time, being six minutes each day, will, on the whole 240 days, be equal

qual to 1440 minutes, or twenty-four hours.

But, What is a day? If it be the time the sun employs in passing from the meridian you are on, till he arrives again to the meridian you are then on, whether the same or another, so that it may be noon at all times when the sun is directly south of you, in northern latitudes the traveller must be allowed to be a day younger than he would have been had he staid at home; but, if a day be the time the sun employs in passing from any one meridian to his arrival at the same again, which will be nearly equal to twenty-four hours, and what I therefore call a day, the traveller will be neither older nor younger, whether he stays at home, or whether he travels round the world.

Historical Memoirs of the Life of M. C HUËT, Bishop of Avranches. Translated from the French of the Abbé d'OLIVET.

PETER DANIEL HUËT, late Bishop of Avranches, was born at Caen in Normandy, February 8, 1630. "He began" (as he says himself) "to envy those whom he saw read, almost as soon as he was weaned." Having lost his father when he was a year and a half old, and his mother four months afterwards, he was entrusted to the care of negligent guardians, who put him to a boarding-school, where, though he had but little assistance, and bad examples, E he went through the course of his grammatical studies before he had compleated his 13th year.

As to philosophy; in that he was initiated by an excellent professor*, who, in imitation of Plato, would have him begin with geometry. With this the scholar was so delighted, that he made it his chief study, and almost contemned his master's lessons, who, however, had so much good sense and good nature as not to be offended with him. At the same time he went through the other parts of the mathematics: And though this science was not then esteemed in the universities, nor had so much reputation in the world as it has obtained since, he held public disputations in it, which were the first that were maintained at Caen.

When he had gone through the usual forms, he was to have studied the law, and to have taken his degrees in it; but H two books which were published at that time, interrupted this useful study, and

* Father Mambrun, known by his *Latine Poësis*; and by his treatise on Epic poetry.

induced him to pursue another more amusing. These were, *Des Cartes's Principles*, and *Bochart's Sacred Geography*. That the same person, however judicious, may, at different ages, entertain such different opinions, may serve as a caution not to admit prejudices; or at least not to be positive in maintaining them; for M. Huet, who in his riper judgment severely censured *Des Cartes*, at first eagerly embrac'd his notions; and was for several years one of his followers. As to *Bochart's Geography*, it made a deep impression upon him, both by its extensive learning, and the presence of its author, a Protestant minister at Caen. This work, abounding with Hebrew and Greek quotations, M. Huet was immediately desirous to understand those two languages. He waited on the author, begged his friendship and advice, and became his disciple; but a disciple ready to be a rival.

Let it not, however, be thought that he was an enemy to such diversions and exercises as are proper for youth. He saw the world, he dressed well, and endeavoured to please. He had, indeed, no grace in dancing, but (as he says himself) he excelled in running; he was a better horseman, he handled his arms better, he swam and leapt better, than any of his companions.

When he attained to the age of twenty years and one day, the custom of Normandy released him from his guardians, who sordidly kept from him whatever they could. His strongest passion, and the first which he gratified as soon as he was his own master, was to see Paris: not so much out of curiosity as to furnish himself with books, and to get acquainted with the *Princès of Learning*. This is one of his own expressions. He went first to pay his respects to Father Sirmond, who was then above 90. This courteous and venerable old man, joined to his great learning and candour which was natural to him, a politeness of manners which he had acquired at the courts of Rome and France. Father Petau, who was not near so old, but of a more rigid temper than his brother, smoothed his brow in favour of a young provincial, who was not only worthy of being his scholar, but ventured also sometimes to differ from him, and (though scarce more than a boy) to enter the lists with this great man.

If I were to mention all those whose

† *The Principles of Des Cartes*, printed in 1643, and the *Phileg. of Bochart*, in 1646.

esteem M. *Huet* acquired at his first journey to *Paris*, I must set down the names of all the learned men of that time. Two years afterwards he had an opportunity of getting acquainted with those of *Holland*. For Queen *Christina* of *Sweden* having invited *Bochart* to her court, he accompanied him, and they set out in *April* 1652. *Bochart* arrived at a time in which he was not so graciously received as he had reason to expect. The health of that princess was then upon the decline. An over-eager application to study, for she spent whole nights in reading, had inflamed her blood. *Bourdelot*, her physician, an able courtier, who had studied her temper as well as her constitution, obliged her to break off all commerce with men of letters, hoping to have the entire ascendant over her. *Bochart* suffered by it. But as for M. *Huet*, his youth prevented him from appearing so dangerous. He often saw the queen, and she endeavoured to keep him with her. But *Christina*'s capricious temper made him distrustful of her; so that he rather chose, at the end of three months, to return to *France*, where the principal fruit that he brought from his voyage was a MS of *Origen*, which he had copied at *Stockholm*.

Salmafius held the first rank among the scholars with whom he conversed in *Holland*. Considering the heat and passion which appear in the writings of *Salmafius*, who would think that he was really of an affable communicative temper, and even sweetness itself? Insomuch that he suffered himself to be governed by a peevish and haughty wife, who boasted that "she had for husband, but not for master, the most learned of all the nobles, and the most noble of all the learned."

As soon as M. *Huet* was returned home, he resumed his studies with more vigour than ever, in order to qualify himself to publish his MS of *Origen*. While he was translating it he reflected on the rules of translation, and the different manners of the most celebrated translators. This gave occasion to the first book he published*, by which (if I may so speak) he made his entrance into the land of letters. The same excellencies which afterwards distinguished his other works, were also admired in this; viz. an unbounded knowledge, a judicious turn of criticism, and a pure *latinity*, which would have done honour to the *Augustan* age. At length, 16 years after his return from *Sweden*, he pub-

lished his *Origen*†. He spent those 16 years in the country, entirely devoted to himself and his books, which he never quitted, except for a month or two every year to visit his friends at *Paris*.

During that time he had some gleams of good fortune, with which he was not dazzled. The Queen of *Sweden*, who, after having abdicated the crown, had fixed her abode at *Rome*, invited him thither in 1659. But, the adventure of *Bochart*, who was courted with so much ardor, and yet no sooner seen than forgotten, made him proof against the temptation of visiting *Italy*. He was also invited into *Sweden* to superintend the education of the young king, who came to the crown in 1660, on the demise of *Charles Gustavus*, the successor of *Christina*. But he had so much resolution as to return his thanks, and decline this offer. And those who judge of actions by events, will think he was in the right to remain in *France*; for, ten years afterwards, he was nominated sub-preceptor to the Dauphin, without any other recommendation than his own merit, and the discernment of M. de *Montausier*.

M. *Huet* came to court in 1670, and continued there till 1680, the year in which the Dauphin was married. The more sensible he was that his present station exposed him to frequent avocations from his studies, the more tenacious he became of his time. He scarce allowed some hours for sleep. The rest of his leisure was all spent either on the necessary functions of his employment, or on his *Evangelical Demonstration*, which was begun and finished amidst the embarrassments of the court.

I must not here forget the service he rendered to the republic of letters, by procuring it that set of commentaries on several of the classics which commonly pass under the title of *The Dauphin's*. The first thought of this design was indeed started by M. de *Montausier*, but we are obliged to M. *Huet* for tracing the plan, and directing the execution of it, as far as the learning and abilities of the persons employed would permit.

After having been so long engaged in studies and compositions which had religion directly for their object, at length, at the age of 46, he entered into holy orders. Not long after, he was presented to the Abbey of *Aunay*, whither he used to retire every summer after he

† *Origenis Commentaria*, 2 Vols folio, Rouen, 1683.

* *De Interpretatione* L. 2, Paris 1661, 4to.

had quitted the court. One of the works which he composed there, under the title of *Quæstiones Alnetanæ*, will immortalize the name of this solitude, agreeably situated in *the Grove*, which is the most delicious part of *Lower-Normandy*.

In 1685 he was nominated to the bishoprick of *Soissons*. But, before his bulls were dispatched, the Abbé de *Sillery* having been nominated to the bishoprick of *Avranches*, they made an exchange, with the king's consent. But, on account of some differences between the courts of *France* and of *Rome*, they could not be consecrated till 1692. I am inclined to think that this long delay gave M. Huet very little concern, for the episcopal functions were so unsuitable to that kind of life to which he had been accustomed, and of which only he was fond, that he soon grew weary of his see, and resigned it in 1699.

To make him amends for this, the king gave him the Abbey of *Fontenay*, which is at the gates of *Caen*. M. Huet's love for his native country made him resolve to settle in it; and, with this view, he fitted up for himself the house and gardens belonging to the Abbot. His country appeared very amiable to him while he had nothing in it but friends; but, as soon as he possessed lands there, law-suits attacked him on all sides, and drove him out of it, tho' (thanks to his native air) he had also some genius for the jargon of chicanery.

He then returned to *Paris*, and lodged in the professional house of the *Jesuits*, where he spent the last 20 years of his life, which he chiefly employed in writing notes on the *Vulgate*. He not only looked upon the Bible as the source of Religion, but he also thought it the best book in the world to form and exercise a scholar. He had read over the *Hebrew* text four and twenty times, comparing it with the other oriental texts. "Every day," says he, "not excepting one, I spent two or three hours in this employment, from 1681 to 1712."

A severe fit of illness with which he was attacked that year, confined him to his bed six months, and though it did not impair his understanding, considerably weakened both his body and his memory. Nevertheless, as soon as he had a little recovered his strength, he applied himself to the writing his own life, and he wrote it with the same elegance, though not with so much order and exactness as his other works, because his

memory was somewhat weakened: It was indeed every day upon the decline; so that being no longer capable of writing a methodical treatise, he was contented to amuse himself with setting down upon paper detached thoughts, as they arose in his mind; an employment suitable to his condition!

Though he entrusted me with the only copy of this piece, with directions to publish it under the title of *HUETIANA*, I dare not flatter myself that, on this account, the reader will allow me to declare with what indulgence he treated me, from the time I first had the honour of being acquainted with him in 1708. When we mention the favours of great men, it is questioned whether we act from a principle of self-love or gratitude; and, therefore, to avoid the imputation of vanity, we often neglect the performance of a duty.

I cannot, however, forbear taking notice, that the 5th edition of his poems in 1709, was owing to me. I recollect this circumstance with the more pleasure, because, without this edition, which roused his *sleeping muse*, it is probable he would never have thought of *five new metamorphoses**, which he wrote in 1710 and 1711. All his wit here shines in its full lustre. What delicacy for a man of his years, and a scholar of the first rank! What bloom, and (if I may so speak) what youthfulness of imagination!

For what remains, if we consider that he lived 91 years within a few days, that he applied himself to study even from his infancy; that he always had his time almost entirely to himself; that he enjoyed an excellent constitution, and a firm state of health, scarce ever interrupted by illness; that he caused one of his servants to read to him while he was dressing himself, when he went to bed, and at his meals; that, to use his own expressions, "neither the fire of youth, nor the distractions of business, nor a variety of employments, nor the company of friends, nor the hurry of the world, were able to moderate that invincible love of learning with which he was always possessed:" All these things considered, it seems to be a natural consequence, that the bishop of *Avranches* studied more, perhaps, than any one man that ever lived.

Besides that he was naturally of a strong constitution, he was also sparing in his diet. After he was 40 years old,

* *Lamproyris, Galerita, Mimis, &c.*

He eat no suppers. He was also very temperate at dinner; he eat no ragouts, but only plain meats, and scarce mixed an eighth part of wine with his water. In the evening he took a sort of medicinal broth †. Indeed when his health was at best, his complexion was so pale as gave occasion to apprehend that he was very ill.

It is a circumstance deserving notice, that, two or three days before he died, the light of his understanding was re-kindled, and his memory was entirely restored. He employed those precious moments in acts of piety, and died serene, January 26, 1721, full of a devout reliance upon God.

Epigram on himself. Translated from the Greek.

*Each gave me birth: Hucius was my name,
Th' indulgent muses fann'd my early flame:
With Wisdom's sons my heart rejoic'd to dwell,
Nor could Disease or Age my ardour quell:
My rising soul, tho' grov'ling in the clay
Of this vain world, to heav'n still wing'd its way.*

[Some extracts from the *Huetiana* above-mentioned, (which have never appeared in *English*) shall, if acceptable, be occasionally inserted in the *Magazine*.]

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON'S Account of the Death of the famous LEONARDO DONATO, Duke of Venice; and of popular Outrages committed at his Funeral. From a MS never before printed.

SIR Dudley Carleton being then resident at Venice, and having just received the news of the death of his friend and patron, the Lord-Treasurer Salisbury, "In requital" (says he in a letter to his friend, dated July 16, 1612) "of your news of the loss of our great man, whom I had reason to account my great friend, to return you the like of the death of one whom I am sure you will lament with me; this good old duke *Leonardo Donato*, who died on Monday last was sevensnight, about noon, being the sixth of this present. He was never his owne man since about the midst of April, when he was taken with a pleurisy, of which he was then lett blood, and after he was ever troubled with a swelling and mortifying in his leggs; yet did he seeme to recover strength by

little and little, so as there was hope he would have lasted longer, and towards his end he assisted dayly in theyr counsells, and even the day he died, he spent the whole morning in the colledge, from whence retiring at the accustomed hower, and having withdrawne himself into his guarda-robba, where he was alone, he was heard to crie out sodainly, [*ayuta, in maneo*] and one of his servants running in, he fell into his armes, and never spake more, but breathed an hower after. I had an audience of him the *Thursday* before, which was the last he gave to any ambassador; and though he complained long of weakness, and was indeede much broken in looke, yet he retained his wonted vigor of spirit and readinesse of speech; and I doe not remember that at any time I found him in better humor to talke even of frivolous matters. The day he died, as yf he had some sence of his departure, he entertained the colledge with a whole hower's speech, testifying so much goode-will to the state, and insisting so long upon cautions and counsells in the choise of his successor, that he left them all weeping: and yet, it seemes, he did not thinke to have gone so soone, having ben at some small cost with himself, whereof there was special note taken, because of his extreme parcimony, and you shall have it amongst other *observationes minimarum rerum*. Ever since he was duke, he kept himself to his old gondola, after the old fashion, and even now he had made a new one with long yron, and other ornaments, wherein he had made but one voyage to his new building, which was finished, and all the skaffolds taken away the *Friday* before he died, and he was observed that day to row to and fro in the Laguna, towards *Muran*, to see what shew his house made; wherein he tooke so much pleasure, that you well termed it his childe; and yet I must tell you by the way, that he hath buried much cost in it, and for now it is finished, it lookes very poorely; and he had the misfortune to overheare that day, that he was viewing it in his gondola, certain young nobili call it in skorne a *terrada*, which, it is sayd, did more trouble him than could be expected of so wise a man in so small a matter: and his brother *Nicolo Donato*, who is a man of principal merit, but ever cross to the duke, and, as they term him, *diabolo in casa*, and particularly an enemy to his buildings, as willing to have him with that cost make purchases for him and his children, did so harp upon this string,

* This is known by the name of the red broth of Dr. Le Lorme.

string, that he is much blamed for it, as yf he had hastned his brother's end, by putting him into fretts: and this is the rather believed, because the duke in his will left him nothing but a ring, giving A both the house, and such land as he had, to his eldest sonne, who beares the duke's name, of which he would more willingly have had the use himself for his time. He left nothing *ad pios usus*, at which his enemies take advantage, as they doe likewise at his sodaine death without confession, or other superstitious ceremonies, till he was past sence; so as, I am told, that uppon his hearse, where were numbers of verses and epitaphs in his commendation (whereof I send you some) there was likewise pinned a malicious libel [*Leonardo Damnato: sicut vixit, sic moritur: sine lux, sine crux, sine Deo.*] So as, you may see, greatness and virtue will never be *sine invidia*. His body was buried the next day after his death, in St. George's, at the *Guidecca*, accompanied onely with one of his kin, one priest, and a servant; and he did insinuat in the time of his sicknesse, when he mistrusted himself, a kind of ambition to have his image D placed in the facciata of that church. His funerals were performed with the accustomed ceremony of the whole cleargy and signorie in procession on *Saturday* last, in the church of *San Giovanni e Paulo*, wherein was noted a true countenance of mourners in the signorie, but amongst the friers a much greater shewe E of joy and gladnesse; and the people, discontented with this last yeare's penury and skarcity of corne, vented theyr rage, with exclamations uppon this poore duke; insomuch that yf some unusual hast had not ben made into the church, it was doubted some violence would have been offered that image, F which was carried for him, even at the dore: for which there was goode justice shewed the next day uppon two, who were both roundly sent to the gallies, the one for crying [*cala, cala*] the other for a ridiculous ryme, [*Vive san Marco, e la Signoria, ch'è morto 'l Doge de la Carestia.*]

The next day after his funerals they began theyr new election, which they dispatcht with extraordinary diligence, and as unexpected successe, the Procurator *Maccenigo* having the first day the greatest advantage; afterwerds the *broglio* went so much in favour of *Memo*, that when they came to the election on H *Tuesday* morning, he was chosen with 39 balls of the 41, and the other had
(*Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1767.*)

but 2; wherein this novelty is observed, that it is 230 yeares since any of the *case vecchie* were dukes until now, and 640 since they had a *Memo*. This is a man of high stature, and comely appearance, and hath always ben *innocentia popularitatis*, which helpt him much: but his greatest advantage was his years and weaknesse, whereby he will quickly make place for another, he beginning just where his predecessor left, some few days only difference; and he that had B seene them both together, would have judged the other more likely to live. I had yesterday a privat audience of him in his lodgings, and received so goode satisfaction from him, that I wish we may enjoy him long. The solemnity of his swearing in St. Marck's church, and carrying him on men's shoulders about the piazza, where he flang monie amongst the people, was better worth the sight than the relating, it being a true representation of the old popular governments, and more madnesse was never seene amongst the people in breaking and burning all that was loose, insomuch that with tables and plancks that were flung out of the windowes into the pallace-court, all the surgeons in the town are sett on worke about broken heads.

The world is now growne somewhat quiet, and they begin to think, that yf this duke may arrive to the merit of the other, about whom there was less noyse, they have made a goode choise. The other had run through the whole course of forren ambassayes, this of domestique employments, but was never abroad: And this popular applause proceedes much of the affection is borne the old houses; and therein the choise is much approved, because they have thereby stopt the rumor of faction betwixt those families, which was prognosticated by many to be the ruin of this long-lasting commonwealth.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

A Dditional to an article in your two last publications, be pleased to accept of a passage from page 89 of the Appendix to the Rev. Mr. Masters's G *Hist. of Corp. Christ. Coll. Camb.* where, giving an account of Dr. T. Brett's works, he has these words, "There is a letter of his to Dr. Will. Warren, fellow of Trinity-hall, in *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*, Lib. vii. p. 13, containing an account of *Rich. Plantagene*, (a natural son of K. Rich. III.) dated "from *Spring Grove*, Sept, 1, 1733, "which is said to be a forgery; invented to impose upon the doctor's credulity, & to ridicule modern antiquaries."

34. **A** *Tour to the East, in the Year 1763, and 1764, with Remarks, &c.* By F. lord Baltimore.

It is, on every account, to be regretted, that in this book there is not one event, description or remark, worth recording.

The noble author begins by observing, that voyages by sea are more uncertain than *voyages by land*, and he proceeds to acquaint us that *Naples* was formerly the delight of a people, and their emperors who governed the universe: that the prospect of the island of *Capra* from the sea is beautiful; that rocks, seas, and volcanoes, are *elegantly by accident here* alone mingled with men, women, children and cattle. That *Scylla* and *Charybdis* are not now worth notice. That he met with a storm; that he could hear no tidings of king *Alcinous's* gardens at the island of *Corfu*; that *Cephalonia* is near *Ithaca*, the country of *Ulysses*; and many other particulars equally instructive and entertaining.

In the remarks upon the city of *Constantinople*, his lordship says, it is *impossible* for a christian to give a good account of the laws or customs of the *Turks* who should reside among them for a long time, and much less for one who was there scarce a year. According to his lordship, therefore, a man who lives but a short time among the *Turks* is better qualified to write an account of them, than he who lives among them a long time. His lordship discovered, during his residence, that *porters* were the general *vehicles* made use of for the transportation of goods in the city; that the boats and canals were full of women; it is presumed however, that the canals were not full of women exclusive of those that were in the boats; and that a *Turkish* officer appointed to regulate the price of provisions, *precedes* other officers by whom he is followed.

The following extracts may perhaps amuse such of our readers as never read any other account of *Turkey*.

"At the feast of the *Great Biram*, the Grand Signior goes to the mosque of *Sultan Ahmed*. The cavalcade, which issues forth from the *seraglio* on this occasion, is one of the finest sights in *Europe*; it consists of the vizirs, bashaws, grandees, and all the principal civil and military persons in the city, who go to pay their respects to the emperor. They begin to come out at four o'clock in the morning, and continue doing so till about nine. When the Grand Signior appears, a deep silence is observed. The *Janissaries* line the street from the palace to the mosque; they are without any sort of arms; they stand with their hands across, and bow down to the Grand Signior and to the vizirs only: these return their salute. I asked a captain of the *Janissaries*, why they had no arms? Arms! said he, you infidel, they are for our enemies: we govern our subjects with the law.

"The number of black and white slaves brought yearly to *Constantinople*, I have been told, amounts to near 20,000; they pay a

capitation tax, and are collected from *Persia*, *Circassia*, *Abyssinia*, *Georgia*, and *Mingrelia*. There are a sort of *Turks* called *Lafces*, who make it their business to procure them; and the way is to bribe the principals of small towns and villages, and on a proper occasion, when the stout men are absent at work, they enter them, and carry away all they lay hands on. Many slaves also are purchased from their parents. Many also are bred on purpose to be disposed of: those that come from *Georgia*, *Mingrelia*, and *Persia*, generally go first to the *Crim*, where they become *Mahometans*; from whence they are brought to *Constantinople* by *Turkish* slave-merchants, who, if they do not sell them as they like here, ship them off for *Egypt*, where white slaves are scarce. Formerly the *Greeks* and *Jews* were permitted to buy such slaves as professed the Christian faith; but by the most express and rigorous proclamations of the present Grand Signior, Christians are forbid to purchase any slave at all, nor can it be done without almost certain destruction. The slave market is in the middle of the city; it is a quadrangle surrounded with apartments for white slaves, and in the area below sit the black ones almost naked. The white female slaves, when they are shewn for sale, are dressed finely in blue, black, or crimson velvet embroidered, and in rich head dresses; some of them fetch a great price, and are proud of it. They are by no means unhappy; from almost savages they are well fed, well dressed, and well entertained; they learn variety of things; they live in good families, and often become rich; and as to their being in a state of slavery, many situations in life are much more so. The *Turks* inspire them with the utmost disdain and hatred of the Christians; one of these girls, were it possible to buy her, would not stay an hour in a Christian's house."

The specimens of the wit, wisdom, and poetry of the East, appear to have been chiefly translated from the french, they are very dull, many are absurd, and some are wholly unintelligible. Let the reader judge for himself from the following extracts.

"A wise and prudent man swallows his grief, and waits for the occasion.

"The excellence of a man does not consist in a pretty face; the qualities of the mind are the fund of that beauty, according to the sages.

The worst of princes is he of whom the good fear and the bad hope; it is very difficult however to distinguish the bad from the good ultimately.

"The *Mahometans* esteem fools, faints; and they add, with more sense, that wisdom is looked upon as folly by people of this world, which very wisdom consists in folly.

"Happy are those who know us not, as well as those we do not know; for if we know any one, it serves him only to prolong his labours and interrupt his sleep.

"The

" The fire of hell can never burn a pretty face.

" The bigger the head, to the greater infirmity it is exposed.

" Men know not the qualities of what A they search after, and therefore they do not attain it.

" Consider the caducity of this world.

" The gain of all things which subsist in this world do nothing but make a noise and disturbance: fly; and make your retreat in the domain of *Chaos*, there you will meet with repose.

" Suppose you possessed every thing that B is great in the world, will it not one day all vanish? and that fatal day does it not incessantly repeat to you, that dirt and dust is your only fund and your last habitation?

" *Haleb Al Nagar* pulled from his pocket a piece of music, which having distributed to the musicians, he accompanied the same with so much address, that he made the whole company laugh heartily. After which, causing another of his pieces to be performed, he made them weep. And then again, changing the music a third time, he laid them fast asleep.

Halladge having said one day to *Abubekre*, " Believe in me, and I will give you a plant whose seeds shall be of copper which will change into gold." *Abubekre* answered D him, " Believe in me, I will send you an elephant laying down on its back, whose feet shall reach the skies; and when I choose it shall disappear, I will hide it in your eye."

" I have cleaned my mirror, and fixing my eyes on it, I perceived so many defects in my person, that I easily forgot those of others.

The following is said to be a beautiful elegy composed by the *Persian* poet *Asmak*, on the death of a princess.

" At the time when the fresh rose begins to blow in the gardens, that which was already open fades in an instant, and falls to dust; and whilst the blossoms of the trees suck up the moisture of the spring F clouds, this *Narcissus* has dried up, for want of water, amidst the freshness of a garden."

There is not in the whole collection one instance of sublimity or elegance, except the following.

" God can be known only by himself; he is hidden from created beings by the veil of his own excellence."

The remainder of this little volume contains an account of a journey by land from *Constantinople* through *Romelia*, *Wallachia*, *Bulgaria*, *Maldivia*, *Poland*, and *Germany* to *England*, in the year 1764. The following extracts are more likely to amuse our readers than any other parts of the work.

" *Jassy*, the capital of *Moldavia*, we could not enter till day break, because of the deep mud which surrounds it. The streets of *Jassy* are covered with deal boards, like our H

floors; the houses are all on one story, low and miserable, and very little better than in the scattered villages we had from time to time set up at on our journey; they are built of earth, except a few belonging to the principal *Spodars*: in one of these huts, having put up a small mattress bed to lie down on, just as I was closing my eyes to sleep, a large cow, which was on the outside my hovel, wanting provender I suppose, eat off the straw covering of the roof, run her head through it, and through the top of my bed; this, together with the innumerable swarms of vermin all over the place, obliged me to sit up all night, as I did indeed almost all the journey.

" We lodged at a convent of the lesser conventuals of *St. Antonio Di Padua*, where we were tolerably well furnished with provisions and accommodations for two days. After supper the discourse falling on poetry, I said, " that there had been in *England* C " most excellent poets." But they laughed heartily at my information, saying, " that the *English* language was so uncouth, that " it was entirely improper for poetry." These friars spoke *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Italian*; but asked me, " whether *England* was in " *London*, or *London* in *England*?" and indeed seemed to care nothing about it.

" The *Turkish* dominions are separated from *Poland* by the river *Kniester*, on the banks of which the town of *Swanietz*, the first in *Poland*, is pleasantly situated; and the complexions both of men and women here are as fine as can be desired. The *Polish* commandant waited on us, and discoursed some time with me in latin, but had little more sense than a ploughman. He gave us two soldiers as an escort to the fortress of *Kaminieck*, which is one of the strongest by nature that I ever saw. It has only one door into it, and is situated on rocks which are its ramparts. The ditch that surrounds it is extremely broad and deep. There were 10,000 men in it when we were there. We were entertained by the commandant with great politeness. I had almost forgot to mention, that so rare is it for coaches to pass this way, that the curiosity of the people at *Swanietz* was prodigious: they came in crowds to the door of the house to look at us, and I never saw so grotesque a mob; numbers of *Jews*, in long black gowns, being mixed with *Armenians*, *Polanders*, men, women, and children. The eagerness of women being greater than that of the men, and several of them being squeezed and much hurt, cried out miserably, and were obliged to be carried home: but this did not make them desist, for they came again the next day, and were the foremost to come up stairs; which, to satisfy them there was nothing to see, we thought proper to admit of.

" *Warsaw*, the metropolis of *Poland*, is situated in a plain of deep sand, so that on one side a horse is up to his belly therein. The city itself consists of one very narrow

ill-paved, dirty street, like one of our old narrow streets in the city. The suburbs are very handsome, the roads being broad and clean, in which are a number of palaces belonging to the *Polish* grandees. The life and spirit of the place entirely depends on the splendid equipages of these *Palatines*. Their *Hussar*, *Pandour*, and *Cossack* attendants, in variety of dresses, make a pretty sight enough. The *Hungarian* wine at *Warsaw*, is the noblest and best in the world.

“ There is nothing remarkable in the city of *Warsaw* except a wooden bridge, just finished, over the *Vistoul*, which gave great satisfaction. But of all works that can be constructed by the hand of civilized men, it is one of the oddest; for it is built of boards and piles, most part of it even with the water edge. But whereas other nations turn their arches under the level of the bridge, they have raised two arches a considerable height thereon, which forms a most dangerous passage, and as strange an aspect; for carriages, when they are at the top of either of those steep hills, rush down with great impetuosity, as if they were running headlong into the river. By this it should seem, that the *Polanders* are not very expert in arts and sciences. They are fond of drinking; and I believe few Christians trouble themselves less for to-morrow than they do. The peasants in *Poland* are slaves to their lords, and very robust. The roads we passed through from *Swanietz* to *Warsaw*, are mostly on a flat, and so are those to *Silesia*; we saw but little cultivated lands; but, indeed, our road generally lay through deep forests and pine woods.

Formidolosis ubi latent sylvis feræ.

Poland appears to be a country more belonging to *Jews* than Christians; for in the distance we travelled through it, which was about a thousand miles, we did not pass through above two or three Christian villages; all the rest we saw or baited at being entirely inhabited by *Jews*, who were remarkably ill-dressed, dirty, and abject.”

35. *A short, plain, and exact Narrative of all the Proceedings, relative to the two Convicts, lately respited by his Majesty, for the Trial of Mr. Thomas Pierce's Styptic Medicines, and the true Causes of his Disappointment shewon.*

Mr. *Pierce*, about the year 1761, discovered two styptics which he had great reason to believe, would stop not only bleedings of the smaller vessels whether internal or external, but the violent hemorrhages which proceed from the larger arteries, that are divided in amputations.

His opinion of their efficacy was founded upon a great variety of experiments, which had been made upon brutes, in the presence of several gentlemen of the faculty, and being desirous of trying their effect upon the larger arteries of a human subject, he applied

to the king for one of the convicts under sentence of death in *Newgate*, whose leg might be cut off, and the styptic only applied, instead of taking up the vessels the usual way.

He set forth in his petition, among other things, that his styptic had been successfully applied upon the amputation of the hinder leg of a strong dog, and the same limb of a full grown ass, in the presence of several gentlemen of the faculty, among whom were Mr. *T. Baker*, surgeon of *St. Thomas's* hospital, Mr. *George Martin*, surgeon, in *Fenchurch Buildings*, and Mr. *Louttit*, who subscribed an attestation of the facts in the petition.

The petition was recommended by the sheriffs of *London*, *Thomas Challenor*, and *Henry Banks*.

A petition was also presented at the same time by *George Clippingdale*, then under sentence of death in *Newgate*, setting forth that he most eagerly embraced that opportunity of beseeching his majesty to appoint him for the subject of the experiment.

In consequence of these testimonials and petitions, his majesty was pleased to relieve *Clippingdale* for the experiment, and gave orders to lord *Egremont*, then secretary of state to acquaint the serjeant surgeons therewith, which he did by letter, inclosing the petition, and dated *May 5, 1763*.

After stating the principal facts related above, the letter, proceeds in these terms,

“ Before the king declares his further resolution on this matter, it is his pleasure that you do, taking to your assistance any other gentlemen of the faculty, whom you shall judge proper, call upon the said *Thomas Pierce*, to state the experiment he intends to try, and that you do examine into the same, and report your opinion as well to the said experiment itself, as to the utility to be derived therefrom, as soon as possible.”

This order, according to Mr. *Pierce*, the serjeant surgeons did not condescend to obey, for neither they, nor any person from them, did ever call upon him or send to him, or make any enquiry concerning the experiment to be tried. Mr. *Pierce* on the contrary, waited several times upon Mr. *Hawkins*, but even then Mr. *Hawkins* refused to enter into conversation with him upon the subject.

On the 13th of *May*, however, the serjeant surgeons Mess. *Ranby*, *Hawkins*, and *Middleton*, made their reports to lord *Egremont*.

The report sets forth, that Mr. *Pierce's* proposal, with the declaration of the efficacy of the medicine, are founded only upon experiments made upon the blood vessels of brutes; that they know from certain experience, that this kind of evidence is often inconclusive, there being no precise analogy between the human arteries and the arteries of brutes, with respect to the violence of the

the bleedings, and the means necessary to stop them, as the hæmorrhages from the arteries of brutes, are in general stopped much more easily, and even frequently will stop of themselves. That experiments upon brutes therefore cannot give sufficient authority for the sergeant surgeons to recommend making the experiment proposed in Mr. *Pierce's* petition; but that if his lordship would direct, and Mr. *Pierce* would deliver a proper quantity of his medicine to some of the surgeons of the hospitals, they would soon have opportunities of making safe and sufficient experiments of its efficacy, upon the smaller arteries of men, and that if from such trials the medicine appeared to have more efficacy than the present known styptics, there would be proper encouragement to make further experiments upon the large arteries, and the convict intended for the experiment might be reserved for the making such trials as should be judged satisfactory and important.

Upon this report it may be observed, that the want of precise analogy between the human arteries, and the arteries of brutes, which is alledged as a reason against the experiment on the convict, is the strongest reason for that experiment. On whom ought an experiment to be tried, that, for all that can otherwise be known, may be dangerous, but upon one to whom the experiment upon the whole, notwithstanding its danger, is an advantage? to the criminal it was a chance of life, and, as the only chance, earnestly solicited. Why then should this benefit to the criminal, which might also terminate in a very important benefit to the publick be withheld, upon pretence that previous experiments ought to be made upon patients in an hospital?

This report however, having been laid before his majesty, lord *Egremont* wrote a second letter to the sergeant surgeons, dated May 18, to this effect.

That his majesty approved the procuring Mr. *Pierce's* medicines to be tried in the hospital, on the smaller arteries of men, and desired the sergeant surgeons would accordingly apply to Mr. *Pierce*, for that purpose, in case he should be willing to put into their hands such a quantity as they should judge sufficient to make the necessary experiments with. That *George Clippingdale* being already reprieved, his majesty had determined he should not suffer, but be transported for life, unless it should appear to them that there were sufficient grounds to preserve him here, in order to make any important trials of Mr. *Pierce's* styptic.

As the sergeant surgeons had not before thought fit to comply with his majesty's pleasure, neither did they now think fit to fulfil his desire, no application being ever made to Mr. *Pierce* for his medicines. Mr. *Pierce* however, waited on the gentlemen of St. *Thomas's*, *Guy's*, *Bartholemew's*, and Saint *George's* hospitals, and told them he was willing to let them have the medicines to

make trial of, provided they would suffer him to be present when they were applied, but to this they would not consent, he did however, leave some at St. *Thomas's* hospital, where, instead of being used, they were, if Mr. *Pierce* has been truly informed, analysed in order to discover their composition; for this reason, he says, he refused to leave any with Mr. *Gataker*, though he candidly assured him he would give them a fair trial.

On the 7th of June, the sergeant surgeons made their second report as follows.

My Lord,

We are acquainted by Mr. *Peirce*, that he is willing to deliver a quantity of his styptic medicines to the surgeons of the hospitals, in order to have such experiments made with them, as to them shall seem proper; we have likewise seen and consulted with several of the surgeons of the hospitals, who, we find, have enquired carefully into the experiments, upon the merit of which Mr. *Peirce's* petition to his majesty was founded, and they seem to apprehend those experiments of very little force and value. What effectual and safe trials may be made with the medicines, they have now under consideration. We humbly beg leave to represent to your lordship, that in our own opinion, and upon our consultation with those gentlemen, we think it will be of no utility to the public to preserve the convict in *Newgate* for any experiment upon the subject.

We are, my Lord, &c.

John Ranby,
London, June 7, 1763. C. Hawkins,
D. Middleton.

Upon comparing the two reports of the sergeant surgeons together, it will appear that neither the sergeant surgeons, nor hospital surgeons, except Mr. *Gataker*, ever intended that the efficacy of Mr. *Pierce's* styptic should be determined by experiment.

The sergeant surgeons, in their first report say, that the experiments on brutes are not a proper foundation for the experiment on the convict, but that opportunities of safe and sufficient experiments would soon offer to the hospital surgeons, and that if from such trials the medicine appeared to be more efficacious than others, there would be proper encouragement to make the experiment on the convict.

From this part of the report it follows that the sergeant surgeons, notwithstanding the uncertainty of the experiments on brutes, thought that safe and sufficient experiments might be made on patients in an hospital; and that upon the issue of such experiments, the experiment on the criminal should depend.

By the second report it appears, that the hospital surgeons declined to try experiments, which the sergeant surgeons were of opinion, might be tried safely, for the very reason which in the opinion of the sergeant surgeons made them necessary, the uncertainty of the experiments on brutes; and that the sergeant surgeons who had before certified that the experiment

experiment on the criminal ought to depend on the experiments in the hospital, now certified that it would be to no purpose to preserve the convict, though no experiment in the hospital had been made.

After this report Mr. *Pierce* applied again to the hospital surgeons, earnestly pressing a trial of his medicine, but they said they would make no trial, except the serjeant surgeons would set them the example.

Thus the experiment on the convict was evaded, upon pretence that previous experiments in the hospital were necessary, and these previous experiments were evaded, upon pretence that they were not properly authorized.

After this disappointment Mr. *Pierce* desisted from other solicitations, till he read a letter from a friend, giving an account that his styptic medicines had been successfully applied upon a young negro slave, about 19 years old, whose leg had been bitten off by a shark, as he was bathing in a river.

As this event, properly attested, seemed to obviate the principal objection against the experiment on a criminal made in the first report, "that it was not authorized by any experiments on brutes, there being no precise analogy between their arteries and those of men." Mr. *Pierce* thought himself sufficiently authorized to solicit another trial on a convict.

He therefore drew up a memorial, to which the letter he had received was annexed, representing his former application and disappointment, the serjeant surgeons declaring that experiments on brutes did not authorize an experiment on a convict; and the hospital surgeons declaring that they would not make the experiment which the serjeant surgeons supposed might be made safely, except the serjeant surgeons would first warrant them by their example; and alledging the fact related in the letter as obviating the first and great objection, he prayed that his majesty would order an experiment to be made on the limb of some person already condemned to death; and that the operation might be publicly performed by a person to be appointed by the memorialist, every gentleman of the faculties of physick and surgery being at liberty to be present at the experiment, and to see the first dressings.

This memorial was accompanied with a petition of four convicts, earnestly beseeching his majesty to permit them to undergo the operation.

In consequence of this memorial and petitions, his majesty gave orders that Mr. *Pierce* should take whichever of the petitioners he might think fittest for his purpose, and the most deserving of mercy; and Mr. *Pierce* fixed upon *John Benham*, because he was a man of better character than the others, had three children, and a wife pregnant with a fourth; and because being a white-smith, the loss of a leg would not prevent him from supporting his family honestly by his trade. When all things were in readiness, Mr. *Pierce*

applied to two gentlemen of eminence in the profession, who first consented, but afterwards declined to perform the operation; he then applied to two other gentlemen, with no better success, for after they had consented upon condition they had an authority under his majesty's hand, they excused themselves to Mr. *Hume*, who had been applied to for such authority, upon account of supposed danger to their persons and characters.

Mr. *Hume* then asked Mr. *Pierce*, if he chose to have the serjeant surgeons appointed to perform the operation? Mr. *Pierce* took two days to answer this question, what he determined he has not told us, but when the two days were expired, he went to Mr. Secretary *Conway's*, according to appointment, where he was received by Mr. *Hume*, who informed him that the serjeant surgeons attended in the next room, by the king's order, but that they had represented the business in so unfavourable a light, as greatly to have provoked Mr. *Conway* at his presumption in troubling him with a second application, after he had made one of the same kind when Lord *Egremont* was secretary of state, and which had been dropped in consequence of the reasons alledged against it by the serjeant surgeons in their reports.

What those reasons were the reader has just seen; if he does not think them satisfactory he will certainly be sorry that the influence of the serjeant surgeons was sufficient totally to disappoint this second application.

The effect of their influence is certainly pernicious to the publick: The medicine is either efficacious or not; if efficacious, many will be deprived of its benefit, by fearing to use what is not established by experiment; if not efficacious, many will trust it to their hurt upon such evidence as has been often brought in favour of nostrums that are not only ineffectual, but pernicious.

A method of securing large vessels, without the painful operation of taking them up, would certainly prevent infinite misery, and preserve many lives; but if such a method was actually discovered, it is impossible that the publick should be benefited by it, if the same methods are taken to prevent its being brought to the test of experiment that were taken with this, which, for ought that appears, may be all that is pretended or desired. Nothing but a demonstration *a priori* that no such medicine can exist, ought to preclude such experiments as can alone demonstrate whether it exists or not. If nothing can be inferred from trials upon brutes, and this is made a reason against trials upon men, all improvement in this important article of surgery is precluded for ever.

X.
36. *A Dialogue between the Pulpit and the Reading Desk: by a Member of the Church of England.* Nicoll.

The Reading Desk is an advocate for the doctrines contained in the Homilies and Common Prayer, against those generally delivered from the Pulpit. The controversy

very contains no new argument, nor does it place any old argument in a new light; it is the work of zeal without knowledge, for this member of the Church of England talks in a strain that is consistent only with the Popish doctrine of Infalibility. He stigmatizes all who do not believe and preach that particular system of Christianity which he has adopted, as imposing upon the Ignorant with great Hypocrisy, setting themselves up for the best friends of the Church, but being *in fact* her greatest enemies, as having renounced their Baptismal Covenant, and subverted every fundamental truth of the Gospel.

Whether those who differ from him in religious principles are hypocrites or not, it is presumed this gentleman, upon cool consideration, will leave to be determined by him, who alone searches the hearts of the children of men. If they really believe that the opinions which they hold contrary to those of this Gentleman, are contained in the divine Revelation, this Gentleman must allow, that they have the same right to condemn his opinions that he has to condemn theirs, or he must give up the fundamental principle of the Reformation. He says, those who do not receive all the doctrines contained in our Articles and Homilies, subvert every fundamental truth of the Gospel: but who has a right to determine what is true for another? had those who drew up the Articles and Homilies that right? we have then only rejected the infallibility of the Pope, not human infallibility. Does this author arrogate such a right to himself? if he does, we should only pity and shave him; if he does not, and yet talks as if he did, we should pity him still more, for shaving can do him no good. Every man who acknowledges the Scriptures to be a rule of faith and practice, and preaches the doctrines which he believes they contain, fulfils his duty as a Christian preacher; to suppose the contrary, is to suppose that it is his duty either to violate his conscience, or effect an impossibility. To change his opinion by any act of the will is impossible; and to preach contrary to his opinion is to violate his conscience.

This author zealously condemns the declaiming against sin, the instructing people in their duty, and preaching morality. Faith, he says, should be preached, and he tells us from the Homily of Salvation, that "the right and true Christian faith is, a sure trust and confidence which a man hath in God, that his sins are forgiven, and he reconciled to the favour of God: That merely to believe the Holy Scriptures and the articles of faith to be true, is *not* Christian Faith." He asserts also, that saving faith is what neither man nor books can teach us, and what we can never acquire by any abilities of our own; that it is the gift of God, the operation of God.

If this be the case, it is difficult to conceive why any book should be read, or any preacher heard. If we are told, that altho' faith is the gift and operation of God, yet

that he bestows this gift, and performs this operation only upon those who use the means, and that preaching is the means that he has appointed, it may be asked, in what sense can preaching be the means of that which it can never effect? Hearing may be the condition indeed, upon which faith is offered, but it is as arbitrary a condition as splicing a rope. If man derives no advantage from believing the holy Scriptures, to what end were the miracles by which they were confirmed? If saving faith, whatever it be, is miraculously produced by the immediate and supernatural operation of God upon the soul, would not such operation alone be sufficient, and are not all other miracles, nay, is not all other revelation precluded as unnecessary; If all that has been hitherto done is insufficient, without this personal work of grace, and this personal work of grace is sufficient, without all that preceded it, may we not say, with respect to all the prophecy, miracles, revelation, and preaching that have been in the world, to what purpose was this waste?

To what purpose, upon this man's principles, has he written this book: all is vanity but faith, and faith can be had neither from men nor books? It is not expected that he should answer these questions, but perhaps they may teach him to be more modest and charitable. He is not censured for his opinions, they are involuntary, but for his arrogance. The author of these remarks is ready to acknowledge, that opinions which he thinks false, may nevertheless be true; and is far from supposing, that mere difference of opinion can, on either side, justify or countenance a charge of insincerity.

The following extract is the advice given to the Pulpit by the Reading Desk, which, it is presumed, will be a sufficient specimen of this performance.

"Tell them, that whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap*. Tell them, that by nature we are children of wrath, and as helpless as we are guilty: no more able to deliver ourselves from the dominion of sin, than the Ethiopian to change his skin, or the leopard his spots. Tell them, that, however moral and virtuous, they must be born again, as well as the worst of others, or not see the kingdom of God. They must put on the new Man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Tell them, that while they are in a state of nature, and not renewed in the spirit of their mind, they are exposed to everlasting ruin, without a way to escape; that their doom is forever fixed, unless their condition on earth be quite altered. If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his. If we do

* In what sense can he be said to reap what he has sowed, with respect to another life, who is saved, not in consequence of any thing he did, or could do, but in consequence of a supernatural operation of God upon his mind? He reaps surely what God has sowed, and not what he has sowed himself.

not feel the power of Christ in our hearts; if we are not washed from the guilt of sin by his blood, and delivered from the dominion of it by his spirit dwelling in us; so that we truly experience a death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness, his dying and rising again avails us nothing. Tell all impertinent sinners they are going to hell together, and that every soul of them will perish, if they repent not; tell them they are blind, and see not where they are going; tell them they are Enemies to God, and hate his ways and people, but are true Slaves to Sin and Satan; tell them they are dead to God and all Goodness: yea, tell them, that by actual and original transgression, they have brought upon themselves his curse and condemnation: Tell them, it is not all they can do, will save them from everlasting wrath: If they get not an interest in Christ, they must be consumed for ever. X.

37. *An Account of the Going of Mr. John Harrison's Watch, at the Royal Observatory, from May 6, 1766, to March 4, 1767. Together with the Original Observations and Calculations of the same. By the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal. Published by Order of the Commissioners of Longitude. Richardson and Clark.* C

38. *Remarks on a Pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Maskelyne, under the Authority of the Board of Longitude. By John Harrison. 6d. Sandby.*

To make this controversy generally understood, it is necessary to explain what the longitude is, and what service is required of the watch.

The longitude of any place, is its distance east or west from any other given place; what is called *finding the longitude*, is discovering a method of finding out at sea how far the vessel is got to the eastward or westward of the place she sailed from. This may be effected by a machine that exactly measures time, or from the going of which the exact measure of time may be deduced, upon the following principles: F

The earth's surface is divided into 360 equal parts, by imaginary circles drawn round it through the two poles; these parts are called degrees of longitude; the earth turns once round upon its own axis from west to east in 24 hours; and consequently in that period each of the lines that divide its surface into 360 parts, becomes successively opposite to the sun, at which time it is noon, or exactly mid day at each of those degrees. It follows, that from the time any one of these lines passes the sun, till the next passes, must be just four minutes, for the minutes contained in 24 hours being 1440, that number divided by 360 will give 4; so that for every degree a ship sails westward, it will be noon 4 minutes later, and for every degree eastward, four minutes sooner than at the place she sailed from, and so of a greater or less

quantity. Now the exact time of the day where the vessel happens to be, can be ascertained by well known and easy observations of the sun; if therefore at any time when such an observation is made, a time-keeper shews what a clock it is at the place the vessel sailed from, the longitude is discovered; for if it appears that the time by observation is 4 minutes later than by the time-piece, it follows that the vessel has one degree of longitude to the west; and if the time by observation is four minutes sooner than by the time-piece, it follows that the vessel has gained one degree of longitude east. B

To find the longitude; therefore, by a watch, upon these principles, it is not necessary that a watch should perform its revolutions precisely in that space of time which the earth takes to perform her revolutions, but only that it should *invariably* perform its revolutions in some *known time*, for then the *constant* difference between the length of one revolution, and the length of another, will appear as so much daily gained or lost by the watch, which *constant gain or loss*, is called the *rate of its going*, and being added to, or deducted from, the time shewn by the watch, will give the true time, and consequently the difference of longitude.

This being premised, the reader may form some judgment of the merit of the cause in dispute between Mr. Maskelyne and Mr. Harrison, from the following epitome of what is alledged by them both. D

MASKELYNE.

I most days wound up and compared the watch with the transit clock of the Royal Observatory myself; at other times it was performed by Joseph Dymond or William Bailey; this was always done in the presence of, and attested by one of the officers of Greenwich hospital, when he came to assist in unlocking the box in which the watch is kept, in order to its being wound up.

HARRISON.

Not one of those attestations appears in the book, nor do the officers of Greenwich hospital, who were appointed to attend by rotation the winding up the watch, seem to have executed the trust so as to have been able to attest, that the machine was fairly treated. Some of them, from the infirmities of age, and the misfortunes in the service, were scarce able to get up the hill to the Observatory, so that when they came thither they only unlocked the box, sat down till Mr. Maskelyne had done what he thought proper, and then locked the box and departed. Besides, supposing these gentlemen to have been an effectual check against my unfair access to the watch, yet the clock with which it was compared, was left entirely in Mr. Maskelyne's power, and the alteration of the one would produce just the same effect as an error of the other.

MASKELYNE.

From tables which shew the going of the watch, compared with the clock, for the space of ten months, viz: from May 6, 1766, to March 4, 1767; the watch appears to have been

been getting from the very first, near 20 seconds a day, a circumstance which it is not my business to account for; but which, as it kept near mean time in the voyage to Barbadoes, seems to shew that the watch cannot be taken to pieces, and put together again, without altering its rate of going considerably, contrary to Mr. Harrison's assertion formerly. However, if it had got uniformly, it might be equally useful, and would only give a little more trouble of calculation to the person who should make use of it.

HARRISON.

When I put the watch together, after I had finished my discovery of its construction and principles, I altered the rate of its going to determine a fact of which I was in doubt. While I was making my experiment, I was ordered to deliver it to the board. My son attended, and being asked if it was then as fit to ascertain the longitude as before, replied in the affirmative; because whatever be its rate of going, if that rate be once ascertained, and constant, the machine is equally useful: He was not asked the present rate of its going, nor could he have answered exactly if he had, but we told several of our friends that it went about 18 or 19 seconds a day fast, this will account for the circumstance which Mr. Maskelyne declares it was none of his business to account for, as to his inference that the difference between its rate of going before and after it had been taken to pieces, results from that operation alone, it shews the grossest ignorance in mechanics for supposing the parts not altered, the preserving its rate of going, depends merely upon putting a screw into the same place from which it had been taken out.

[In this paragraph Mr. Harrison overlooks Mr. Maskelyne's principal objection, which is not to the watch's getting, but to its not getting uniformly. Mr. Harrison accounts for its getting, and observes that the mere taking it to be pieces can, as every mechanic must know, make no difference in its rate of going; but that he may here leave the principal objection unanswered, he takes no notice of Mr. Maskelyne's concession, that if the watch got uniformly, it would be as useful as if it did not get at all.]

MASKELYNE.

From May 6, to May 17, 1766, and from July 6, to the end of that month, when the watch lay in a horizontal position, it got at the rate of 19 s. 1 per day at a medium; but in the two following months, August and September, and the first half of October, the watch went from 7 to 10 s. in a day slower than before: This change began in the beginning of August, on the few and only hot days we had last summer, but though the heat lasted but a few days, yet the watch continued to go at the same rate till the middle of October, and then returned to the rate of going which it shewed at first. In the month of December it again went slower, the mean rate of its getting for that month being 13 s. 7; and towards the end of the month it went gradually slower.

(Gent. Mag. Sept. 1767.)

and slower, as the weather grew colder, and at last got no more than 7 s. per day, though the thermometer placed in the room near the watch was never so low as freezing. In the month of January the watch went very irregularly, having on some days even lost a few seconds, though its mean rate in that month was that of gaining 6 s. 2 per day: These variations appear to have been owing to the frost, the thermometer being then below the freezing point: The greatest cold indicated by the thermometer in the house this year, was on January the 10th, when it stood at 25, or 7 degrees below the freezing point, on which day the watch lost near a second, but it lost most on the 4th of January, when the weather was less cold by six degrees; it lost on that day 6 s. $\frac{1}{2}$, so that there does not appear to be any regular connection between the variations of the watch and the thermometer; the same degree of the thermometer answering to very different rates of the watch, to the amount of 15. Cold seemed to have occasioned the watch to go slower in January, as heat seemed to have done in August; yet according to Mr. Harrison's account, the watch should go 1 s. per day faster for every ten degrees of the falling of the thermometer, and lose as much for every ten degrees of its rising.

HARRISON.

As to the change that happened in the going of the watch from the beginning of August to the middle of October, I told Mr. Maskelyne that it ought to be so fixed, as that the heat should have an equal influence on all sides of it; but this was not done, for the watch was placed in a box, with a glass on the lid, and another on the side, in the seat of a window, level with the lowest pane, and exposed to the South-East, so that if the sun shone upon it, there might be a heat in the box superior to what was ever felt in the open air in any part of the world, and consequently an heat unnecessary for this experiment; I apprehend, therefore, that the effects of heat mentioned above, do not merit much attention.

[It must here be observed, that this answer of Mr. Harrison's to Mr. Maskelyne's observation on the change of the going of the watch from August to the middle of October, depends wholly upon a supposition which cannot be admitted, viz. that the watch, in consequence of its situation, was uniformly exposed to a degree of heat improper for the experiment, from August to October, and that this degree of heat, which subsisted in the middle of October, did not subsist in July.]

As to the irregularity which happened when the weather became cold, I told Mr. Maskelyne that the provision against the effects of heat and cold was not in this machine extended to all degrees, and that I had never tried it so low as the freezing point, which, according to the best information I have been able to procure, is a degree of cold that never did exist between the decks of a ship at sea.

[Upon this answer of Mr. Harrison, it must be observed, that, admitting his machine

not to be provided against irregularities that might arise from freezing cold, it is still incumbent upon him to defend it against a charge of irregularity said to happen during a degree of cold that did not freeze, which here he has not done. Mr. Maskelyne says, “the watch went $12\frac{1}{2}$ f. slower per day than it had done at first, though the thermometer was not so low as freezing.” Mr. Harrison says, “it was not provided against the effects of cold, when the thermometer is as low as freezing.” The irregularities, therefore, mentioned to have happened in the going of the watch during the month of December, are not accounted for; nor is any notice taken of Mr. Maskelyne’s observation, that the watch went slower in consequence both of heat and cold, contrary to Mr. Harrison’s account of it; the effect which he expected from it, and for which he had constructed it, being to go 1 f. faster for every ten degrees fall of the thermometer, and 1 f. slower for every ten degrees of its rising.]

MASKELYNE.

The watch varied, when inclined to the horizon, in an angle of 20 degrees, from its going when in a horizontal position; it also varied when the hour 12 was highest from its going, when the hour 6 was highest, and so of the numbers 3 and 9, and as Mr. Harrison thinks it expedient to fix the watch to some solid part of the ship, and not to suspend it, these variations would alone be sufficient to destroy its regularity at sea, supposing the motion of the ship sufficient to incline it to the horizon in an angle of 20 degrees.

HARRISON.

This only proves what I told the gentlemen appointed to examine the machine, that it would not go at the same rate in a position in which the motion of a ship could never put it. But this has no tendency to prove that it will not go at the same rate in all positions in which the motion of a ship can put it.

It is allowed that in a large ship the greatest rolling can never incline the watch more than 15 d. and the greatest lye-down on a tack, more than 12 d. and in those positions the watch, for ought that appears to the contrary, preserves its rate of going.

MASKELYNE.

As the watch varied in its going from day to day, so it did from six weeks to six weeks, the usual time of a *West-India* voyage: the difference of going of these periods immediately following each other is such, that only one of them is under half a degree, and one between half a degree and 40 m. but these periods include the cold weather, and setting that aside, I compute from my observations on the watch, from period to period, that if it is never exposed to a degree of cold approaching to freezing, the probabilities for and against its keeping the longitude within half a degree, in a voyage of six weeks, are equal; and the probability of its keeping the longitude within 40 m. or two-thirds of a degree, is, to the probability of losing the longitude, above a degree as 3 to 1.

HARRISON.

I will take the first tranquil 6 weeks, that the watch had, from the 6th July, to the 17th August, in which time it gained in all eleven minutes, fifty seconds, or sixteen seconds nine tenths per day; or I will take the whole time of examination from the 6th of July, to the 3d of January, and from the ninth of January, to the 4th of March, which will come out to the rate of sixteen seconds eight tenths per day fast, and I say that according to either of those rates of going, the watch kept the longitude within the limits of the act of queen Anne, during any period of six weeks, that can be pointed out, except those of Frost and improper position, which are out of the question.

MASKELYNE.

The great irregularities of the watch in cold weather, explain the motives, which induced Mr. Harrison, as a man of prudence, to desire that his watch might be sent to the *West Indies*, whether the method itself was, or could be rendered generally useful or not,

HARRISON.

The trial referred to, was not fixed by me, but by an act of parliament passed in the year 1714, which fixes the last grand test of the merit of any invention, to ascertain the longitude at sea, and enacts, “that when a ship, under the appointment of the said commissioners, shall thereby actually sail from Great Britain to the *West Indies*, without losing her longitude beyond certain limits, the invention shall be entitled to certain rewards.”

The insinuation that I had formed a scheme to rob the publick of the reward, without effectually performing the conditions, is injurious and cruel in the highest degree.

The general opinion delivered by Mr. Maskelyne, concerning Mr. Harrison’s watch, is in the following words.

That Mr. Harrison’s watch cannot be depended upon to keep the longitude within a degree in a *West India* voyage of six weeks; nor to keep the longitude within half a degree for more than a fortnight, and then it must be kept in a place where the thermometer is always some degrees above freezing: that, in case the cold amounts to freezing, the watch cannot be depended upon to keep the longitude within half a degree for more than a few days; and perhaps not so long, if the cold be very intense: nevertheless, that it is a useful and valuable invention, and, in conjunction with the observations of the distance of the moon from the sun and fixed stars, may be of considerable advantage to navigation.

Mr. Harrison declares, that he is not satisfied with the facts reported by Mr. Maskelyne, concerning his watch, for several reasons; and principally, because he knows himself to be deeply interested in the lunar tables, a scheme which was set up some years ago for the reward, in competition with the time piece, and for which large sums of money have already been paid by the publick.

The only merit allowed by Mr. *Maskeleyne* to the watch is, that it may be serviceable in conjunction with the scheme in which Mr. *Harrison* says, he knows him to be deeply interested.

X. A. 39. *A short View of Popery, and its Effects on the Manners and Morality of Mankind; together with some Observations on the Progress it is continually making amongst the People of these Realms.* Flexney.

This pamphlet seems to have been written upon a supposition, that Popery is gaining ground among us; and the author says, that the manner in which the government hath of late exerted itself, is a convincing proof that there is some foundation for this supposition, and that every one who has the least regard for the welfare of posterity, is bound to bestow the warmest blessings on that truly noble lord, who made a motion for enquiring into the state of popery in these realms.

But a short history of the rise of the measures now taking by government, with respect to the state of popery, will perhaps, shew that they do not much confirm the supposition of encreasing danger from popery.

The noble lord who made the motion for an enquiry into the state of popery, alledged, among other reasons for supposing us in danger from its increase, that *Jesuits* were encouraged by the *Royal Society*, and to prove this fact, he produced the copy of a letter to that society, from a *Jesuit*, who had been engaged to observe a Transit of *Venus* over the Sun. He was answered by another noble lord, who was also provided either with another copy of the letter, or some other paper relating to the subject, that the society, by the very nature of its institution, correspond with learned and ingenious persons of all religions, and that it would be absurd to suppose them not at liberty to resolve questions of science, by the assistance of a foreigner of distinguished abilities, because he happened to be a member of the church of *Rome*. At the beginning of this altercation, it was observed, by a third noble lord, that the other two noble lords were so well prepared to speak upon the subject, that it looked as if the debate had been concerted between them, with a view to divert the attention of the house, from a subject of much greater importance, to which that day was known to have been allotted, and to prevent further loss of time, he proposed that the motion to take an account of the number of *Papists* in each Parish, should be implicitly agreed to, which was done accordingly.

From this view of the affair, it does not appear that Government is much alarmed at the encrease of Popery; and it is probable that the account, which in consequence of this motion is now taking, will never be called for, except by the noble lord who made it.

There is however, one paragraph in this little tract worthy of attention. "There are at this very moment, says the author, regular seminaries for the instruction of

" youth in popish principles, established
" throughout the kingdom of *Great Britain*,
" where the children of protestants may be
" taught and cloathed, without their parents
" being subject to the least expence, and
" this is done not privately, but in open
" defiance of those boasted laws, which have
" been made for the preservation of liberty,
" and the protestant faith.

The pamphlet is not ill written, as will appear by the following specimens.

B " Before the appearance of Christianity, there were certain social laws universally approved of, which it was deemed the most flagrant breach of morality to transgress. The persons of kings were usually deemed sacred and inviolate amongst all nations of the earth; and the sacrifice even of an usurper in cold blood has been regarded with abhorrence; and as it carries with it some implication of cowardice, treachery and meanness, it ought perhaps to be considered as a most despicable action. Christianity, however, was so perverted by some *Italian* politicians, that it has often made the murder of a legitimate prince meritorious, and the destruction of an usurper, the most heinous crime that could be committed.

C " The praises of a *Ravalliac* have been founded forth by Christian divines, and the most inhuman of all murderers have even been canonized as saints and martyrs. In short, one time or other, every species of blasphemy, vice, and irreligion, has been openly patronized by those, who, from the nature of their profession, ought to have been the protectors of mankind, and the reformers of the human race.

E " Nor has the spirit of the church of *Rome* stopt here. Under its guidance, Christianity is so much debased, that instead of enlarging the ideas, and extending the knowledge of mankind, it has been rendered destructive of learning, as well as of morality and religion. Instead of raising human nature to a degree of angelic perfection, it has sunk the race of man, wherever it prevails, to a level with the brute beasts, who perish and have no understanding. Upon a full review of it, it appears that there is nothing so absurd, monstrous, and unnatural, in the most ridiculous forms of worship, but what the forgeries of some reputed Christians can equal, if not exceed. The dreams even of the *Talmud*, and the *Alcoran*, are outdone by the more romantic legends of the church of *Rome*. The stories of St. *Ursula*, and her eleven thousand virgins; of my Lady's chapel at *Loretto*, and many others of the same nature, are such monstrous absurdities, as *Mahomet* himself would have blushed to have related. To such a pitch has the church of *Rome* carried her reformation in religious matters, that religion, the most solemn of all things, is rendered the most ridiculous and contemptible. Religion, instead of appearing now in that angelic garb, which she assumed in the first ages of Christianity, is occasionally con-

verted into a harlequin, a virtuoso, a quack-doctor, an auctioneer, and a dealer in old cloaths; and to speak the truth, amongst the vast number of miracles which the church of Rome pretends to, this extraordinary transformation may be allowed to be the only real one.

40. *Health, a poetical Essay, humbly inscribed to the Right Honourable the E. of Chatham.* Nicol. 1s. 6d.

This essay is without rhyme, and, indeed, without poetry. The very structure of the verse is defective; the lines frequently end with the words *and, they, who, and of*; two verses also sometimes divide the adjective from the substantive: When a verse ends with a word of two syllables, accented on the first, its proper measure is eleven syllables, but this author, supposing such verse to have one syllable more than its due, always takes care to give the next verse one less; so that there are just twenty syllables in every two lines, though, as they are not equally divided between them, every two lines are not two verses. Sometimes a line ends with a word of two syllables, accented on the first, and yet contains but ten syllables, so that to make it a verse, the accent must be viciously placed: Of this the following is an instance:

"Of moral beauty too besung painted."

In the following the epithet and substantive are divided, and the second line is reduced to nine syllables, because the first is extended to eleven;

"With ghastrly lock, and hair erect, their sinking
Hearts dismay'd—proud, vaunting Gallia
saw."

The other faults that have been mentioned will be found in the following extracts:

"O! let the great, th' illustrious patriot, who

"Beneath th' afflictive stroke of fortune
groans,

"Of men in agony—the neighings of

"The wounded horse—the trumpet's clangor,
and

"The loud acclaim of conqu'ring Britons shouting

"To the skies—horrible discord—death—"

It is unfortunate that this essay, which wants poetry and rhyme, should, in some places, want reason too. The author, to illustrate the manner in which our men of war failed upon the secret expeditions that were planned by Mr. Pitt, says that they ploughed the realm: *Neptunian like floating islands*; but how *islands plough realms* is perhaps more difficult to conceive than any thing else even in this essay.

The author gives us the following sublime and elegant description of the candles and bonfires that distinguished our victories during Mr. Pitt's administration.

"—Night succeeding night

"With radiated splendor glared each window

"In Augusta's streets; and the fierce blaze

"Of ruddy flames from crackling stubble high

"Ascending, (round whose sparkling spires, in
crowds

"The populace encircled, fill'd the air

"With joyful dissonance :) the gloom of night

"Dispers'd—just emblem of the patriot—"

It is probable that very few friends of the late Mr. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, will concur with this author, in supposing a straw-bonfire to be a just emblem of him: Let us take a view of this bonfire; it crackles, it blazes, the mob halloos round it, in its decline it stinks, it goes out in the kennel, it becomes dirt in the streets, and the scavenger takes its away. Surely my Lord Chatham's friends will not think it an emblem of him in any of these particulars. The author of the essay considers only one quality of blazing stubble, that of giving light; It dispersed the gloom of night, says he, just emblem of the patriot who dispersed the gloom

"Of melancholy fears, and apprehensions

"Dire—"

But with respect to the quality of giving light, the candles might have been made an emblem of his lordship, if a complement was intended, with much more propriety than the bonfire, for their light is constant, steady, and durable, whereas the light of blazing stubble is uncertain, wavering, and transient.

This article cannot perhaps be more properly concluded, than by giving to this author that advice which he gives to others:

"Dost thou by the midnight lamp

"Thy hours in studious meditation spend; and
waste

"Thy spirits o'er the letter'd volume;—quit

"O quit thy hermitage—"

X.

41. *An Appeal to Humanity, in an Account of the Life and cruel Actions of Elizabeth Brownrigg.*

This is the mere fungus of a popular subject. It consists wholly of gleanings from the news-papers, and is swelled to an eighteen-penny size by the addition of a trial at Taunton, in the year 1740, of Mrs. Branch and her daughter for murder, a full account of which will be found in Vol. x. p. 258, of this Mag.

42. *The Countess of Salisbury, a Tragedy, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in the Hay-Market.* By Hall Harston, Esq; 1s. 6d. Griffin.

This piece was acted about two years ago in Ireland, and favourably received; it has also been favourably received here, and has certainly merit even in the closet. It is full of poetry and sentiment, unexpected incidents, and tender distress. In some particulars it is scarcely within even dramatic probability, but probably the author is answerable for these only as adopting them, for the story is taken from a novel that was published here a few years ago under the title of *Longsword, Earl of Salisbury*, for which reason it is unnecessary to reduce the dramatic story back to a narrative here.

* * * In the account of the *Philosophical Transactions* published last month, there is a note remarking, that the word *laying* is used for *lying*, in Dr. Layan's account of the Somerset water; we are now desired to say, that in an account of that water, which was printed separately, and published as a pamphlet, the proper word *lying* is made use of.

THE SHEPHERD'S ARTIFICE.

Sung by Mr. VERNON, at *Vaux-hall*.

Set to Music by Mr. POTTER.

Allegro.

Sure never poor shepherd was tortur'd like me, From morning

till night I could never be free, From morning till night I could

never be free; The charms of young *Phyllis* so ran in my head, I

wish'd she was mine, or I wish'd myself dead; The charms of

young *Phyllis* so ran in my head, I wish'd she was mine, or I

wish'd myself dead.

II.

Whenever I saw her, and told her my case,
She gave me a frown, or she laugh'd in my face;
Yet still I ador'd her, and call'd her my wife,
My passion was fix'd, nor could end but with life.

III.

I found all the offers I made her of love,
Produc'd no effect, nor affection would move;
So schem'd a contrivance her passion to try,
And boldly resolv'd, or to conquer, or die,

IV.

'Twas spread round the village, I courted young
Prue,
And *Phyllis* had left her own schemes to pursue;
This answer'd my wishes, she soon prov'd more kind,
And vow'd to be true, if I'd not change my mind.

V.

I catch'd the occasion and sent for a priest,
For fear she should alter, I thought it the best;
From hence learn ye virgins, be blest if you can,
And never refuse the sincere honest man.

*The WANDERER,
Or the VILLAGE-MAID.*

WHERE strays my wand'ring *Laura*? where
In secret roves my absent fair?

What distant bow'r, what latent shade,
Conceals my wand'ring Village-maid?
Ye shepherdesses, half as fair,
When *Laura* is not by, declare,
If you the little Vagrant saw,
With milking-pail, and hat of straw.
What time the Wanderer stray'd, she'd on
A dappled wreath, and russet gown.
No braided plaits confin'd her hair,
Loose play'd her dancing locks in air;
A crook of maple wood she bore,
Two pretty lambkins frisk'd before.
Now shou'd you find her, as you roam,
Oh, send this little Vagrant home.

No vanity her judgment sways,
Nor affectation pride betrays,
But Modesty with blushing cheek,
Humility, her sister meek,
And Innocence, in white array'd,
Adorn the wandering Village-maid,
Now shou'd you find her, as you roam,
Oh, send the little Vagrant home.
The rose of youth her cheek emblooms,
More bright than *Persia's* richest looms;
Like some *Chinese* her ivory feet,
Her breath as almond blossoms sweet.
Health sparkles in her sprightly eye,
Nor could the noblest purple dye
Of fam'd *Hermione* eclipse
The ruby blushes of her lips
Embu'd with fragrance, that excells
Laughing *Nepenthe's* fabled spells,
Or smooth *Choaspe's* silver spring,
The royal draught of *Persia's* king.
Not rich *Chrysorroas*, that laves
Damascus with his golden waves,
Could foil her brighter wit, that flows
with *sterling gold*, and radiant glows.
Nor could *Jove's* spangled throne bedeck
The ivory lustre of her neck;
With waving pride, less beauteous shone
The milk-white plume of *Philip's* son,
That dazzled *Memnon* as he gaz'd,
And half the *Persian* host amaz'd.
Now should you find her, as you roam,
Oh, send the little Vagrant home.

Whene'er she sings, the sister-quire
Her sweetly varying notes inspire,
Less musical in murmuring air
Cassia's warbling fount to hear;
Thy vocal breath, melodious maid,
Soft harmonises every shade;
Nor *Phæbus* in *Aonian* mase,
On lyric harp so sweetly plays.
But when you speak, the bow'rs rejoyce,
The wond'ring woods rebound your voice,
For joy the goldfinch plumes her wing,
And echoing grottos laugh and sing.
Now should you find her, as you roam,
Oh, send the little Vagrant home.

But wou'd my *Laura* fondly deign
To wear the sweet connubial chain,
For thee, my fair one, I'd explore
The rage of furthest *India's* shore,

The blushing *Erythrean* sea
For glowing gems I'd search for thee,
Though foamy viper guard the shell,
Where the rich pearly treasures dwell.
Oh, would my Village-maid agree
In humble state to live with me,
E're I'd forget to love, the muse
To sing thy praise should first refuse;
First should *Sabrina*, like *Meander*,
Back to her native fountain wander;
Meander, on whose bosom float
White swans, that sing in liquid note
Their joyful deaths; but these shall cease
Like saints to dye in joy and peace,
Before my constant love shall fade,
Or I forget my Village-maid.
Then should you find her, as you roam,
Oh, send the little Vagrant home.

SOUTHAMPTON.

CHARACTERS. A RHAPSODY.

THE nymph I chuse to make me blest,
Must be of every charm possest.
Of perfect shape, and perfect feature,
The prettiest, sweetest, fairest creature
That e'er existed in all nature.
Her speech and judgment, (always right,)
Shou'd draw attention "still as night."
Her mind of deeper penetration
Than all the *Newtons* in the nation.
Her language, warm'd with nobler fire
Than did *Demosthenes* inspire.
Nor can she e'er compleat my choice,
Unless she sing with angel voice:
A voice, that more shall charm mine ears
Than all the musick of the spheres.
Her breath, more sweet than all the host
Of spices, on *Arabia's* coast.
Her spark'ling eyes, exceeding far
The brightness of the brightest star.
To the fine ringlets of her hair,
Nothing in nature must compare.
Her bosom, of a purer white
Than ever blest a mortals sight.
A hand, that lillies wou'd disgrace,
Exceeded only by her face.
Where beauties tints must all combine,
And rose, and lilly, far out shine.
Her virtues, more than fiction paints
On all the rolls of popish saints.
Her motions, form'd of every grace
That e'er adorn'd the virgin race.
Her exquisite proportions such,
That none cou'd view, or praise too much:
And yet that view untempting be
To ev'ry mortal man, but me.
Her honor, and her fortune clear,
At least *Ten thousand Pounds* a year.
Which sure, wou'd more enhance my love,
Than all the beauties sung above.
Nay, wonder not! since all allow
Gold is the *summum bonum* now:
And all agree that pomp and wealth,
Are better far than fame, or health.
A thousand other nameless charms,
I'd find in her enchanting arms.
Fair *Rosamond* in all her glory,
So bright! so fair! so fam'd in story!

Nay, *Venus* self, thou'd only be
My fair one's faint epitome.

When such I find, I'll fall before her;
Nor blame me gods! if I adore her:
But frankly own, it is my duty
To worship so much worth, and beauty.
Perhaps, some solemn prude will say,
Poor *Pegasus* is run astray;
Your character is all extreams,
Th' effect of visions, and of dreams:
Thro' fancies airy realms you ride,
And chase a phantom for your bride!
For, search thro' all beneath the skies,
No nymph like this shall bless your eyes!—
Well! be it so;—I'll ne'er dispute it,
Nor spend one moment to confute it.
Yet be the colouring false or true,
I only paint as lovers do.

But if this high description fail,
Come, tow'ring muse, we'll lower sail;
And try to draw the picture right,
With more of shade, and less of light.

Be then the girl that charms my eyes,
Of proper shape and mod'rate size.
Of modest mien, and comely feature,
An humble, but not servile creature.
Her dress, according to her station;
Fit pattern this, for all the nation!
One who has words and wit at will,
Yet knows when prudent to be still.
A chearful eye, of modest hue,
Whether a black, or brown, or blue.
Her hair—ev'n such as she has got,
Whither it curls, or curleth not.
Of temper mild, of mild expression;
Less prais'd for beauty, than discretion.
Her head, well stor'd with common sense,
Shou'd draw her rules of action thence.
Of easy manners, decent taste,
Tho' gay, not vain; tho' free, yet chaste.
Not formal, prudish, rude, or pettish;
Capricious, envious, or coquetish.
Her mind, adorn'd with useful learning,
Ingenious, but not too discerning.
An heart to melt at other's grief,
And hands to lend 'em swift relief.
Her soul inspir'd with gen'rous thoughts,
Shou'd judge her own, not others faults.
Her fortune, be it more or less,
Sufficient just t'oblige and bless.
Or had she none, whoe'er shall win her,
Will find an ample fortune in her,
Let prudence all her steps controul,
And guide the motions of her soul,
Where may the gentlest passions move;
And glow with friendship, and with love,

Full many a point of female honour,
The muse might yet bestow upon her.
Full many a grace, yet undisplay'd,
Might beam around the lovely maid.
And many a charm is yet unsung,
That gains applause from ev'ry tongue.
But modes, and manners, now are such,
We soon may sing, or say too much.
Suffice it then in modest guise,
T' have shewn where *Ce'ia's* beauty lies;
Of whom possess, what mortal can
But own himself, a happy man?
Marshfield, Aug. 5, 1767,

A PASTORAL. In the Modern Style.

PASTORA, and GALATEA.

Beneath the umbrageous shadow of a shade,
Where glowing foliage on the surface play'd,
And golden roses fann'd the silver breeze,
In many a maze light echoing through the trees,
Pastora, tun'd the sweetly-panting string,
And ruddy notes thus wak'd the flattering spring,
While from th' alternate margin of an oak,
A woodland Naiad thus meandering spoke.

PASTORA.

The reed disports upon the sounding thorn,
And *Phi'omel* salutes the noon-tide morn,
The buzzing bees, poetic from their hive,
In smooth alliteration seem alive:
But ah! my virgin swain is chaster far
Than *Cupid's* painted shafts, or sparrows are,
Sparrows, that perch, like *Sappho's*, on my lay,
Or hop in concert with the dancing day.

GALATEA.

What sound was that, which dawn'd a bleating hue,
And blush'd a sigh? *Pastora*, was it you?
Your notes sweet maid, this proverb still shall foil,
The pot that's watch'd was never known to boil.

PASTORA.

Ah, no! whate'er thou art, or sigh, or word,
Or golden water fam'd, or talking bird;
Source of my joy, or genius of my notes,
Or Ocean's landscape stamp'd with lyric boats,
Ah, no! far hence thy aromatic strains
Recoil, and beautify our vaulted plains.

GALATEA.

Thy dazzling harmony affects me so,
In azure symmetry I sigh---ah! no!
Ah, no! ah, no! the woods irradiate sing,
Ah, no! ah, no! for joy the grottos ring;
Ev'n *Heracitus'* vocal tears would flow,
To hear thee murmur thy melodious No!
Thy voice, 'tis true, *Pastora*, gilds the sky,
But woods and grottos flutter in my eye.

PASTORA.

When night pellucid warbles into day,
And morn sonorous floats upon the May,
With well-blown beugle through the wilds of air
I roam accordant, while the bounding hare
In covert claps her wings, to see me pass
Ethereal meadows of transparent grass.

GALATEA.

Magnetic thunders now illumine the air,
And fragrant music variagates the year,
Light trips the dolphin through Cerulean woods,
And spotless tygers harmonize the floods,
Ev'n *Thetis* smooths her brow, and laughs to see
Kind nature weep, in symphony with me.

PASTORA.

This young conundrum let me first propose,
It puzzles half our dainty bellies and beaux.
What makes my lays, in blue-ey'd order shine
So far superior, when compar'd with thine?

GALATEA.

Expound me this, and I'll disclaim the prize,
Whose lustre blushes with Peruvian dies.
When crowing foxes whistle in their dens,
Or radiant hornpipes dance to cocks and hens,
What makes sly *Reynard* and his cackling mate,
That sav'd the capitol, resign to fate?

PASTORA.

But see, *Aquarius* fills his ample vase,
And *Taurus* warbles to Vitruvian laws:

So, crab-like *C. neer* all her speed assumes,
 And *Virgo*, still a maid, elastic blooms.
 My rose-lipt ewes in mystic wonder stand
 To hear me sing, and court my conscious hand.
 Adieu, my goats; for ne'er shall rural muse
 Your philosophic beards to stroke refuse.

WORCESTER.

EPITAPH on JONATHAN TYERS, *Esq*;

HERE sleeps the master builder of delight,
 Who charm'd to truth and taste the ear and
 sight;
 Who wrought at home to spread his fame abroad,
 And made th' astonish'd foreigner applaud;
 Who drew by moral craft th' attentive throng,
 And bade his minstrels play to virtue's song;
 Who still the reader of the canvas calls,
 As British glory beams upon his walls.
 If then the zealot of his country's cause,
 Friend of her king, and pupil of her laws,
 If such an Englishman in peace shou'd lye,
 Weep not;—'tis immortality to die.

*An Occasional Prologue, spoken by Mr. Powell, at the
 Opening of the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden,
 on Monday, the 14th Instant.*

AS when the merchant, to increase his store,
 For dubious seas advent'rous quits the shore,
 Still anxious for his freight, he trembling sees
 Rocks in each buoy, & tempests in each breeze;
 The curling wave to mountain billows swells,
 And every cloud a fancied storm foretells:
 Thus rashly launch'd on this theatric main,
 Our all on board, each phantom gives us pain;
 The catcall's note seems thunder in our ears,
 And every hiss a hurricane appears;
 In *Journal* squibs we lightning's blast espy,
 And meteors blaze in every critic's eye.

Spite of these terrors, still some hopes we
 view, [in you,
 Hopes ne'er can fall us—since they're plac'd
 Your breath the gale, our voyage is secure,
 And safe the venture which your smiles insure;
 Tho' weak his skill, th' advent'rer must succeed,
 Where candour takes the *endeavour* for the deed.
 For *Brentford's* state two kings could once
 suffice.

In ours, behold! four kings of *Brentford* rise;
 All smelling to one nosegay's odorous flavour,
 The balmy nosegay of the—public favour.
 From hence alone our royal funds we draw,
 Your pleasure our support, your will our law.
 While such our government, we hope you'll
 own us,

But, should we ever tyrants prove—dethrone us,
 Like brother monarchs, who, to coax the na-
 tion, [tion;

Begin their reigns with some fair proclama-
 We too should talk at least—of Reformation;
 Declare that during our imperial sway,
 No bard shall mourn his long-neglected play;
 But then the play must have some wit, some spirit,
 And we allow'd sole umpires of its merit.

For those deep sages of the judging pit,
 Whose taste is too refin'd for modern wit,
 From *Rome's* great theatre we'll cull the piece,
 And plant on *Britain's* stage the flowers of *Greece*.

If some there are our *British* bards can please,
 Who taste the ancient wit of ancient days

Be ours to save from time's devouring womb
 Their works, and snatch their laurels from the
 tomb.

For you, ye fair, who sprightlier scenes may
 choose,

Where musick decks in all her airs the muse,
 Gay Opera shall all its charms dispense,
 Yet boast no tuneful triumph over sense:
 The nobler bard shall still assert his right,
 Nor *Handel* rob a *Shakespeare* of his night.

To greet their mortal brethren of our skies,
 Here all the gods of pantomime shall rise:
 Yet, 'midst the pomp and magick of machines,
 Some plot may mark the meaning of our scenes:
 Scenes which were held, in good king *Rich's* days,
 By sages, no bad epilogues to plays.

If terms like these your suffrage can engage,
 To fix our mimic empire of the stage;
 Confirm our title, in your fair opinions,
 And croud each night to people our dominions.

From the St. James's Chronicle,

A C A T C H.

HEAVEN and Hell might strive to catch him;
 But that the — — at once did snatch him,
 No longer veer'd by every blast,
 The weathercock is fixt at last.

To the Author of the above C A T C H.

RAKE not the ashes of the dead!
 Hear this, thou monster!—hide thy head!
 Thou most unfeeling heart of hearts!
 Thou foe to *England's* brightest parts!
 In dull oblivion thou wilt rot;
Townshend can never be forgot! B.

ENRAPTUR'D senates oft had heard
Charles plead his county's cause;
 Conviction felt in ev'ry word,
 And gave him loud applause:
Tully his language sweet refin'd,
Demosthenes did fill his mind.

With all these wond'rous pow'rs complete,
 What more was to be giv'n?

Impatient of an earthly Seat,
 He sought a place in *Heav'n*;
 There a seraphic audience draws,
 And still he pleads *Britannia's* cause: R. F.

WHILE o'er her *Townshend's* reliquies *Ge-*
 nius sigh'd,
 And *Hermes* mourn'd him, late his boast and pride;
 While every drooping Grace around him strew'd
 Their roseate wreaths, with frequent tears bedew'd;
 Her fay'rite son, Dame Folly, thus address'd,
 Mean malice rank'ling in the coward's breast.

Rise, my lov'd boy, and since thy bosom glows
 With unrelenting rage, at all my foes,
 Fall'n to thy level mark, where *Townshend* lies,
 No longer now the eloquent! the wise!
 There, now unaw'd by decency or shame,
 My vengeance wreak, and vindicate my name;
 Stranger alike to pity and remorse,
 There aim thy shafts, nor spare his breathless corse;
 Fear nought, but with impunity proceed,
 Scorn only now shall wait the daring deed,
 Nor dread *Retaliation*;--- for when death
 Robs thee of all thou hast to lose, a breath,
 Secur'd by me; thy bones in peace shall rot.---
 Safe are my sons: For 'tis their happy lot,
 Alive, to be despis'd, and dead, forgot. }

Charles-Town, South Carolina, July 10.

HIS majesty's ship *Cygnet*, Philip Durell, esq; commander, having touched at the *Havannah* in her way from *Pensacola*, was fired at by the *Spaniards* from the *Moro Castle*, and a 24 pounder beat through her larbord side. Captain Durell complaining of the insult, was answered, that the king's orders were to let no *English* ship into the port. The *Adventure* frigate a few days after, being sent with dispatches from captain Parry to the *Spanish* governor, met with the like treatment; and his majesty's packet, the *Hillsborough*, having touched there to water, received several shot that were intended to sink her, and it was with difficulty she escaped.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, July 23.

Different gangs of robbers and horsestealers have lately infested the forks of *Saludy* and *Savannah* rivers, and committed many robberies and cruelties, among which, being questioned by captain *Bafard*, who demanded their pass on passing *Cannon's-creek*, they presented a pistol, telling him there it was, and shot him in the breast, robbed him of every thing valuable, and then went to the house of one *Wilson*, burnt him with red hot irons to discover his money, and there robbed him of all he had. From *Denis Hayes* they took to the amount 3000*l.* brutally and lustfully used his wife and daughter, stripped them, and left them naked. They robbed *Charles Kitchen* on *Broad River*, beat out one of his wife's eyes, and burnt the poor man most cruelly. On the same river, they so inhumanly beat and burnt *Gabriel Brown*, that his life is despaired of; and on *Lynch's-creek* road, they met Mr. *Davis*, whom they tied and tortured with red-hot irons, and because he had no money they set fire to his house, and left the unhappy man to behold his all in flames. These miscreants are now become such a terror to the back settlers, that they are preparing to quit their habitations, and seek settlements where their lives and properties may be more secure.

By the *Grenville* packet-boat, we are advised of the dissolution of the assembly of *West Florida*, and have received the lieutenant-governor's speech upon that occasion. *Mr. speaker, and gentlemen of the assembly,*

"When I called you together for the dispatch of public business, I met you with a heart truly disposed to join you in promoting the welfare and happiness of this infant colony; but, on reading your journals, I find much of your attention taken up in unworthy attempts to throw reflections upon my conduct, and the opinions of his majesty's council; the most insolent and shameful resolutions that any assembly ever presented to a governor; and, I suppose, your journals followed, from my passing over your daring resolutions unnoticed.

"But be assured, that my moderation proceeded only from my wishing to have

you carry through the public business with alacrity and reputation to this colony, and not in swallowing up, in the most surprising manner, the very means which should be applied to its support.

"What must other colonies think of you, when they know how you tax the subject merely for your own benefit and advantage. I sincerely hoped your journals would have produced to the world a lasting monument of disinterestedness, by giving up for the improvement of the colony, the great salaries which you have taken to yourselves.

"Such grievances called aloud for redress, and I will redress, and make them publicly known, that the people may have an opportunity of contributing to their own happiness hereafter, by a more proper choice of their representatives.

"I do therefore, in his majesty's name, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, dissolve this present assembly, and you are hereby dissolved accordingly."

New Providence, June 24, "By a vessel in three days from *Porto Prince* in *Cuba*, we are assured, that all the jesuits in that island had been seized a few days before she sailed, together with their papers and effects, to a very considerable amount, and carried to *Havanna*, in order to be sent from thence to *Old Spain*: they had not the least notice or apprehension of this extraordinary revolution, till they saw themselves surrounded in their convents, &c. by a number of soldiers, and their persons and properties secured.

Elizabeth-Town (New Jersey) July 28. This town was last night alarmed by a riot committed by the soldiery, on their departure from this country to embark for *Europe*. It was carried to a considerable length, but by the prudence of the magistrates and commanding officers, was quelled without much bloodshed. Some of the subaltern officers who headed their men, were mulct to make good damages.

Boston, July 2. A committee from the honourable his majesty's council waited on the house of representatives, with a message importing, that all matters whatever acted upon by the general court, that are in their nature separate and distinct, should be by separate and distinct acts, in order that each branch of the legislature might act with the utmost freedom, otherwise they might be necessitated to consent to a thing they utterly disapprove, for the sake of another that merits their approbation, and to which the public good demands their assent; and expressing their votes, that the honourable house have no design by some late proceeding, to infringe on the right of the board, to judge of every matter that comes before them, upon its own circumstance; nor will ever act upon principles, which the house would undoubtedly and very justly censure in the other branches of the legislature.

Historical Chronicle, Sept. 1767.

July 21.

IT is impossible to express the hatred which the inhabitants at *Malaga* bear to the *English* Protestants in that city, which appeared in their declaration that the body of our late worthy consul *Nathaniel Ware*, who lately died there, should not rest in his grave; on which account he was secretly interred, and the day after the funeral ceremonies were perform'd with the usual pomp, by which the people were disappointed. Their resentment it seems, was occasioned by some gentlemen in Mr. *Ware's* house, viewing the procession of the host without paying the usual adoration, which so exasperated the clergy, that three priests broke into the house of one of the gentlemen, with an intent to assassinate him, from whom he received twelve wounds, but happily survived them all,

July 24.

The island of *Cephalonia*, a *Grecian* island, was almost overturned by an earthquake, many of the inhabitants were swallowed up, and those who remained alive are reduced to the utmost distress.

August 1.

The cardinals *Albani* and *Orsini*, ministers *Plenipotentiaries*, the one from *Vienna*, the other from *Naples*, notified to the pope the approaching marriage of the arch-duchess *Joséphä*, with the king of the *two Sicilies*.

The Emperor designs to accompany his sister as far as *Rome*; and it is believed the grand duke of *Tuscany* will be of the party. They have declared, in the most express terms, that they will be incognito, and receive no visits or ceremonies of any sort. The pope, however, will order all such diversions and entertainments to be given that *Rome* can afford. A girandola will be one; and they say, likewise, an illumination of *St. Peter's*."

August 4.

The *French* troops in *Corfica* delivered up the fortresses of *Calvi* and *Adjaccio* to the *Genoese*, and embarked on board some *Spanish* transports for *France*. The troubles in *Corfica*, it is computed, have already cost the *Genoese* nine millions sterling: and they are now less likely to subdue that brave people than they were at the beginning of the war with them. *Paoli*, their chief, is making great preparations for war. He has already obtained possession of *Alaghiolo*, and is actually besieging the two fortresses which the *French* have evacuated.

August 20.

The statue of the earl of *Chatbam* was this day opened at the Custom house at *Cork* in *Ireland*, and ever since has been shewn

among the *Stores*, where it is much admired for the excellent workmanship.

August 23.

The royal highland regiment of foot, commanded by Lieut. Gen. *John Murray*, arrived at the same port. This regiment left *Europe* in 1758, and in various services in *America* has lost 2000 men; not above 30 private men who first went out are returned home.

August 26.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to order that the parliament which stands prorogued to the 31st instant, be farther prorogued to the 7th day of *October* next.

August 28.

John Goodere and *James Butcher* were executed at *Chelmsford* for horse-stealing. The next day a reprieve came down for *Goodere*; on which a report was spread to the disadvantage of the principal officers concerned; but the fact was, that an application having been made in favour of *Charles Harrington*, condemned for burglary at the same assizes, the secretary by his majesty's order, sent a reference of the case to the judge who tried him, and at the same time sent a respite, to prevent accidents from any delay in receiving the judge's report. No application, however, had been made for *Goodere*; but the judge in reporting on the case of *Harrington*, was also prompted by his humanity to mention that of *Goodere*, whose crime appeared to his Lordship less flagrant than that of *Harrington*; he therefore recommended it to his Majesty, in case he should think proper to shew his royal clemency to *Harrington*, to extend the same mercy to *Goodere*. This report of the judge was not received at the secretary's office till *Friday*, the very day on which *Goodere* unfortunately suffered.

August 31.

A comet was observed at *Liverpool* in the south east quarter of the Hemisphere, about 53 degrees above the Horizon. It's tail described an angle of 30 degrees, and its direction was towards the *Pleiades*.

TUESDAY Sep. 1.

As the duke of *Grafton* and Mr. secretary *Conway* were returning from *Cambden-Place* in *Kent*, a man of 70, much intoxicated with liquor, rolled against the wheel of their curricule, which threw him down and very much hurt his leg. His grace ordered all possible care to be immediately taken of the man, and when he arrived in town sent Mr. *Adair*, Mr. *Hawkins*, and Mr. *Gataker* to his assistance; but the wound soon turned to a mortification, and the man is since dead.

John Fisher Esq; was by inquest chosen mayor

mayor of *Yarmouth*. The inquest, consisting of 12 men, were shut up in the *Guildhall* three days and three nights before they agreed upon their choice.

There was a violent storm of hail and rain accompanied with the loudest thunder, and most dreadful flashes of lightning, at *Genoa*, ever known in the memory of man: Seven persons were killed, and much damage done to the churches and houses. The foremast and topmast of a *Spanish* frigate were so much shivered, that both must be changed, and one man was killed, and two others much hurt by the lightning.

WEDNESDAY 2.

His excellency the baron *de Diede de Furstenstein*, the *Danish* ambassador, was introduced to his majesty, and delivered his letters of credence.

SATURDAY 5.

By an order of council the free importation of corn, &c. was farther extended from the 10th instant, till 20 days after the next meeting of parliament. And the prohibition of exportation is extended to the same time.

A very rare and beautiful fish was thrown on the sands of *Blyth* near *Newcastle*, which weighed between seventy and eighty pounds, and was shaped like a sea bream—*A drawing of this fish is requested by some of our ingenious correspondents.*

“Between seven and eight o’clock in the evening, soon after high water, the water in the *Liffy* near *Dublin*, suddenly sunk about two feet, and in a moment after rose upwards of four feet, and immediately fell to its proper level; on this occasion several vessels received considerable damage, by being drove from their moorings, &c. It is apprehended from this extraordinary phenomenon, that an earthquake has happened somewhere, as an event of the same kind was felt at *Corke* at the time of the great earthquake at *Lisbon*.”

Much about the same hour, it being low tide at *Ostend* and the ships a-ground, in less than three minutes the flood returned with such violence that it set all the ships afloat, and forced several from their anchors; and, what was very extraordinary, the mud from the bottom rose to the surface, in a manner which is seldom seen in the most tempestuous weather, though at that time the air was serene, and the wind moderate. This tide continued turbulent about a quarter of an hour, and in sixteen minutes after, it ebb’d five feet.

MONDAY 7.

A model of the famous bell, vulgarly called *Great Tom* of *Lincoln*, is now actually made in order to be hung up in an antique building, the north east corner of the *Castle Hill* in that city, for the gratification of curious strangers; and the custom of setting open the doors of the

cathedral on all public occasions, will for the future be entirely discontinued.

At the triennial meeting of the three choirs of *Worcester*, the collection amounted to 1921.

Gen. *Monkton*’s regiment of foot, (the 17th) arrived at *Salisbury*, having landed a few days before from *New York*. It consisted of 110 men and 17 officers only, the general having permitted all who chose it to enlist into other regiments. The rest, chusing to stay in *America*, enlisted.

TUESDAY 8.

The Right Rev. Dr. *Terrick*, Bp. of *London*, attended by the proper officers, consecrated *All-ballows*, *London-wall* church; after divine service the holy communion was administered, and then his lordship, under a tent erected for that purpose, pronounced the sentence of consecrating the church-yard.

WEDNESDAY 9.

A stone in the church-yard of *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, to the memory of *James Worsdale*, master painter to the board of Ordnance, has this inscription upon it, written by himself.

Eager to get, but not to keep the pelf,
A friend to all mankind—except himself.

FRIDAY 11.

The *Abbe Rochon*, who sailed from *Brest* in *April* last, in order to make trial of some instruments of his own invention, for taking altitudes at sea, returned from his voyage, in the course of which he had observed several eclipses of *Jupiter*’s satellites: and it is asserted, that by his instrument the observer can never be above four seconds without recovering the star, let the motion of the ship be ever so violent, which must be of infinite advantage in making observations for discovering the longitude at sea.

MONDAY 14.

The Theatre Royal in *Covent Garden* opened, under the direction of the new managers, with an occasional prologue, (see p. 472) and the play of the *Rehearsal*, in which were introduced several temporary strokes on the late revolution in the Theatre.

An inquisition was taken on the body of Mr. *Daniel Agasse* of *Broadstreet Buildings*, when it appeared, that the deceased being in a one horse chaise, in which also was *Wm. Bullock*, Esq. of *Stratford*, each having a double barrelled gun standing by them, with which they had been shooting, on a sudden jolt of the chaise one of the guns went off, and shot Mr *Agasse* dead.

TUESDAY 15.

Young Mr. *Whiffin* of *Farnborough* in *Kent*, being out a shooting with two other young men, was shot dead upon the spot by one of his companions, who suddenly fired his gun on springing a covey of partridges. These articles are inserted as cautions.

WEDNESDAY 16.

The sessions, which began on *Wednesday* the 9th instant, ended at the *Old Baily*, when six prisoners capitally convicted, received sentence of death. *Joseph Pain*, for a rape on an infant under 10 years of age: *John Tinsell* and *Thomas Davis* for burglary; *John Spires* and *William Bryan* for a highway robbery; *William Guest* for high treason, in filing and diminishing his majesty's coin: This unfortunate gentleman's counsel moved, in arrest of judgment, but their plea was over-ruled.

Elizabeth Brownrigg, being tried and convicted on the *Saturday* before for the murder of her apprentice, received sentence the same day, and the *Monday* following was carried to the place of execution, and having suffered there one part of her sentence, was brought back to *Surgeons Hall* in the *Old Baily*, and there anatomised in conformity to the other part. Her skeleton has since been exposed in the niche opposite the first door in the surgeons Theatre, that the heinousness of her cruelty may make the more lasting impression on the minds of the spectators.

Thomas Bowers and *Isaac Hills*, the porters concerned together in carrying off 2000*l.* from Mess. *Paynes*, bankers in *Lombard Street*, which they were intrusted to carry to the *Nottingham* waggon, were tried at this assize, and sentenced to be transported.

James Brownrigg, and *John*, his son, who were acquitted of the murder for which *Elizabeth Brownrigg* suffered, were arraigned for an assault, and will be tried at *Guildhall* the ensuing sessions.

THURSDAY 17.

Was held a court at *Christ's hospital*, when the president declared that a benefaction of 200*l.* had been received from *Sir James Cockburn*, Bt. upon which the thanks of the court and a staff was voted to that gentleman. *Dr. Pitcairne* received his charge as a governor, as did *John Small*, Esq; who gave 100*l.* The report from the committee of almoners was also read, in relation to the residue of the state of *Mr. John Butcheris*, late of *Hertford*, amounting to 546*l.* which he bequeathed to the hospital, on condition, that the corporation might have always one child there, and it was unanimously agreed to accept the same.

The foundation stone of a new infirmary at *Salisbury* was laid amidst a numerous concourse of people. On this occasion the principal nobility and persons of distinction, (subscribers to the infirmary) dined together, and all expressed the utmost zeal to support a charity that has for its object the relief of the unfortunate poor of whatever county they be.

FRIDAY 18.

A hoveller belonging to an English cutter chased a small smuggling vessel into *Dunkirk harbour*, where four of the crew

boarded her, with a design to carry her off; but the mate taking the alarm, they were over-powered, and forced to beg pardon before they were released.

A shoemaker's lad having found a basket in the streets, with something packed up in it, carried it home to his master, who on opening it, being enraged to find in it a new-born child, threw it out of a two-pair of stairs window, by which it was killed.

SATURDAY 19.

At *Worcester fair* old hops sold from 5*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* There were only eleven pockets of new hops, the quality of which was very bad, the price 7*l.* to 9*l.* Last year's fair near 3000 pockets were sold, and the duty amounted to upwards of 21,000*l.* but this year it will not be 300*l.* The failure of the fruit is as great as that of the hops. Cheese sold from 24*s.* to 27*s.* the long hundred.

MONDAY 21.

M. Durant, charged with the affairs of France in the absence of the ambassador, received dispatches of importance from his court, and next day had a long conference with his majesty's secretary of state.

Being *St. Mathew's day*, the lord mayor, recorder, treasurer, &c. of the five city hospitals, attended divine service, and afterwards heard the orations in praise of the founders and governors, according to annual custom.

A proof was made at *Woolwich* of some curious new invented shells, which take fire without bursting. The exactness with which these bombs are thrown, and the blaze of light they afford, is wonderful.

TUESDAY 22.

Being the anniversary of their majesty's coronation, the court was very numerous and brilliant, and the ladies all appeared in dresses of the manufacture of Great Britain.

A grand *Gresham* committee was held at *Mercer's Hall*, when it was resolved to pull down the west end of the *Royal Exchange*, and to rebuild it in a grand manner, after a plan laid before them by *Mr. Robinson*.

WEDNESDAY 23.

At a general court of the proprietors of the *East-India Stock*, a motion was made by *Sir James Hodges*, That in consideration of the important services of lord Clive to the company, an additional term of ten years in his lordship's jaghire be granted to his lordship, and his personal representatives; which after some debate was carried in the affirmative.

The question, That the dividend for the half year from *Midsummer* last, to *Christmas* next be five per cent. was ballotted for, and carried by 157 against 43.

The fellows, &c. of the College of physicians, had a meeting and a dinner at their college

college in Warwick-lane; and in the afternoon a great number of gentlemen, licentiates of the college (between whom and the fellows there has been a strong dispute) went to the college, and not being admitted, forced the gates, and then with the assistance of a smith forced the door of the college, and rushed in upon the fellows; some of the gentlemen broke several of the windows to pieces with their canes, which caused great confusion; but after some time they broke up without further violence.

Was held a general court of the Governor and Company of the bank of England; when a dividend of two and three-fourths (being an increase of one-fourth) per cent. B for interest and profits for the half year, ending the 10th of October next, was agreed to, warrants for which are to be payable the 15th of the same month.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 29.

On Sunday last Captain *Wrottesley* arrived here from *Monaco*, with the melancholy account, That his Royal Highness *Edward Augustus*, duke of *York* and *Albany*, died at that place on the 17th instant, about eleven o'clock in the morning, of a malignant fever, after a severe illness of fourteen days, to the great grief of their Majesties and all the Royal Family. The D body was opened and embalmed; and was ordered by commodore *Spry* to be put on board his Majesty's ship *Montreal*, captain *Cosby*, to be brought to *England*.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Sept. 28, 1767.

Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next the 4th day of *October*; E for his late royal highness *Edward Augustus*, duke of *York*, next brother to his majesty, viz.

The ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black glazed gloves, black paper fans, and black silk shoes.

Undress, black or dark grey unwatered F
Tabies.

The men to wear black cloth without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, crape hat-bands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress, dark grey frocks.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Royal Highness G
Edward Augustus, Duke of *York* and *Albany*.

In pursuance of his Majesty's commands, these are to give public Notice, that it is expected, that, upon the present Occasion of the Death of his late Royal Highness *Edward Augustus*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, all Persons do put themselves into decent Mourning; the said Mourning to begin on Sunday next the 4th Day of *October*. H

SCARBROUGH, M.

September 29, 1767.

War Office, September 29, 1767.

His majesty does not require, that the Officers of the army should wear any other

mourning on the present melancholy occasion, than a black crape round their left arms, with their uniforms.

By his majesty's Command,
BARRINGTON.

Admiralty Office, September 29, 1767.

His majesty does not require that the officers of his fleet or marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion, than a black crape round their left arms, with their uniforms.

Pb. Stephens.

Sept. 30

The accounts of the harvest from all the northern parts of *Europe* are extremely favourable; so that, without some very extraordinary causes, the price of grain must fall considerably before the winter. [From the *London Gazette*.]

Apples that sold last year at half a crown a bushel in *Covent Garden* market, are now sold for ten shillings.

The *French* are actually repairing the harbour of *Dunkirk*, under pretence of improving their inland navigation. People there talk of an approaching war.

The *Spaniards* in the bay of *Honduras*, have murdered some of the baymen.

By a letter from a member of the imperial academy at *Petersbourg*, the Empress of *Russia* has already given orders for providing instruments for observing the next transit of *Venus* over the sun, (*June 3, 1769*.) with all possible accuracy at 8 different places in her dominions; an example that cannot fail of exciting a proper emulation in all the princes of *Europe*.

The *Portuguese* have offered 600,000 crowns by way of ransom for their slaves in *Morocco*, and 15,000 crowns a year to purchase peace, and as an acknowledgment so long as it shall last; and nearly the same offer is made to the Dey of *Algiers*. The *Venetians*, on the contrary, gave orders to their admiral *Emo*, that in case the Dey should not comply with his demands of peace, he should declare war, keep cruising with the eight ships under his command in those seas of *Barbary*, and sink and burn all *Algerine* vessels that he should meet with.

A great mortality prevails in the *British* settlements on the *African* coast; and a number of troops are preparing to embark to supply the place of those that have been carried off.

An oak tree was lately felled near *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, the produce of which were 37 tons of timber, 43 cords of wood, 200 park pales, and five cords of brackets. A bough broke off before the tree was cut down, which weighed seven tons and an half, and three men were employed a month in stocking it. The whole tree was valued at 140*l*.

From *Edinburgh* there is an account of an uncommon phenomenon that appeared upon the water of *Isle* like a house on fire, and then assuming a pyramidal luminous

form, rolled along the water with amazing impetuosity till it reached the water of *Erick*, where it disappeared. In its passing it did considerable damage, and destroyed an arch of the new bridge building at *Blairgowrie*.

An infallible remedy for an Ague.

Half a quartern of Green Uisquebagh with a table spoonful of lemon juice when the fit comes on.

The palm tree, known by the name of the *Palma Japonica*, which flowered and produced fruit in the garden of the Schombrunn at *Vienna* in 1765, and which is now 113 years old, has again blossomed this year, as has likewise another of the same species, 56 years old. The foreign and rare plant, called the *Arbor Draconis Clusii* has likewise blossomed, and the fruit, about the bigness of a cherry, and of an orange-yellow colour, shews fair to ripen which it is supposed is the first time they have arrived at such perfection in *Europe*.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1767.

Sept. **L** Ady of Lord Forbes,—of a son.

23. **L** 24. Lady of George Lydall, Esq;—of two boys.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

B Ryan Crowther, Esq;—to Miss Sarah Morton of Ryegate, Surry.

Mr Jalli—to Miss Copenhall, Suffolk-st. Sept. 1. Rich. Bynion, son to the gov. —to Miss Hulfe, daughter of Sir Edward.

Ralph Payne, Esq;—to Mademoiselle Köbel, daughter of the late general. She came over with the Princess Poniatowski, Sister to the King of Poland.

John Gérard Willimot, Esq;—to Miss Blyth of Croyden.

Henry Pelham, Esq;—to Miss Hardinge, niece to Lord Chancellor Pratt.

2. Lord Adam Gordon—to her Grace Jane dutchess dowager of Athol.

Tho. Flowerdine, Esq;—to Miss Maria Charlotte Denton, of new Ormond-street.

James Mande, Esq;—to Miss Jorden.

3. Rev. Mr Sam. Dalby, V of St Pennick, Hants,—to Miss Cory.

Mr Collier of the Salt-office—to her sister.

Timothy Mackarel, Esq; of Billow-hall,—to Miss Carr.

Rev. Mr Isaacson, of Sturston, Suffolk,—to Miss Pawsey.

Henry Applewharte, Esq; of Huntingfield—to Miss Sarah Copte.

Rev Mr Samuel Thomas, of Dublin—to Miss Evans of Cardiganshire.

4. Wm Dasse, Esq; of Mannigford Bruce—to Miss Margas.

John Richards, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Fiddes.

5. Thomas Atwood, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Cotton of New-bond-street.

Wm Urquhart of Croystone, Scotland—to Miss Marg. Irvine of Armand.

A. Floyer, Esq;—to Miss Lisle, daugh. of Warren Lisle, Esq; of Upway, Dorsetshire.

Geo. Underhill of Hammersmith, Esq;—to Miss Upton.

7. James Atwood Esq; of Guildford—to

Miss Eliz. Ballard, of great Russell-street.

8. Tho. Rann, Esq; of Birmingham—to Miss Cuttoell of Bunhill-row.

9. Henry Goring, Esq; son of Sir Charles—to Miss Nancy Foster of Queen-square.

11. Col. Ja. Pringle, member for Berwick—to Miss M'Leod, daughter to Norman M'Leod, Esq.

13. James Mash, Esq; of Portland-street,—to Miss Susannah Dobson of Golden-square.

14. John Morley, Esq;—to Miss Cecilia Chambers of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury.

15. Rev. Mr Gordon, of Greenwich-Hospital—to Miss Elder.

James Corlton, Esq; of Lewes—to Mrs Mary Juce of New-bond-street.

John Cartwright, Esq;—to Miss Norton of Ipswich.

16. Wm Mutter, Esq;—to Miss Stratton, of Kirkcaldy, Scotland.

17. Tho. Atterbury, Esq; of Queen-Ann-st.—to Miss Sally Saville of Ormond-street.

18. Wm Clayton, Esq; member for great Marlow—to Lady Fermor, sister to E. Pomfret.

19. Rev Mr White, V. of Erith—to Miss Hornsby of Haughton.

21. John Hopwood, Esq; of Madox-street—to Miss Maria Bellamy of Argyle buildings.

22. Mr James Horsfall of the middle Temple—to Miss Eliz. Pearce.

John Bellon, Esq; of Gainsborough—to Miss Alicia Manning of Harley-street.

24. Tho. Clarke, Esq;—to Miss Catharine Foubert.

Wm Cholmondeley, Esq;—to Miss Cartwright, daughter to Sir John.

26. Rt Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston,—to Miss Fanny Poole, of Lewes in Sussex.

Tho. Davis, Esq; of Hackney,—to Mrs Smith, a widow lady of Frith-street, Soho.

27. Rob. Gunter, Esq; of Welbeck-st.—to Miss Susannah Mears of old Bond-street.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

F Rancis Ange, in Maryland, aged 134.

He was born at Stratford upon Avon, remembered the death of K. Charles I. and left England soon after. At the age of 130, he was in perfect health; his wife, aged 80, had a son by him not then 27 years old; and at the time of his death, his faculties were perfect, and his memory strong.

Col. Tucker, merchant, in Virginia.

Ja. Porter, the first planter who cultivated indigo in North-Carolina.

Cha. Cecil Calvert, Esq; at Paris.

Hon. Peter Randolph, Esq; surveyor general of the middle district of America.

Mr. Akenfyde, in Georgia, the oldest packhorse-trader in that province.

Mr. Botton, aged 99, at Stormness in Orkney.

Mrs. Fulcher, aged 100, at Sunbury.

John James, aged 101, at Abinghall, in Gloucestershire.

The Hon. John Quincey, formerly speaker of the assembly in New-England.

Edw. Rooker, Esq; representative for Halifax in Virginia.

Lady of John Hewett, Esq; Member for Nottinghamshire.

Lady of Sir Griffith Baynton, Bart.

Rev. Mr. Joshua Jortin, at Bolton-lane,

Rev. Mr. Williams, Vicar of Danfall and Callow, Herefordshire.
 The Father of Commodore Moore.
 John Haynes, at Wotton-Basset, aged 105.
 George Ridley, Esq; at York.
 John Foster, near Carlisle, aged 101.
 Maj. Gen. Kleist, famous in the late War.
 The Mother of Tho. Brand, Esq; Member for Gatton.
 James Frazer, at Elgin in Scotland, 104.
 Rev. Mr. G. Fordyce, at Coristerphine, 85.
 Aug. 30. J. Vincent, Esq; in Swallow-str.
 Downes Twyford, Esq; at Greenwich, 100.
 Tho. Johnson, aged 105, at Newbiggin.
 Benj. Rawlins, Esq; Collector of Excise for Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen.
 Rob. Throckmorton, Esq; of Harl-Weston, Huntingdonshire.
 Sept. 1. Joseph Chamberlain, at Lambeth.
 Rev. Mr. J. Roy, Minister at Prestonpans.
 Richard Scott, Esq; of Shrewsbury.
 Dr. Edmund Hook, Physician at Winton.
 John Reynolde, Esq; at the Sewer.
 Lady of Sir Alex. M'Kenzie, of Garloch.
 3. William Francombe, Esq; Mid. Temple.
 Rev. Mr. J. Dobson, at Bolton, Lancash.
 4. Rt. Hon. Ch. Townshend, a Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, one of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council, and Member of Parliament for Harwich. He was an able Statesman, a great Orator, and in private Life a Pattern of every social Virtue.
 J. Crombe, Esq; of the Ordnance-Office.
 Lady of Sir William Calvert, at Bath.
 5. T. Reddington, Esq; of Buckinghamsh.
 Robert Wadeson, Esq; at Peckham.
 Wm. Pearle, Esq; at Utoxeter, Staffordsh.
 6. Mr. Burton, Attorney to the Dutchy Court of Lancaster.
 Rev. Mr. Torkington, Rector of Little-Stukely, Huntingdonshire.
 Rev. William Cheyne, Vicar of Weston near Bath, half-brother to the late famous Doctor of that Name.
 Robert Forrest, 100, at Cobham, Surry.
 J. Whiteide, Esq; in Sun-court, Cheapsh.
 7. Joseph Maples, Esq; in Pall-mall.
 8. Relict of J. Norris, of Withingham, Esq;
 9. Tho. Twisden, in Gloucesterstreet, Esq;
 Lady of Sir Griffith Boynton, Yorkshires.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Sedgwick, near Henley.
 10. Wife of Mr. Rawkin, Brass-founder in Holborn, of the cruel Treatment she met with from two Men coming from Hampsted.
 Rev. Mr. Hyde, Rector of Gunbroughs, Yorkshires.
 Charles Devon, Esq; at Peckham.
 J. Crawley, Esq; at Stockwood, Bedfordsh.
 11. Lady of Sir Jaret Smith, Bart. Member for Bristol.
 William Coatsworth, Esq; at Woolwich.
 12. Mr. Thomas Smith of Derby, eminent for his Landscape Painting.
 Richard Manley, Esq; of Westminster.
 Morris Spurling, Esq; at Highgate.
 13. Malachy Poolethwayte, Esq; Author of the Universal Dictionary of Trade, judiciously, as he had often wish'd.
 Lieut. Nicholas Tresilian, of the Navy.
 Rich. Baker, Esq; Brother to Aldm. Baker.

John Smith, Esq; of Epping-Forest.
 14. Arthur Beachcroft, Esq; of Putney.
 Vincent Goodlad, Esq; of Blenheim-street.
 16. Rev. Dr. Gregory, Dean of Christchurch, Oxon.
 Roger Partin, aged 93, one of the oldest pilots in England.
 17. Abraham Troth, Esq; of Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
 Col. Richard King, aged 85.
 Capt. Owen, of Lyme, by a fall from his horse.
 Miss Huxham, daughter to Dr. Huxham.
 Count de Guerchy, at Paris, late ambassador at this court from that of France.
 18. Mr. Barret, the oldest Officer in the Excise.
 Edward Hearst, Esq; at Sutton, Hants.
 Hamilton Kirby, Esq; at Eltham.
 19. Mr. Welch, master of the mathematical school, in Hatton-Garden.
 Rev. Benj. Woodroff, of Worcester, by a fall from his Horse.
 20. R. Worthington, Esq; Southamptonst.
 Princess Maria-Louisa-Gamilla, his Sardinian Majesty's second daughter.
 21. Elizabeth Parker, near Moorfield, aged 103. When young, she was stolen from her parents, her eyes put out, and carried about by two beggars to move charity.
 Geo. Hammond, of Rollen hall, Esq;
 23. John Glanville, Esq; New Bondstreet.
 Sir J. Stonehouse, bart, of Radley, Berksh.
 Henry Nourse, Esq; at Wood-End, Oxfordshire.
 24. Lady of Sir Richard Bedingsfield, Bart. and sister to Lord Viscount Montague.
 Mr. J. Joken, Town-clerk of Canterbury.
 Mr. Campbell, taylor to his majesty.
 25. The daughter of a tradesman in Oxford, by eating immoderately of elder-berries.
 Thomas Vanderhagen, Esq; merchant.
 26. Mr. Wood, belonging to the herald's-office upwards of 70 years.
 27. Jonathan Dennis, Esq; a capt. on the Irish establishment.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. (David Jenks, R. of great Gaddefden — to Aldbury V. Hertfordshire.
 Rev. Mr Strong, chap. to the bp of Rochester — to Norton R. Kent.
 Rev. Mr Daniel Renaud — to Dewfall V. Herefordshire.
 Rev. Mr Duchair — preacher at the Octagon, Bath.
 Rev. Dr Law — Archdeacon of Rochester.
 Rev. Mr Lucas, R. of Edeth Weston, Rutlandshire — prebend of Lincoln.

War Office, Sept. 19, 1767.

Second battalion royal reg. of foot, lieutenant.
 John Hodges of the 2d reg. of drag. guards, — captain *vice* David Allin, *Pur.*
 29th reg. foot, John Forbes, clerk, — chaplain, *vice* James Stewart, *dec.*
 62d reg. foot, lieutenant. Wm Stewart — captain *vice* Patrick Blake, *Pur.*
 63th reg. foot, capt. lieutenant. Anthony Nugent, of the 13th reg. drag. — captain, *vice* Robert Johnston, *Ex.*

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER 1767.

BRANK	E. India Stock.	South Sea S. Sea An. S. Sea An. Stock.	old new	Bank An. 3 per Cent. 1751	India Ann An. 1756	3 1/2 Bank 3 per Cent. 1758.	per Cent. 1762	Old Long Annuities.	Lottery Tickets.	Script.	Wind at DEAL.
29	147 1/2	270a71	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d	89 3/4	S W	
30	147 3/4	270 3/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
31	147 3/4	26 3/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
1	147 3/4	252 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
2	147 3/4	266 1/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
3	147 3/4	266 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
4	Sunday	266 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
5	Sunday	266 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
6	Sunday	266 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
7	147 3/4	266 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
8	148	266a65 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
9	148a147 3/4	266a4 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
10	147 3/4	256 3/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
11	146 3/4	256 3/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
12	Sunday	264 3/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
13	147 3/4	265a66	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
14	147 3/4	266	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
15	147 3/4	266	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
16	147 3/4	266 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
17	147 3/4	266 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
18	147 3/4	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
19	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
20	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
21	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
22	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
23	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
24	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
25	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
26	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
27	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		
28	Sunday	267 1/2	86 3/4	88 3/4	86 1/2	92 3/4	102 3/4	121. 9s. 6d.	S W		

Affize of Bread, } The Peck Loaf } Wheaten 2s. 6d.	Sept. 29.	17 lb. 6 oz.	Houfhold 1s. 10d.	Bill of Mortality from Aug. 27. to Sept 22.	2 and 5	117	50 and 60	116	Sept. 1	352
Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bufr. 56lb. 5s.	St James's Market, Aug. 22.	Hay 21. 12s. 6d.	Straw 19s.	Chriftened.	5 and 10	53	60 and 70	87	8	384
Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Buried.	10 and 20	51	70 and 80	57	15	338
Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Buried.	20 and 30	109	80 and 90	23	22	358
Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Whereof have died under two years old	Buried.	30 and 40	120	90 and 100	5		

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For OCTOBER, 1767.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Copy of a Letter from the University to a late eminent Physician. From the MS 483-4
Account of *Nicholas Vade's* Letters 485-6
The true Cause of the high Price of Corn 487
An old Traveller's memorial Verses *ib.*
On the decay of Learning, &c. 488
Receipt for a Leprosy *ib.*
For Sickness occasioned by Mushrooms *ib.*
The *Syab Ghush*, an Asiatic Animal 489
Dismission of Lord *E—d—g—e* *ib.*
Misrepresented *Facts*, impartially stated 490
Lord *C—d—n's* Speech on the Colony Bill 491
Sickness and Death of the Duke of York 493
Cause of a late Attack in *Warwick-lane* 494
An Edict in *Edw. 4th's* Time on a dearth. *ib.*
Remedies proposed in those Antient Times 495
A curious antient Coin 494
Of the Phenomenon of the horizontal Moon *ib.*
French Account of the *Patagonians* 495
A later Account of the same People 497
The reverse of a Coin of *Vespasian* 498
Antiquities of *Aldfriston* further explained *ib.*
Account of a curious Gun at *Dover Cliff* 499
A curious Question in Optics solved *ib.*
A method of destroying devouring Insects 500
Some Remarks on the Rise of Bread *ib.*
The *Jesuits* three Vows explained 501
Antient Monument of *Raherus* described 502

Account of a Tragical Visitation of the Priory of *Sr. Bartholomew* *ib.*
Blackrie on *Lixiviums* answered 503
Some Observations on the Game Laws *ib.*
Regulation to be insisted on by Electors 504
List of Books, with Remarks—Debates relative to the Affairs of Ireland 505
—Speech in justification of opposing Court Measures 506
—An Answer to the foregoing Speech 507
—Facts relative to a late Presentation *ib.*
—Rev. Mr. *M—d—n's* Answer 508
—Remarks upon that Answer 510
—Observations on the Editor's Account of *Dr. Langton's* Book on Inoculation 511
—Trials of *Brownrigg* and Son *ib.*
—Letters of the late President *Montesquieu* 512
—Curious Anecdote of *Sr James Caldwell* 514
—*Sir Theodore Janssen's* Letter to the Committee for rebuilding *Newgate* *ib.*
—Trial of *William Guest* for filing Guineas 515
POETRY. Autumn, an Ode—An Utopian Character—On *Ld Chesterfield's* recovery 516
—On a late Attack in *Warwick-Lane*—Ode to Health—Card playing philosophis'd 517
—Prologue to Love and Fame—*Hodge of Derrydown Dale* 518
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. Lists, as usual.

With a curious Print of the *SYAH GHUSH*, a non-descript Animal; also a Representation of the ancient Monument of *RAHERUS*, Founder of the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, never before exhibited on Copper.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed for D. Henry at St. John's Gate; and sold by F. Newbery in Pater-noster Row.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,
 Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the
 Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on
 unexceptionable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 32s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he shall ship out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, 5s. to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
October 6	44 to 55	22 to 27	20 to 21½	14 to 19	Guilford, 24	56 to 60	26 to 29		16 to 20
12	44 to 55	23 to 27	20 to 22	14 to 21	Colchester, 23	48 to 54	23 to 26		15 to 18
19	45 to 55	24 to 29	20 to 22	14 to 22	Canterbury 24	46 to 52	22 to 25		14 to 16½
26	45 to 55	25 to 28½	20 to 20	14 to 21					

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton, 24	54 to 60	27 to 29		18 to 20	Devizes	54 to 62	23 to 27	20 to 22
Salisbury	56 to 66	25 to 29		16 to 17½	Bristol	60 to 62	22 to 24	13 to 15
Warminster	54 to 62	23 to 27		15 to 20				

OXFORD DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading, 24	56 to 60	24 to 27		18 to 20	Shrewsbury	60 to 64	23 to 27	20 to 22
Oxford,	54 to 58	22 to 25		16 to 18	Rofs	44 to 48	20 to 22	14 to 16½
Glocester,	53 to 61	23 to 24½		15 to 16½	Stafford, 24	56 to 65½	25 to 27	17 to 17½

MIDLAND DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	45 to 55	24 to 26		14 to 16	Darby, 26	56 to 60	28 to 29	16 to 18
Stamford 23	44 to 51	23 to 25		13 to 16	Northampton	54 to 62	24 to 27	28 to 30
Peterboro' 22	44 to 53	24 to 26		13 to 16				13 to 16

NORFOLK DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	50 to 54	25 to 27	26 to 28	16 to 18	Norwich	48 to 50	20 to 26	22 to 23
Yarmouth	48 to 50	20 to 26	22 to 23	16 to 18				16 to 18

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	48 to 58	27 to 28	27 to 30	16 to 19	Newcastle	46 to 50	24 to 26	26 to 28
Durham	46 to 52	21 to 24	22 to 24	15 to 20	Carlisle			14 to 19

*** This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve, by sending us from every Corn-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the *Three First Market Days in every Month*, in the manner the prices at the *Corn Exchange, London*, is set down above; and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the kingdom than has yet been attempted.

War Office, Sept. 26, 1767.

2d troop h. g. Brig. Lieut. John Sivright
 —Exempt and captain, *vice* Ch. Clarke, *Pur.*
 Ditto, Sub-Brig. and Cornet Ch. Morton
 Pleydell—Lieut. *vice* John Sivright, *Pur.*
 Ditto, Stephen Collman Hickman, gent.—
 Sub-Brigad. & Cornet, *vice* Ch. Morton Pleydell, *Pur.*
 Ditto, Sub. Brigad. & Cornet Jn Farnaby—
 Brigad. & Lieut. *vice* Fran. Laprimaudaye, *Pur.*
 Ditto, Benj. Samuel Charlewood, gent.—
 Sub Brigad. & Cornet, *vice* John Farnaby, *Pur.*
 2d reg. of d. g. Cornet Wm Hayward Win-
 stone—Lieut. *vice* John Hodges, *Pur.*
 Ditto, Ensign Charles Stisted, 12th reg. F.
 —Cornet, *vice* Wm Hayward Winstone, *Pur.*
 70th reg. f. Capt. Geo. Garrett, half-pay,—
 Captain, *vice* Capt. Oliver M'Cafland, *Ex.*
 His R. H. the D. of Gloucester's reg.
 Lieut. Geo. Bafide—adjutant, *vice* Francis
 Chapeau, *Pur.*

Capt. Wm Hill—Lieut. gov. of Berwick,
vice Capt. Roderick Gwynne, *resig.*

War Office, Oct. 27, 1767.

Lieut. Col. Ch. Beauclerk, of the 3d.
 reg. f. g.—Deputy governor of Fort George,
 near Inverness, in the room of William Caul-
 field, deceased.

Capt. John Small, of the 21st reg. f.—
 Major of Brigade to the forces in North
 America, *vice* Moncrieffe, *resigns.*

7th reg. f. Francis Le Maître, gent—adju-
 tant, *vice* Humphry Coven, *Pur.*

11th reg. f. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Faulkner
 —captain, *vice* Geo. Robinson, *dec.*

18th reg. f. capt. Benjamin Johnson, half-
 pay.—captain, *vice* Hugh Antrobus, *dec.*

Ditto, Daniel Thomas (Clerk)—chaplain,
vice Stanley Leather; *Pur.*

25th reg. f. Hon. Geo. Napier—Ensign,
vice David Ld Rosehill; *Pur.*

53d reg. f. Lieut. Hutchinson Dunlap—Ad-
 jutant, *vice* James Frognorton; *Pur.*

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For OCTOBER, 1767.

Copy of an original Letter, from the University of Oxford, to a late eminent Physician; never before published.

Viro insignissimo, necnon Patrono, ac Benefactori munificentissimo Domino -----, Equiti aurato, Coll. Med. inter *Londinenses* Præsidi.

DOMINE,



UBONEM *Norwegiensem* pignus amoris tui; avem pennatam perpulchramque inquam tota stupet Academia, læti accepimus incolumem et sanam. Per me igitur

gratias quam maximas rependit venerabilis Domus Convocationis quæ mihi in mandata dedit, ut gratias hæc celeriter et sine mora rependerem, ne ingrati animi nota inuratur nobis, neve ignorare videamur quanti pretii tam insigne beneficium æstimari debet. *Ed. Whistler*, Legatus Academicus, mihi que consanguineus (utpote uxor illius eadem matrem licet diversum patrem cum meâ uxore jactat) jussu meo ad vicum rusticum vulgo dictum *Wheatly* fecit iter, ut ibi præstolaretur adventum Bubonis, eamque ad *Oxonium* deduceret prima nocte, sine ullo tubarum vel tympanorum strepitu, et, si fieri posset, privato fallentique modo: cavere enim necesse esse duxi, ut nullam molestiam facerent Reginae Avium, vel lascivi juvenes, vel profanum vulgus, et ut nihil accideret, per quod fieret publicæ perturbatio pacis.

Pulsante *Thomâ Clusio* ipse cum cæteris collegiorum præfectis primum salutavimus Bubonem in hospitio meo; Avem discumbere fecimus super mollem lecticam in conclavi meo juxta focillum; in eodem loco quotidie quiescât, somno ac cibo parum indigens, et vitam agens vere collegialem. Postero die quàm Bubo est in gremium Almæ Mat. Acad. recepta, convenere apud *Golgotha* singuli collegiorum et aularum præfecti, ut

novo hospiti hospitia assignarent, deliberarentque qualem cultum victumque ei præstare par esset. In hoc venerabili confessu ipse pro more primus surrexi, et verba sequentia feci.

Insig. Doct. vosque Eg. Procur. est mihi placens uxor, sunt etiam quamplurima munera a me volente nolente obeunda, quæ atram caliginem obducunt diei, quæ noctes meas insomnes reddunt. Quandoquidem ita se res habet, etiam atque etiam a vobis fratres fraterrimi rogo, ut hæc Bubo quæ mihi sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ suppediabit, quæque uxori curis domesticis gravatæ innocuum movebit risum, et me absente vices meas geret; ut hæc optatissima Bubo, inquam, inter meos domesticos adsciscatur, mihi que perpetuus fiat hospes. Verum, enim vero si huic venerando cætui secus statuere in hac re visum fuerit, tamen forte mea contentus abibo, et memet paratum præstabo publicæ voci assentiri, atque parere viris quorum sententia haud unquam sortilegis discrepuit *Delphis*. Sic fatus recedebam, et protinus Dominus Doct. *Delaune*, Rev. Sanc. Joh. Bapt. Præses, surrexit, dixitque.

Insignissime Vice-cancellarie de vi rectâ devius aberras; non ea mens, non id propositum fuit a Dom. -----, ut Bubo senesceret ad instar fratris nostri *Matth. Hole* intra Collegii parietes, donec procumberet a lethi jaculo ictus. Sed data est Avis ut enecaretur, nobisque exquisitissimas præberet dapes. Mihi enim credite, (vel si fides mihi parum sit habenda) credite *Plinio*, qui in Naturali sua Historiâ aperte profitetur carnem Bubonis esse sapore præstantissimam, et omni alio cibo longe anteponendam. Crastino igitur die iterum conveniamus apud hospitia Dom. Vice-can. ibique assatâ Bubone epulemur, et salutem Dom. ----- propinemus *Gallicum* vinum, eo modo quo par est, seu potius sine ullo modo, aut mensurâ potûs. Dom. Doct. *Delaune* respondit Dom. *Dobson*, Coll. Trin. Præses laudatissimus, et sequentem

quentem habuit orationem. Non assentior tibi Dom. Doct. est enim adagium satis notum, si ames me, ama etiam canem meum. Quod si canis magistri gratiâ est amandus, ita debes ratiocinari, si colis Dominum -----, colenda est etiam Bubo ejus. Jam vero si pectore homicidali Avem macremus et devoremus, ipse Dominus ----- metuet, ne eadem fors contingat ei quando intra limites Academiæ fuerit deprehensus; quocirca ab hoc sanguinolento proposito vestras cohibete manus, et aliquid melius inter nos ineamus consilium. Relapso in suam sedem Domino Doctore *Dobson* sese ad eloquendum accinxit Dom. Doct. *Holland*, Coll. Mer. Custos admirandus, atque ita est exorsus:

Si quid est in me ingenii judices, quod vos sentitis quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi in quâ me non inficior mediocriter esse versatum, earum rerum omnium vel imprimis hæc Bubo fructum repetere a me prope suo jure debet. In medium igitur proferam quid mens in pectoribus suadet in hoc solenni negotio esse faciendum, quodque et vobis et Academiæ (cui Deus sit semper propitius) maximæ in gloriæ et laudis perennitatem cedat. Hortum Botanicum supereminet ædes in hospitium Professoris Botannici extructæ, quæ amœnum hunc hortum omni genere leguminis olerisque consitum grato et ridenti adspiciunt vultu. In his ædibus cohabitaret Bubo una cum Professore Botanico, qui Avi (quod absit) ægrotanti opem ferat, reducatque ad integram sanitatem arte suâ vere *Apollinari*. Ne vero Professor ipse, qui nullo non tempore totus vacabit, damnum vel minimum sentiat in praxi medicinali, solvatur ei obolus quadransve a singulis qui Bubonem causâ videndi Botanicum frequentabunt Hortum. Hinc larga excrescent emolumenta, quæ egregii Professoris fide litatem et curam abunde remunerabunt, suppeditabuntque non solum victum et illi et Buboni competentem, verum etiam quicquid horum animantium desiderat vita. Hanc orationem vix peroraverat D. D. *Holland*, cum D. D. *Gardiner*, Omnium Animarum Custos eminentissimus, valde de sede profiliit, et hæc iratas voces contra *Hollandum* projecit. Tace, curculiuncule, tace: ego assatam Bubonem comedere, cum D. *Delquene* in allem, vel crudam et plumatam Avem protinus deglutire quam cum fatuo D. *Holland* suffragari ut Bubo apud Hortum Botanicum asservetur, ibique publicum spectaculum fiat. Nemo enim nescit socios meos esse

ignavâ et nugaci indole præditos, ut si perpetuus pateret ingressus, perpetui evaderent Bubonis comites. In Sacello ita necnon in Bibliothecâ ac in toto Collegio meo foret infrequentia summa, rueret disciplina, ruerent artes. At tales ruinas avertat cælum, aut hæc mea avertet dextra. Sic fatus anhelans recumbit, surrexitque D. D. *Gibson*, Coll. Regin. Præpositus acutissimus, qui hæc *Επεα πταρόεντα προσηύδα*.

Domine Doctor *Gardiner*, quare tam Biracundus, tam ferox, tam contumeliosus es in bonum nostrum fratrem Dom. *Holland*? Profecto tuus vultus magis rabidus et truculentus apparet, quam Caput Apri illius quem pauper puer olim de meo Collegio trucidavit, decolavitque unico armatus *Aristotelis* libro. Dico autem tibi, ni tu malus esses gubernator, nullam causam haberes trepidandi de sociis tuis. Sis tu igitur mihi similis, et tui socii erunt meis similes quos libere permittam Bubonem visere toties quoties volent. Ad hæc verba repente surrexit D. D. *Gardiner*, et lævâ manu prehenso D. D. *Gibson* jugulo, dextrâ comminisset eum, ni Bedellus Theologiæ eo instanti conclave intrasset, narrassetque Bubonem ita male se habere, ut respuerat escam a manibus uxoris meæ. Hoc audito, singuli præfecti domum festinanter se receperunt, ut unusquisque e collegio suo ablegaret Medicum, qui ægrotæ Buboni openi pro viribus ferret. Ipse vero æquum esse censui, ad te de rebus inter nos hodie gestis scriptitare, simulque humiliter petere, ut nobis quam primum præcipias quid in hisce negotiis agendum sit. Hoc vero in præcordiis persuasum habe, me paratissimum esse tua omnia exequi mandata, et memet præstare nullo non tempore cum omni cultu tuum servum fidelissimum et humilissimum. T. M.

* * A Translation is requested.

Catherine Vadé's Preface to the Tales of William Vadé. From the French of M. de Voltaire.

I Still lament the death of my cousin William Vadé, who died, as all the world knows, some years ago. He was attacked by the small-pox: I nursed him, and said to him with tears, 'Ah! my cousin; see the consequence of your not being inoculated! It cost your brother Anthony his life, who was, like you, one of the lights of the age.' 'What would you have me say?' replied William; 'I waited for leave from the Sorbonne, and I am convinced that I must

'I must die for having been too scrupulous.' 'The state,' answered I, 'will have a dreadful loss.' 'Ah!' cried William, 'Alexander and brother Bertier are dead, Semiramis and Tillon, A Sophocles and Danchet are dust and ashes.'---'Yes, my dear cousin, but their great names will live for ever. Would you not survive in your noblest part? Will you not allow me to give the public, for their consolation, those old-womens stories with which you amused us last year? they were the delight of our family; and Jerom Carré, your first cousin once removed, valued your works almost as much as his own: they will without doubt please all the world, that is to say, about thirty readers who have nothing to do.'

William had no such ambitious views; he answered me with a modesty very becoming an author, but very uncommon, 'Ah! my cousin, do you think, that, among the 90,000 pamphlets published in Paris within these ten years, my trifles can find a place, and that I can float upon the river of oblivion which every day swallows up so many excellent writings!'

'Though you should live but fifteen days after your death,' replied I, 'even that would be a great deal; there are few who enjoy that advantage. The fate of most men is to live unknown, and those who have made the most noise are sometimes forgotten the day after their death; you will be distinguished from the croud, and perhaps the very name of William Vadé having the honour to be printed in one or two journals, may be transmitted to the latest posterity. Under what title would you have me publish your *Miscellanies*?' 'Cousin,' said he, 'I think the name of F *Trifles* most suitable to them; most of the things that are done, said, or printed, well deserve that title.'

I admired my cousin's modesty, and was extremely affected by it. Jerom Carré then entered the chamber. William made his will, by which he left me absolute mistress of his manuscripts. G Jerom and I asked him where he would be buried; and he made the following reply, which will ever be fresh in my memory.

'I am very sensible, that, having never been exalted in this world to any of those dignities which produce grand sentiments, and which elevate a man H above himself, having been neither a privy counsellor, nor a sheriff, nor a church-warden, I shall be treated after

my death with very little ceremony, I shall be thrown into the charnel-house of St. Innocent's, and nothing will be placed on my grave but a wooden cross, which has already served for others, but I have always had such a tender regard for my country, that I am very averse to being buried in a church-yard. Certain it is, that, dying of the disease with which I am attacked, I shall stink horribly. This corruption of so many corpses that are B buried at Paris, in or near the churches, necessarily infects the air, and as young Ptolemy says, much to the purpose, when he was deliberating whether he should grant Pompey an asylum,

*Their putrefying bodies taint the air,
And with the living wage perpetual war.*

This ridiculous and odious custom of paving the churches with the dead, occasions in Paris, every year, epidemical disorders, and all the deceased contribute, more or less, to infect their country. The Greeks and Romans were much wiser than we; their burying-places were without the cities; and even now, there are many nations in Europe where this salutary custom prevails. What pleasure would it afford a good citizen, to go and manure, for example, the barren plains of Sablons, and to contribute to the raising of plentiful harvests! By this prudent establishment generations will be mutually E useful to each other; towns will be more healthy, and lands more fruitful. Indeed I cannot but say that there is a want of police both for the living and the dead.'

William talked a long time on the subject. He had great views for the public good, and he died while he was speaking of it, which is one evident mark of genius.

As soon as this was over, I resolved to give him a magnificent funeral, worthy of the great reputation which he had acquired in the world. I went to the most celebrated booksellers of Paris; I proposed their purchasing my cousin William's posthumous works; I even added to them some excellent dissertations of his brother Anthony, and some pieces of his first cousin once removed, Jerom Carré. I obtained three Louis d'ors in ready money, a sum which William had never possessed at one time in all his life. I had funeral tickets printed; I begged all the wits of Paris to honour with their presence the mass which I ordered for the repose of William's

William's soul; not one came. I could not attend at the ceremony myself, and so William was buried without any one's knowing it. In the same manner he had lived; for though he had enriched A the fair with many comic operas, which were the admiration of all Paris, they enjoyed the fruits of his genius, and neglected the author; thus (as the divine Plato says) we suck an orange and throw away the peel, we gather the fruits of a tree, and afterwards cut it down. I have always been shocked with this B ingratitude.

Some time after William Vadé's death, we lost our good friend and kinsman Jerom Carré, so well known in his time by the comedy of *The Scotchwoman*, which, he said, he translated for the advancement of polite literature. I think it my duty to acquaint the public with the distress to which Jerom was reduced at the latter part of his life; which thus he disclosed in my presence to brother Giroflée, his confessor.

'You know,' said he, 'that at my christening there were given me for patrons, St. Jerom, St. Thomas, and St. Raymond de Pennafort, and that when I had the happiness to receive confirmation, there were added to my three patrons, St. Ignatius de Loyola, St. Francis Xavier, St. Francis de Borgia, and St. Regis, all Jesuits, so that I styled myself Jerom-Thomas-Raymond-Ignatius-Xavier-Francis-Regis Carré. I thought, for a long time, that with E so many patrons I could not be in want of any thing upon earth. Ah! brother Giroflée, how have I been deceived! Patrons are like servants, the more we have, the worse we are served. But attend, if you please, to my misfortunes.

'The reverend fathers the Jesuits, F or Jesuits, were banished, because their institution is pernicious, contrary to all the rights of kings, and of human society, &c. Now Ignatius de Loyola having been author of that institution, after causing himself to be whipped at the college of St. Barbe, and Xavier, Francis Borgia, and Regis, having practised the same discipline, it is plain G they are all equally blameable, and thus here are four saints whom I must necessarily devote to all the devils.

'This raised in my mind some scruples about St. Thomas and St. Raymond de Pennafort. I read their works, and I was astonished when I found in Tho- H mas and in Raymond, almost the very same words as in Busenbaum. I got

rid as soon as possible of these two patrons, and burnt their books.

'Thus was I reduced to the single name of Jerom; but this Jerom, the only patron that I had left, has been of no more service to me than the rest; is it because Jerom has no interest in Paradise? I consulted on this subject a man of great learning; he told me that Jerom was the most cholerick of all men; that he used most gross and injurious language to John, the holy bishop of Jerusalem, and to the holy priest Rufinus; that he even called the latter Hydra and Scorpion, and that he insulted him after he was dead: he shewed me the passages. At length I found myself obliged to renounce Jerom, and to stile myself nothing but plain Carré, which is very disagreeable.'

Thus Carré lodged his grief in the bosom of brother Giroflée, who made him this answer: 'You shall not want for saints, my dear child, take St. Francis d'Assise.' 'No,' says Carré, 'his wife of snow would sometimes incline me to laugh, and this is a serious affair.' 'Well then, take St. Dominic.' D 'No, he was the founder of the inquisition.'--'Will you have St. Bernard?' '---He persecuted too much poor Abelard, who had more wit than himself, and he intermeddled too much with business; give me a patron of such humility that no one ever heard him speak, that is the saint for me.'

Brother Giroflée laid before him the impossibility of being canonized and unknown; he gave him a list of many other patrons, with whom our friend was unacquainted, which was just the same thing; but at each saint that he proposed, he demanded something for his convent; for he knew that Carré had money. Jerom Carré then told him this story, which seems to me very curious:

'There was formerly a king of Spain who had promised to bestow considerable donations on all the inhabitants near Burgos, who had been ruined by the war. They came to the gates of the palace; but the guards refused them admittance, except on condition that they should allow the guards to go halves. Good Cardero first presented himself before the king; he fell on his knees, and said, "Great Sir, I intreat your majesty to order each of us a hundred lashes with a thong." "A droll request this," replied the king, "Why do you make it?" "Because," said Cardero, "your guards would absolutely have half of what you should give

"give us." The king laughed very heartily, and made Cardero a considerable present. This gave rise to the proverb, *It is better to have to do with God than with his Saints.*

With these sentiments my dear Jerom Carré departed this life; I have therefore annexed some of his works to those of William: and I flatter myself, that the Parisians, for whom Vadé and Carré have always laboured, will pardon this my preface.

Catherine Vadé. B

Mr. URBAN,

I Well remember that the Lent crop of the year 1762, was very bad; and though the wheat was a good crop, yet a failure upon all other grain must make that something dearer. The wheat crop of 1763 was exceeding bad, and the Lent crop not very good; so that those two dry summers occasioned abundance of lands to fail in their crops. It is well known, that the winter of 1764 was exceeding wet, whereby the wet lands all over the kingdom were poisoned, and the crop of course bad; yet upon some of the dry lands this was the most plentiful crop ever known. The spring of the year 1765 was very wet, whereby the Lent crop was not put in till late, and the weather taking up dry all at once, the crop in many places did not more than half come up, and in many places it was not more than half a crop. The spring of the year 1766 was as promising for corn as ever was known; but what happened after must be remembered by every one, as it was one of the wettest summers ever known, and the crop of course very light. The crop was so promising in April and May, that wheat fell price for several weeks; I believe it was not worth more than 4s. 6d. the Winchester bushel all over the kingdom. The reason for its not being higher was, as I said before, owing to the great prospect on the ground; and what happened afterwards must be out of the power of man to foresee. I know the house of commons was blamed for not stopping the exportation of corn before the parliament broke up, in the spring of 1766; but how was it possible for Them to foresee that which had not appeared even to the farmers themselves? I remember Mr. Nelson spoke of it to the ministry, when every man in the nation, (at least the farmers) knew as well as he, but that was not till the middle of July, and the corn that was exported after that time was but a trifle. Bad seasons are

first causes, and out of the power of man to prevent; and for people to say that exporting of corn makes it dear, is a great mistake. If we were not suffered to export a grain more, we should raise no more than would supply our own markets, and whenever it pleased god to send three or four bad seasons one after another, we should have corn much dearer; or at least we should have less money to purchase it. For as corn is a real necessary of life, and this climate natural for its growth, if we do not export a great deal of it, we shall not have money to purchase luxury. It is the high price of any commodity natural to its climate, that makes every industrious man double his diligence to raise more, and it is emulation to raise it that must make it cheap the sooner. For man to murmur at the high price of corn, is nothing less than murmuring against his creator, because he is complaining against causes that are natural, and out of his reach. The present crop of grain is very plentiful; but as the wet weather held more than three weeks in the middle of harvest, the wheat will not work well till the spring of the year, and if it does not fall price then, I shall be greatly mistaken.

A FARMER.

Mr. URBAN,

TO shew you how ignorant and careless printers are, particularly in FITZHERBERT'S HUSBANDRY (which most valuable work was printed in 1537, and 1567.) The following is jumbled together as one mass of prose, whereas the passage (according to the vogue of the age) was originally drawn in Hexameters, Thus.

Purse, dirk*, cloak, night-cap, kerchief, shoe-ing horn, buget†, and shoes;
Spear, nail, hood, halter, saddle-cloth, spurs, hat, wi' thy horse comb:
Bow, arrow, sword, buckler, horn, brush, gloves, string, and thy bracer;
Pen, paper, ink, parchment, red wax, poms‡, books, thou remember:
Pen-knife, comb, thimble, needle, thread, point, lest that thy girth break;
Bodkin, knife, lingel§, give thy horse meat: see he be stowed well:
Make merry, sing an thou canst, take heed to thy geer, that thou lose none.

* Dirk is a word of the same age. Dagger will not scan quite so well.

† Buget, budget.

‡ Poms, Perfumed wash-balls, pomanders.

§ Lingel, an awl.

Extract

Extract from the HUETIANA.

ART. I. *The Decay of Learning.*

WHEN I first entered into the republic of letters, they were in a flourishing condition, and many eminent persons supported their glory. I have lived to see learning decline, and fall into an almost universal neglect. For I scarce know one man now, [1713] who deserves to be called truly learned.

And not only the taste, the love, and the esteem of letters languish from day to day, and ignorance prevails, and stifles the remains of learning, as thistles and briars stifle the corn in an ill-cultivated field; but (what is still worse) this is openly avowed, and a cabal is formed of ignorant and illiterate persons, who are conscious of their own incapacity, and yet have not resolution enough to apply themselves to a course of close study for several years; because that would oblige them to shake off their sloth, to quit their effeminate life, the sweets of idleness, and the tautology and trifling chit-chat of coffee-houses. For this reason therefore they have struck into a shorter road, to make amends for their own defects, and to exalt themselves above those of whose superiority they are too sensible, and with whom the comparison rendered them contemptible. They have attempted to make a merit even of their incapacity to ridicule literature, and to treat all science as pedantry. They have constituted themselves umpires of genius, of good taste, and of sound learning. In order to decry the study of antiquity, they have decry'd the merit of the ancients, to which they are strangers, and have preferred to it that of the moderns, that is, their own. Thus not contented calmly to enjoy the fruits of the study of so many superior geniusses, and of so many enlightened ages, with all those useful sciences and beautiful discoveries, which have fashioned, polished, and enriched human life, they would still endeavour to deprive the authors of so many blessings of the honour which is due to them, and of the grateful acknowledgements which have been paid them by all succeeding ages, even to the present times. But, tho' it be true that every age has its merit, and it cannot be denied that our own, in particular, has its proper share, it will not therefore be allowed that it is lodged in the taverns on *Pont-neuf*, nor that the ignorance, of which they make profession whose

Hippocrene is coffee, is a legitimate title to distinguish their merit, and to give it its just reward. Upon the whole, I may truly say, that I have seen learning flourish and die, and that I myself have survived it.

ART. II. *My Love of Learning.*

I willingly yield to many studious persons the glory of the success of their studies; but as to the love of learning, I am second to no man living. I brought this passion into the world with me. Almost as soon as I was weaned, I envied those whom I saw read. I formed to myself a thousand pleasures from the moment that I should be able to read. When I was put to study, I applied myself to it with so much ardour, as made me forsake all the other pleasures of youth. I flew from science to science, thinking I had learned nothing, when I perceived something still remaining to be learned. As soon as I was my own master, I was ambitious of being acquainted with all the princes of learning then living, and I courted their friendship, either in person, or by my letters. I was known to them; I was loved by several, and thought I had a share in the esteem of some of them. At the age of twenty, I held a correspondence with the *Sirmonds*, the *Petaux*, the *Du-puys*, the *Bocharts*, the *Blondels*, the *l'Abbés*, the *Bouillands*, the *Naudez*, the *Salmasius's*, the *Heinsius's*, the *Vossius's*, the *Descartes*, the *Gassendi's*, and the *Ménages*. Neither the fire of youth, nor the perplexity of business, nor the multiplicity of employments, nor the company of my companions, (in general of a very different taste) nor the hurry of the world, were able to moderate this unconquerable love of learning, which has always possessed me: and even at the advanced age at which I am now arrived, I feel it as strong and lively as ever.

[To be continued.]

RECIPE for a Leprosy.

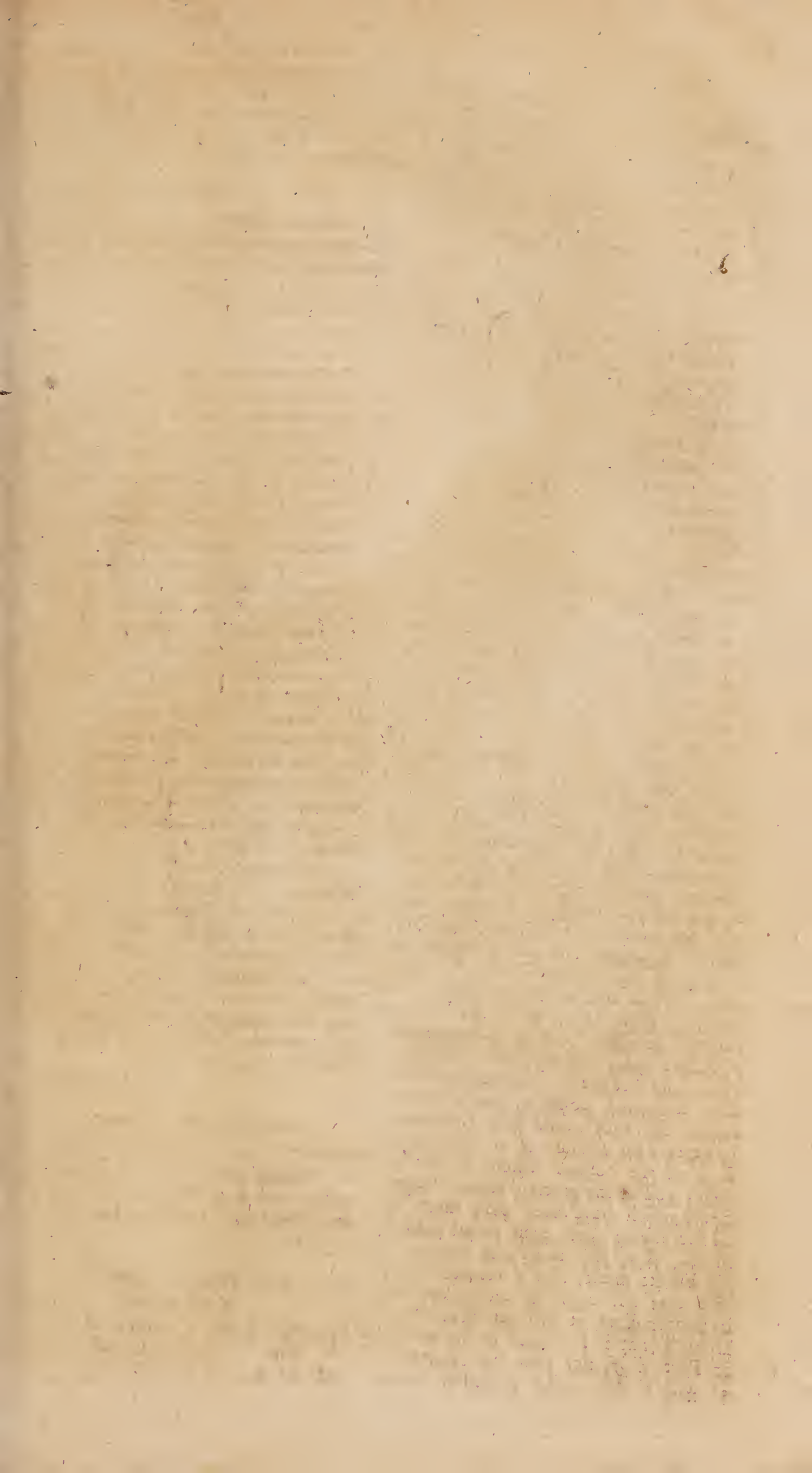
TAKE forty drops of Tincture of Cantharides, in half a pint of Decoction of Elm Bark, every night at bed-time, and continue the same for one year.

J. COOK.

RECIPE for Sickness occasioned by eating of Mushrooms.

TAKE a strong vomit of Antimonial Wine, or Ipecachuannah, and afterwards heal the stomach with Milk or Oil.

At



SIYAH GHUSH



An Account of the Asiatic Animal called Syâh Ghûsh, i. e. Black Ears; from the learned Dr. Thomas Hyde's Commentaries on Ulugh Beigh's Catalogue of the Fixed Stars.

THE fifteenth star (of the constellation of *Andromeda*) is called *Rigil Al Mosâlsala*, i. e. the Chained Foot: in *Ulugh Beigh* it is also called *Anâk Al Ard*: and instead of *Anâk*, or *Al Anâk*, is often corruptly read *Alamach*; which certain learned men, with a view of restoring to its genuine orthography, have supposed to be *AlMâk*, i. e. *Buskin*, because this star is in the foot; but how mistakenly will soon appear. For *Al Anâk*, or as *Camus* has it, *Anâk Al Ard*, (where it is expressed by the epithet of *terrestrial*) is by the learned *Golius* rendered *Melis*, *Taxo*, i. e. a *Gray*, or *Badger*. *Phîruzabadius* will have it to be the quadruped called in the *Persic*, *Syâh Ghûsh*, i. e. *Black-Ear*. *Esteri* is more explicit; *Anâk* is that animal called in *Persia* *Syâh Ghûsh*, where it is bigger than a dog; its ears are black, and the body is russet. In the book *Mugjizat Pharsi*, (a natural history in the *Persian* tongue, with icons) there is a figure of this creature, which, if the artist has done it justice, is pretty like a hare, though every way bigger, and the tail and feet proportionably longer. In the same book is the following description. The *Anâk* is called in *Persian*, *Syâh Ghûsh*, it is a beautiful animal, bigger than a dog. The ears are black, the other parts chiefly russet, like the hair of a camel: It hunts like the panther, and leaves no mark of its feet on the ground. It pursues cranes, which, if they endeavour to escape by flight, it springs up and seizes them in the air. The same creature is called in the *Persic* by another name, *Per-vânek*, whence the *Arabic* *Phurânek*. F It has great sagacity, and by natural instinct provides prey for the lion, informing him thereof by barking, or some other noise, if he happens to be in the neighbourhood. Hence he is called in *Arabic*, *Berid*, i. e. *Messenger*, or *Fore-runner*. Thus *Gjenharius*, the *Al Phurânek* is called *Berid*, because he intimates the lion to be at hand. When the lion retires with a good belly-full, his attendant commonly feeds on his leavings: But he never ventures very near the lion, for fear of becoming his prey: Relative to which particular, *Scheich Sa'dum*, in the book *Gulistân*, relates a pleasant tale, which, as it is a short one, I here transcribe. *Black-Ears* being asked why he affected to attend the lion? Because, says (Gent. Mag. OCT. 1767.)

he, I feed on the remains of his meals, and pass my life in safety from my cruel enemies, under the umbrage of his power. But, since you are thus admitted to his protection, and avail yourself of his benefits, why don't you advance a step or two further, and get yourself enlisted among his chief ministers? No, no, replied *Black-Ears*, that would be no security against his resentment; should an attendant on the holy fire, even from his cradle, chance but for a single moment to drop into it, he would be consumed to ashes.

I do not know that this curious animal was ever seen in these parts more than once, having been brought from the *East-Indies* by lord *Clive*, and lodged in the *Tower of London*, where it could not support the cold of this climate, though near a good fire, and under the care of an *Indian* attendant, but died in a few weeks. An exact drawing was made of it from the life, by the very ingenious Mr. *George Edwards*, librarian to the college of physicians. I could not, as it is allowed to be a beast of prey, but admire the agreeable innocence and mildness of its aspect, on which account I made it several visits. B. I.

An Account of the Cause and Manner of the extraordinary Dismissal of Lord E--c---e, from the Post of Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

ABOUT the 20th of November 1766, the minister sent a note to lord E--c---e, acquainting his lordship, "That a great personage had determined upon making some alterations in his servants; and that he [the minister] should be glad to see lord E--c---e in Bond-street, or would wait upon his lordship in Upper Grosvenor-street." Lord E--c---e directly waited upon the minister in Bond-street. The minister began with highly commending his lordship's abilities, his virtues, his integrity, and recited the contents of his letter. Then, after many pauses, and inarticulate sounds, he said, "He was very sorry for it, was extremely concerned it should happen so—but—a—it was necessary—a—" Here lord E--c---e stopped him short, and bluntly demanded, "If his post was destined for another?" The minister, after a little pause, and uttering a few more broken sentences, acknowledged that it was, and that it had been so for some time. Lord E--c---e then proceeded to remind him of the measures of the late opposition; "that he had," "for

“ for four years, steadily and uniform-
 “ ly supported those measures ; mea-
 “ sures which he [the minister] had ap-
 “ proved and adopted, and which were
 “ now happily effected : that he had A
 “ never deserted any of the great ques-
 “ tions upon the subjects of the liber-
 “ ties and interests of his country ; and
 “ expressed his astonishment that this
 “ treatment should be the reward of a
 “ conduct that had manifestly the ap-
 “ probation of, and was agreeable to
 “ the spirit and principles of the mini- B
 “ ster, while in opposition.” The
 force of these truths, and this conclusi-
 on, obviously made an impression upon
 the minister, and he said, “ that howe-
 “ ver unwilling a great personage was
 “ to increase the number of his lords of
 “ the bed-chamber, yet he [the mini-
 “ ster] would nevertheless venture to C
 “ place his lordship upon that list.”
 Lord E---c---e directly made answer,
 “ that however willing he really was to
 “ hold some place, in order that he
 “ might continue in office with his
 “ friends, and support the measures of
 “ government, yet, after this usage, he
 “ would not take any place, nor resign D
 “ that which he held, to any but the
 “ Great Personage himself.” And ad-
 ded, “ that it was extremely impolitic
 “ thus to turn out persons of rank ;
 “ persons of great parliamentary in-
 “ terest.” The minister burst out,
 “ Oh !” said he, “ if that be the case,
 “ let me feel myself ! I despise your E
 “ parliamentary interest ! I do not
 “ want your assistance !” And added,
 “ that he trusted to the uprightness of
 “ his measures for the support and con-
 “ fidence of the K---, and the favour
 “ and attachment of the people ; and
 “ acting upon these principles, said he,
 “ I dare look in the face the proudest con- F
 “ ceptions of this country*.” They
 parted.

Two days after, lord E---c---e re-
 ceived a note, signifying a great per-
 son's desire of his staff. On Monday,
 the 24th of November, 1766, he waited
 on the great person, who said, “ that
 “ he was very sorry to part with his G
 “ lordship, of whose services he had
 “ a very high opinion, as well as of
 “ his lordship's abilities, and attach-
 “ ment to his person, and especially be-
 “ cause his lordship had no mixture of
 “ factious principles in his disposition.
 “ But,” says he, “ my M--- tell me it
 “ must be so ;” and added, “ that the H

“ idea of the bed-chamber was purely
 “ his own.” Lord E---c---e returned
 “ the Great Person his sincere and most
 “ humble thanks for the good opinion
 “ he was pleased to entertain of him ;
 “ and expressed the great obligation he
 “ was under for it ; and the more so,”
 “ added he, “ for not pressing the bed-
 “ chamber upon me ; all which more
 “ than pay me for the ill usage of your
 “ Ministers.” The staff was given up,
 and Mr. *Sb---ll-y** appointed treasurer of
 the household.

Next day the earl of *Bessborough*, who
 was one of the joint post-masters, of-
 fered to make room for lord E---c---e
 by resigning that post in favour of his
 lordship, and taking the bed-chamber,
 which had been offered to that lord.
 But this obliging offer was rejected.
 Upon which the duke of *Portland*, the
 earls of *Bessborough* and *Scarborough*,
 and lord *Monson*, resigned the next day,
 which was *Wednesday, November 26,*
1766. And these resignations were im-
 mediately followed by those of Sir
Charles Saunders, Sir *William Meredith*,
 admiral *Keppel*, &c.

Facts, said to be misrepresented, *impar-*
tially stated.

AS these court anecdotes are taken
 from the *POLITICAL REGISTER*,
 to render our selections perfect, we must
 follow the informations communicated
 to the editor. In that part of the *Nar-*
rative of a late interesting Conference,
 therefore, that relates to lord *Temple*
 and Mr. *Grenville*, (see p. 447) the
 facts are said to be misrepresented.
 Speaking of them, it is said, “ Their
 “ joint answer was an exact concur-
 “ rence with the D. of B---f---d, into
 “ whose hands they committed the en-
 “ tire management of this negociation.
 “ They said they would take nothing
 “ themselves, for the same laudable
 “ reasons which had influenced his
 “ grace, and they only desired, as he had
 “ done, that their friends might be con-
 “ sidered, and upon that condition, they
 “ promised to support the new admini-
 “ stration, with all their power and a-
 “ bility.”

Through what channel such a mis-
 representation of the conduct of the no-
 ble earl and his brother has come, it is
 immaterial to enquire. The fact is,
 that upon an overture made by the
 marquiss of *R---k---b---m*, to the Duke
 of *B---f---d*, to make part of an a---n
 designed to be formed. His Grace,

* Words which he afterwards repeated in
 another place.

* Nephew to the D. of N---c---a---e.

with a firmness and dignity highly becoming, replied, that he and lord T--- and Mr. G---v---e were one, and that he would not proceed without consulting them. The information given concerning the plan was, that as to measures, particularly *American* measures, lord R--k--g--m hoped they might be settled to the joint satisfaction of the Duke of B--f--d, lord T--p--e, and Mr. G---v---le, and as to men, lord R--- declared for a wide and comprehensive system. The answer returned to this communication by lord T--p--e and Mr G---v---e, was, that they concurred in the idea of a comprehensive administration, as the likeliest to be permanent; and that they were ready to support such an a---n, though out of office, (Mr. G---v---e having before insisted that his name should not be mentioned for any office, having determined long ago not to be obtruded on the K---) provided they adopted such measures as could satisfy them, and particularly the capital measure of asserting and *establishing the sovereignty of Great Britain over America*; lastly, that if this were the case, though they did not mean to take places themselves, they would use their best offices with their friends to accept of honourable and becoming situations in government.

I understand that this was the substance of the answer given, which speaks sufficiently for itself, and which is the more necessary to be known, because many have concluded, from the narrative, that it was only a squabble about places, whereas lord T--p--e and his brother expressly renounced office for themselves, and contended only for *measures**, for such measures as they thought essential to the credit and welfare of this country, promising a cheerful support to an administration acting upon these principles.

* It happens, however, that these measures have already proved very disadvantageous to the commerce of these kingdoms; and, if pursued in the manner these gentlemen seem to wish, will terminate in the ruin, not of individuals only, but of whole communities and bodies of manufacturers, who must either leave their country, or starve in it. It is, in such cases as these, a misfortune that persons of high rank are too far exalted above the level of the labouring poor, to feel their grievances; and it is still a greater misfortune, that any class of men, however exalted, should, under the specious character of patriotism, attempt to deprive a considerable part of their fellow-subjects of their natural and inherent privileges.

Lord C---n's Speech on the declaratory Bill of the Sovereignty of Great Britain over the Colonies.

WHEN I spoke last on this subject, I thought I had delivered my sentiments so fully, and supported them with such reasons, and such authorities, that I apprehended I should be under no necessity of troubling your --- again. But I am now compelled to rise up, and to beg your further indulgence: I find that I have been very injuriously treated; have been considered as the broacher of new-fangled doctrines, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and subversive of the rights of p---t. --- this is a heavy charge, but more so, when made against one stationed as I am, in both capacities, as P--- and J---, the defender of the law and constitution. When I spoke last, I was indeed replied to, but not answered. In the intermediate time many things have been said. As I was not present, I must now beg leave to answer such as have come to my knowledge. As the affair is of the utmost importance, and in its consequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the strictest review of my arguments; I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined; if I found myself mistaken, publicly to own my mistake, and give up my opinion. But my searches have more and more convinced me, that the B--- P--- have no right to tax the A---s. I shall not, therefore, consider the declaratory bill now lying on your table; for to what purpose, but loss of time, to consider the particulars of a ---, the very existence of which is illegal, absolutely illegal, contrary to the fundamental laws of nature, contrary to the fundamental laws of this constitution? a constitution grounded on the eternal and immutable laws of nature; a constitution whose foundation and center is liberty, which sends liberty to every subject that is, or may happen to be within any part of its ample circumference. Nor --- is the doctrine new; 'tis as old as the constitution; it grew up with it; indeed it is its support; taxation and representation are inseparably united; God hath joined them, no B--- P--- can separate them; to endeavour to do it, is to stab our very vitals. Nor is this the first time this doctrine has been mentioned; seventy years ago, ---, a pamphlet was published, recommending the levying a parliamentary tax on one of the colonies; this pam-

pamphlet was answered by two others, then much read; these totally deny the power of taxing the colonies; and why? because the colonies had no representatives in parliament to give consent; no answer, public or private, was given to these pamphlets, no censure passed upon them; men were not startled at the doctrine, as either new or illegal, or derogatory to the rights of P—. I do not mention these pamphlets by way of authority, but to vindicate myself from the imputation of having first broached this doctrine.

My position is this—I repeat it—I B will maintain it to my last hour,—taxation and representation are inseparable;—this position is founded on the laws of nature; for whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own; no man has a right to take it from him without his consent; either expressed by himself or represen- C tative; whoever attempts to do it attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery; he throws down and destroys the distinction between liberty and slavery. Taxation and representation are coeval with and essential to this constitution. I wish the D maxim of *Machiavel* was followed, that of examining a constitution at certain periods, according to its first principles; this would correct abuses, and supply defects. I wish the times would bear it, and that mens minds were cool enough to enter upon such a task, and E that the representative authority of this kingdom was more equally settled. I am sure some histories, of late published, have done great mischief; to endeavour to fix the æra when the house of C—s began in this kingdom, is a most pernicious and destructive attempt; to fix it F in an *Edward's* or *Henry's* reign, is owing to the idle dreams of some whimsical ill-judging antiquarians: But, ———, this is a point too important to be left to such wrong-headed people. When did the H— of C—s first begin? when, ———? it began with G the constitution, it grew up with the constitution; there is not a blade of grass growing in the most obscure corner of this kingdom, which is not, which was not ever represented since the constitution began; there is not a blade of grass, which, when taxed, was not H taxed by the consent of the proprietor. There is a history written by one *Carte*, a history that most people now see through; and there is another favourite history, much read and admired. I will not name the author. Your —

must know whom I mean, and you must know from whence he pilfered his notions, concerning the first beginning of the H— of C—s. ———, I challenge any one to point out the time when any tax was laid upon any person by P—t, that person being unrepresented in P—.

—— The P— laid a tax upon the palatinate of *Chester*, and ordered commissioners to collect it there, as commissioners were ordered to collect it in other counties; but the palatinate refused to comply; they addressed the king by petition, setting forth, that the *English* p— had no right to tax them; that they had a parliament of their own, that they had always taxed themselves, and therefore desired the king to order his commissioners not to proceed. ———, the king received the petition; he did not declare them either seditious or rebellious, but allowed their plea; and they taxed themselves. Your — may see both the petition and the king's answer in the records in the *Tower*. The clergy taxed themselves: when the P— attempted to tax them, they stoutly refused; said they were not represented there; that they had a parliament of their own, which represented the clergy; that they would tax themselves: they did so. Much stress has been laid upon *Wales*, before it was united as it now is, as if the king, standing in the place of their former princes of that country, raised money by his own authority: but the real fact is otherwise; for I find that, long before *Wales* was subdued, the northern counties of that principality had representatives, and a parliament or assembly. As to *Ireland*, ———, before that kingdom had a P— as it now has, if your — will examine the old records, you will find, that when a tax was to be laid on that country, the *Irish* sent over here representatives; and the same records will inform your —, what wages those representatives received from their constituents. In short, my —, from the whole of our history, from the earliest period, you will find that taxation and representation were always united; so true are the words of that consummate reasoner and politician *Mr. Locke*. I before alluded to his book; I have again consulted him; and finding what he writes so applicable to the subject in hand, and so much in favour of my sentiments, I beg your — leave to read a little of his book.

“ The supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property, with-

without his own consent;" and B. II. p. 136-139, particularly 140. Such are the words of this great man, and which are well worth your — serious attention. His principles are drawn A from the heart of our constitution, which he thoroughly understood, and will last as long as that shall last; and, to his immortal honour, I know not to what, under providence, the revolution, and all its happy effects are more owing, than to the principles of government laid down by Mr. Locke. For these reasons, B — — —, I can never give my assent to any bill for taxing the A— C—, while they remain unrepresented; for as to the distinction of a virtual representation, it is so absurd as not to deserve an answer; I therefore pass it over with contempt. The forefathers of the A— — — did not leave their native C country, and subject themselves to every danger and distress, to be reduced to a state of slavery: they did not give up their rights; they looked for protection, and not for chains, from their mother-country; by her they expected to be defended in the possession of their property, and not to be deprived of it; for, D should the present power continue, there is nothing which they can call their own, or, to use the words of Mr. Locke, "What property have they in that which another may, by right, take, when he pleases, to himself?"

Particulars relative to the Sickness and E Death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

HIS Royal Highness had danced rather too much at the chateau of a person of fashion, and this had not only fatigued him, but occasioned a very strong perspiration. As soon as the ball was finished; the Prince gave orders for his carriages to be got ready immediately, to set off for *Toulon*, from whence he was distant some three or four leagues. The Gentlemen of the train, Colonels *Morrison* and *St. John*, and Capt. *Wrottesly*, earnestly represented to his Royal Highness the necessity of his remaining where he was, if not to go to bed, yet till he was cool and had shifted himself: The Prince declared there was no actual occasion for such caution, that he would wrap himself up in his cloak, and that would be sufficient; he did so, and stepped into his carriage---This was on the 29th of *August*. The next day his Royal Highness complained of a H slight chillness and shivering; the indisposition, however, appeared so very trif-

ling, that he went at night to the Comedy; but before it was over, his Royal Highness found himself infinitely worse, and was obliged to withdraw. He was feverish, thirsty, and complained of an immoderate heat all over his body. By proper care, and drinking plentifully, the Duke was greatly better in the morning, and therefore set forward for *Monaco*, the Prince of which (who was personally acquainted with his Royal Highness, in his former tour to *Italy*) was waiting there, in expectation of the honour of a visit from him, and the Duke was the rather inclined to accelerate his journey thither, as in that Prince's palace he might naturally look for an assistance and accommodation superior to what he could reasonably hope to meet with in common places. The weather happened to be uncommonly hot, which not a little incommoded his Royal Highness: He nevertheless arrived at *Monaco* in good spirits, but yet feverish, and with an head-ach, the latter of which he imputed principally to the intense heat of the sun that whole day. The next day the Duke was D worse, and took to his bed entirely. In hopes of a recovery, and unwilling to unnecessarily alarm the King, his Royal parent, and relations, the Duke enjoined his attendants, on no account, to write concerning his illness to *England*. All possible advice and assistance was given, but to no purpose; the fever was unconquerable. His Royal Highness now saw the danger of his situation; and he saw it with a fortitude and resignation rarely to be met with, where bloom of youth and dignity of station are united. Convinced, that without some unexpected turn in his distemper he must die, his Royal Highness, with the utmost F calmness and composure of mind, adjusted every step consequent of the fatal event himself. His Royal Highness ordered that Capt. *Wrottesly* should bring the news to *England*, and in what method it should be disclosed. The Captain was first to wait on Mr. *Le Grand*, of *Spring-gardens*, and with him to go G to *Leicester-house*, and then to *Gloucester-house*, and having communicated the event to the Dukes his brothers, to proceed to their Majesties, submitting it to the King and Queen in what manner and by whom it should be imparted to his Royal Parent. After his Royal Highness had settled this arrangement, he H seemed remarkably easy. He declared himself perfectly resigned to the Divine Will; and he spoke of his dissolution with

with all the piety and resolution of a Christian and a man; acting up to those exalted characters to his latest breath. His Royal Highness, through the mercy of the Great Creator, was sensible to A his last moment; and the very morning of his death dictated a letter to their Majesties, his Illustrious Parent, and the Royal Family; desiring the writer to expedite it, as he had but a few minutes to spare, and those to employ in still more momentous concerns.

Before his Royal Highness died, we B are told, that he ordered all the Gentlemen of his retinue to his bed-side, where he took a very affectionate leave of them, and desired, that as he could not possibly live many hours longer, his blisters might be taken off to give him a little ease in his last moments, which, it is said, was done accordingly.

The Cause of the late Attack upon the College of Physicians in Warwick-Lane.

THE Colleges of Physicians in Lon- don, Dublin and Edinburgh, are by charter invested with a power of calling before them all Physicians not edu- cated at the respective Universities, who practice Physic within their precincts; to examine, and if found duly qualified, D to licence them. It was always, until of late, understood, that such Licentiate had no right to demand admission to fellowships; and that whenever this was done, it was not granted in compli- E ance with a claim, but conferred *speciali gratia*. Upon those occasions the College of London made use of the expedient of procuring for such Licentiate a mandamus degree from Oxford or Cambridge, which intitled him to a seat as Fellow.

Though such favours were bestowed F but sparingly, the Licentiate seemed to acquiesce under regulations which were supposed to be warranted by charter: But the Fellows having lately enacted a bye-law, excluding from all prospect of being Fellows, such of the Licentiate as had at any time practised Surgery; (though it appears from former lists of the London Fellows, that this was not always considered as a sufficient objection) the Licentiate were alarmed and offended at this stigma fixed on a number of their members, many of whom bear a very distinguished rank in medical reputa- tion and practice; and being assured by their Council learned in the law, that H their previous admission as Licentiate gave them a claim to fellowships, they

have taken the extraordinary method taken notice of in the public papers, of vindicating and asserting this their supposed claim. How far this claim is founded in justice, or whether it can be supported by law, the event alone must determine.

MR. URBAN,

THE high price of provisions has long been, and still continues to be, the subject of universal lamentation throughout this kingdom. It may not be unacceptable to your readers to be informed of the measures, taken by authority, so long ago as *Edward* the Second's time, in order to remove the like calamity. The following is a copy of the *Dictarie*, issued forth on that occasion; taken from the appendix to *Strype's* life of archbishop Parker. C

"A Dictarie."

"Writtes published after the Ordinaunce of Earls and Barons. Anno Domini 1315."

"Edwarde by the grace of God kyng of Englande, &c. To Shiriffes, Majors, Bailiffes of Fraunchises, greet- ing. Forasmoch as we have heard and understanded the greevous complayntes of archbishops, bishops, prelates, and barons, touchyng great dearth of victu- als in our realme: We ordeyne from henceforth, that no oxe stalled or corne- fedde, be solde for more than 24s. No other grasse-fed oxe for more then 16s. A fat stalled cowe at 12s. Another cowe lesse woorth, at 10s. A fat mut- ton corne-fed, or whose wool is well growen, at 20d. Another fat mutton shorne at 14d. A fat hogge of two yeres olde at 3s. 4d. A fat goose at 2d ½: in the citie at 3d. A fat capon at 2d: in the citie at 2d ½. A fat hen at 1d: in the citie at 1d ½. Two chickens at 1d: in the citie at 1d ½. Foure pigeons at 1d: in the citie, three pigeons at 1d. Item twenty-four egges 1d: in the citie twenty. We ordeyne to all our shiriffes, and our other mini- sters, whatsoever they be, that yf any per- son buy or sell any of the thyngs above named contrary to our ordinaunce afore- sayde, that the ware be forfaitte, and due penaltie set upon them according to their desart. Geven at Westminster under our great seale the 14 day of Marche, the 8 yere of our reigne." &c.

THANETUS.

MR. URBAN,

THE following is copied from the appendix to *Strype's* life of archbi- shop Parker. As the intention of it, by

by whomsoever it was drawn up, was to point out some redress against an evil in queen Elizabeth's days, which this nation complains of at present perhaps more than ever; the publication of it in your Magazine may be of use, if in no other respect, to excite some of your intelligent correspondents to favour us with an imitation of it, calculated for the exigencies of our own times.

I am, Sir, &c.

PRO PATRIA.

“ Causes of the Dearth of Corn: and Remedies.”

1. “Wealthie Farmers, that ought by statute to bring so much corne to the market, as thei buie for seed, do perhaps bring, for coulours sake, three or four bushell, and bargain with him, of whom thei bui their three or four bushell for seed, to deliver at a certain place appointed number of quarters at the like price; so that neither of theis two parties furnishe the market enie more, and speciallie the buier, although he have perhaps an hundred quarters in his barne to sell.”

2. “If perhaps barnes be at any time charged to serve the market according to eche man's quantitie of corne, some will keape a great portion of corne, readie threshed, hid within the mow of corne in sheafe.”

3. “All mener craftsmen, that are well able to live of their occupation, yea and manie batchelers, at the first coming in of harvest, do buie some twenty quarters, some one hundred, some five or six hundred of barlie, which thei make into malt, and lay up in back roomes untill *Midsummer*, when they think to have best utterance for it.”

4. “The victualers to the citie by water and land, that dwell in the countrie, have so much in store, that manie times looking for a greater dearth, it is not conveyed to the citie, while it is good. And great pitie it is, that thei should have enie more, in store then wold loade a barge or cart, and as much for the next return from the citie, and not more at once.”

5. “Such victuallers as dwell within the citie, when thei perceiue a likelihood of dearthe, thei stray abroad in the countrey, and give a small portion of money in earnest for manie hundreth of quarters, at a price agreed upon.”

6. “Bakers and brewers, perceaving a dearthe of corn likely to ensue, do engrosse a great somme against the year following, which is a great hindrance to the cheapnes of corne.”

7. “In the counties of *Oxford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Harford, Surrey, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk* and *Southwark*, there be licenses to buie and sell graine, graunted by the justices of the peace, to such persons, as may in landes dispende yearly thirty or forty pounds: And to such farmers, as have let out their farms for twenty pounds yearlie above the rent: And also to a number of inhoulders.”

8. “There are licenses graunted to divers craftsmen, as diers, clothiers, shoemakers, Weavers, &c. who give up their occupation, and get them a license to sell graine. And some have license and kepe still their occupation.”

9. “The badgers, that be licensed, do most communely buie their graine in barnes, and not in the market, which graine afterward thei kepe in great quantities in lofts and cellars, untill thei espie their time to utter it.”

10. “Such justices of the peace, that set forward the said licenses in open sessions to persons of great wealth, are men of great tillage themselves, and common sellers of corne to badgers secretly in their barnes.”

“ Some Remedies for the foresaid Abuses.”

1. “That it wold please the queenes majesties counsell, to pick out seven or eight justices of the peace, that be no corne-sellers in the said shires, and admit special-trust to them, to see the foresaid abuses redressed, as well in graunting of licenses in open sessions, as in seeing the markets well served by such as have it in their barnes. But chiefly in the county of *Oxford*, with speciall mention of *Henley towne*, where at this present, are all the disorders above-mentioned.”

2. To such justices, as will for the commune weals sake, take some paines in seeing that Farmers bring their corne to market, whereas indeed the market is generally ill served, were it not for such poore men, that sell for very necessity, either to make rent, or otherwise to serve their house of necessaries.”

3. “That the said justices of the peace, well waying the foresaid abuses, pick out in every hundred four substantial honest men, to see such good orders well kept (who may be no corne-men as nigh as thei can) and to make relation of their doings in that behalf to the said justices monthlie.”

4. “To take order, as nigh as they can, that whatsoever corne is brought to the market, it may there be brought, and not carried back again unsold.”

SIR,

SIR,

York, Sept. 22, 1767.

I Herewith fend you the drawing of a silver coin, much thicker than a sixpence; of which some of your correspondents may probably give an explication. A It was dug up in a garden near this city, and brought to me, with some others, by the labourers. The head with the branch of laurel before it, are executed in a very rude manner, but the letters are legible --- RIN --- On the reverse there seems to have been two or three figures, which are almost defaced: and B on the exergue --- VRI ---

I am yours, &c.



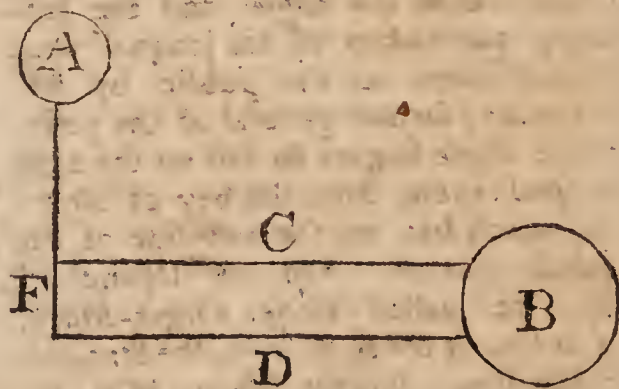
N. B. The coin is here represented somewhat larger than in the original; and the dotted parts shew where it is defaced.

MR. URBAN,

A S I was walking one evening upon an hill near this town, the phenomenon of the horizontal moon, took up my attention. The evening was clear, and with a quadrant I measured the angle it subtended to the eye. Soon afterwards a fog arose, and upon a like mensuration I found the angle considerably less. I began to consider, whether this accident of the fog might not in some measure afford a solution of this phenomenon, so frequently and so unsuccessfully attempted. *Molineux* in his dioptrics, *Smith* in his optics, *Rowning* and other sages of natural philosophy, seem to have proceeded upon wrong principles. They have endeavoured to account for the moon's magnitude in the horizon, without considering the nature and state of the medium through which we view it. Now it is a most evident principle in physics, that the vapours arising from the surface of the earth, while they are near the surface are in a state of rarefaction, and are not in that of condensation; till they arrive at the superior parts of the atmosphere. That they are rarefied near the surface is plain from their easy dissipation, when the least flux of air agitates and impells them. That they are condensed in the upper parts of the atmosphere, is plain, H from their formation into clouds, and meteors. If we look at the moon in

the horizon, we guide our eye in a direct line over the surface of the earth, and consequently view the moon through a medium, that suffers little or no obstruction from the spissitude of vaporous particles. If on the other hand we view her in the meridian, we look at her through a dense, gross medium, in which a great part of the emissive efficacious rays are absorbed; and by a known rule in optics, where the rays that should be efficacious are less transmitted to the eye, the less will an object appear, or the appearance of an object will be less than it should be: yet we well know, that the meridional moon should appear larger, according to optical reasoning, than the horizontal, because the meridional is nearer to us by almost a semidiameter of the earth.

C But it will be said, how can we be said to view the meridional moon through a dense medium, when we generally see her, if at all, in a clear sky. Here lies the deceit. We think the sky is clear when we see no clouds. Clear indeed of clouds, but at the same time replete with vapours: Vapours of a different kind from those which constitute clouds, and which undergo a considerable degree of condensation. It is no unusual thing to experience this, when we look upwards in a starry night. Those convulsions in the atmosphere, that undulation made visible by the stars, those scintillations of luminous matter, vulgarly called the falling of a star, are sufficient proofs of the air's redundancy in vapours. To make the thing intelligible I have drawn the following scheme:



G A is the meridional moon, B the horizontal, D the surface of the earth, C D a space within which the superficial vapours fluctuate, F the eye of the spectator. When the eye of the spectator is directed forward towards the horizon, the space C D abounding with few, if any, vapours that are infinitely rare and expanded, and whose component particles consequently cause no sensible alteration in the medium of air; unless it be,

be, as it sometimes happens, that they become fogs, and condense near the surface of the earth; in such a situation the eye will see the moon as big as B. When the eye is directed upwards to the moon in the meridian, the upper region of air abounding with condensations, it will see the moon as small as A. The following experiment seems to confirm this hypothesis. Take a basin, and fill it with clear water: when so filled, put in half a crown or any piece of that size, and take it's apparent diameter, as it offers it to the eye from the bottom of the basin. When you have done this condense the medium of water with two or three spoonfuls of red wine, milk, beer, or any other liquid, but not so much as to make the medium opaque, putting in so much only as will still keep it pellucid. In this case, and under these circumstances of condensation, to an attentive observer, the apparent diameter will be considerably lessened.

I don't know that this phenomenon, so much the wrangle of the schools at Cambridge, has been accounted for on these principles. May your philosophical correspondents improve upon this hint, and endeavour to draw aside the veil that has hitherto concealed this truth from the sons of science.

High Wycombe I am yours &c.
Bucks. Sept. 9th. EDGAR BOCHART.

An Extract from a Manuscript Account of a Gigantic People called Patagonians. By Mr. GUYOT.

ALEXANDER GUYOT commanded a frigate in the service of the king of France, called the *Eagle*, and the following particulars of his journal were communicated to the public by M. d'Arboul, farmer-general of the ports.

The *Eagle* frigate set sail on the 24th of April 1766, from the bay of *Acaron*, which lies on the east side of the *Malouin-Islands*. On the second of May she passed *Cape Virgin-Mary*, which lies at the entrance of the *Streights of Magellan*. On the 6th of May, being at about the distance of 15 leagues from *Cape Virgin-Mary*, in *Gregory-Bay*, they saw several savages on horseback, six men, and one woman; each man was followed by a dog, who kept close behind him. These savages were different from those which Capt. Guyot had seen the year before in *Famine-Bay*, which is 22 leagues farther. They spake a different language, and were of a much larger stature; the shortest of (Gent. Mag. OCT. 1767.)

them were 5 feet, seven inches*, and some were six feet six. Their faces were larger, their heads bigger, and their manners different, so that these savages appear to wander about from place to place, and cannot be twice expected on the same spot; and it is therefore no wonder that some navigators have seen giants upon this coast, and others have seen none; some have also seen giants of yet larger stature in the same place. The savages which Capt. Guyot saw, received him and his men very kindly, and without the least signs either of wonder or fear, and, when they saw his vessel, came down to the coast to observe where he would land. They were clothed with the skins of deer, guanacos, vicuñas, and otters, and their weapon was a round stone, fastened at the end of a thong, which they threw with great dexterity to a very considerable distance.

They managed their horses with great address, and had a kind of saddle, somewhat resembling the war-saddle used in Europe, consisting of two pieces of wood, one at each end of some skins stuffed with straw; the bit was a piece of wood placed cross-wise in the horse's mouth, and fitted with a bridle of thong, very dexterously; they had small pieces of wood, in the form of arcs, for stirrups; and wore a kind of buskins, or half-boots; two small pieces of wood, which came round the heel, and joined in a point behind, served them for spurs.

The frigate having proceeded along the *Streights of Magellan*, in search of a proper place to take in wood, either for fuel, or for constructing houses or mills in the *Malouin-Islands*, arrived at length in *Famine-Bay*, and the people began to fell trees.

On the 2d of June they saw two savages at the bottom of the bay, and some time afterwards many more, in six canoes, which crossed the bay, and put the men on shore in a little creek, under *Point St. Anne*, where there were French carpenters. At this place Capt. Guyot paid them a visit, and found some of them busy in building their huts, and others in fishing for muscles, outins, lobsters, and trumpet-shells, with lines made of the trails of some animal. These people were the same that Guyot had seen the year before. He now distributed presents among them, consisting of vermilion, of which they are very fond, some

* The French foot is 12 inches $\frac{3}{4}$, so that six French feet are equal to 6 foot, 4 inches and an half, of our measure.

blankets, small looking-glasses, knives, a hatchet, and other things: Wine was offered them, but they would not touch it. There were about 26 men, and 40 women and girls, most of them young. A The chief of these savages calls himself *Bashaw-Chouï*, and is distinguished from the rest by a cap made of feathers, which he puts on when he receives visits. The women appear to be very modest, and the men jealous. Capt. *Guyot* endeavoured to put some questions to this chief concerning religion, and the chief B made him understand that he worshipped neither the sun, nor moon, nor men, nor any animal, but the heavens only, or the whole terrestrial globe, which he seemed to express by holding his hands joined together over his head, a sign which he repeated many times.

During this interview, other *Patago-* C
nians had taken some of the wood, which the *Frenchmen* had cut down from them, and put it into their own fire; but Capt. *Guyot* being unwilling to quarrel with them, directed his men to leave off work, and go to another place. He then invited the savages on board his ship, and four of them accepted the invitation; he made them dine with him, and treated them in the best manner he was able. They preferred bacon to all other food, and eat each of them a candle, with great satisfaction; after dinner, Capt. *Guyot* cloathed them from head to foot, and gave them various trinkets, with which they seemed to be much pleased, and then set them on shore.

In the afternoon of the 3d of June, Capt. *Guyot* returned to the huts of the *Patagonians*, and the *Bashaw-Chouï* came out to meet him, and presented him with a kind of stone to strike fire like those of *Canada*, which had the appearance of a yellow pyrites. He distributed *Guyot's* presents among the people that were with him. Some of them kept a perpetual muttering, and *Guyot* enquiring the reason, was told by their chief, who pointed up to heaven, that they were at prayers.

The people of this country, both men and women, were covered with the skins of vicuñas, lynxes, otters, guanacos, or sea-wolves, which were thrown over their shoulders; some of them had the skin of a bird round the waist.

On the 5th of June the chief, escorted by eleven men, went on board the frigate. The captain made him dine with him, and distributed among his people H some biscuit and tallow, with about three pints of oil, extracted from the sea-wolf,

for their drink; of this regale they partook with pleasure: The chief was cloathed, some trifles were given to the rest, and they were set safe on shore.

On the 9th, the savages began to molest the *French*, who were cutting wood. They went to their work-shop, stole away several hatchets, and the provision and cloaths of those that were at work. *Guyot's* people, therefore, did not dare any longer to sleep on shore, and were obliged to take their tools and utensils on board with them every night. They came again several times afterwards, and carried off hatchets, wedges, and mallets. Complaint was made to the chief, and restitution demanded, but without effect. Capt. *Guyot* then forbade them to touch any of his tools for the future; and made them understand he would punish them if they returned.

On the 13th a great cry was heard among the savages, upon account of the death of one of their number; they seemed to be much afflicted, and expressed great reverence for the dead.

Three canoes, containing savages, both men and women, came on board D the frigate. Bread and oil were distributed to them, and the women put the greatest part of the oil into bladders, which they had brought for that purpose. At this time the men were not painted, except a few who were coloured black, and made a frightful appearance. The women were spotted with black, and E their faces and necks were bloody, and appeared to have been scratched with thorns, upon account of the death that had happened among them. They were asked what was become of the dead, and they answered, by holding up their hands to heaven, intimating that they were there. How they had disposed of the F body they would not discover.

On the 16th the savages took down their huts, and intimated that they intended to set them up at about a league distance, in one of the little bays that lie to the north of *St. Anne*, because the shell-fish where they had encamped, began to fail. The chief came to thank Capt. *Guyot* for his favours, and acquainted him with their departure. The captain took this opportunity to ask him, whether any of his young people would make the voyage with him to *France*, giving him to understand that they should return in a year. The chief answered, that if any one was willing, he would readily permit him. One of his people immediately offered to go the voyage, and he was soon after conducted

ducted on board the frigate, where he was clothed and treated with all possible kindness.

On the next day, 17 other savages paid their comrade a visit, and one of them desired to stay with him; the captain consented, but on the evening of the 18th, they both appeared to be greatly dejected, and wishfully fixing their eyes upon the shore, they burst into tears. The captain now perceiving that their resolution failed, and that they repented of their undertaking, gave orders that they should be set on shore, notwithstanding his great desire to have brought them to *Europe*; and being suffered to take their apparel with them, they expressed the utmost gratitude and satisfaction.

On *Thursday* the 19th of *June*, the crew went on shore for the remainder of the wood, and found the savages upon the spot, who assisted them to remove it, and then seeming about to retire, presents were made them, which they received with many acknowledgments, and intimated that they would go to sleep, and afterwards return and bring back the two young persons who had consented to go to *France*; but Capt. *Guyot* being returned on board, heard, about six o'clock, the report of two muskets, which was the signal that had been agreed upon to intimate the want of assistance if the carpenters should be again interrupted by the savages: *Guyot* immediately hastened with assistance to his men, but they had already put the assailants to flight, and the account which they gave of the affair was to this effect.

That 20 or 25 savages came down secretly through the wood, behind the carpenter's work-shop, which three of them suddenly entered: The *French* seeing an expression in their countenances which alarmed them, rushed to the door to keep out the other savages, who endeavoured to force a passage, and not being able to effect their design, fell violently upon the *Frenchmen*, striking them with clubs, and laying hold on their legs in order to throw them down, and bind them with large thongs, which they brought with them; each of them had a kind of dart, about six inches long, made of bone, pointed and barbed. The *French* had immediate recourse to their cutlasses, and rushing upon the savages, soon routed them, though they outnumbered them three to one. Three of the savages were slain, and several were wounded, but not dangerously: The *French* buried the dead, and placed the

skins that had covered them; upon the graves, that their companions might know where to find the body, and not suspect that it was eaten.

On the 21st Capt. *Guyot* having got on board all his fire-wood and timber, quitted *Famine-Bay*, to return to the *Malouin-Islands*, and on the 23th of the same month anchored in *Accarron-Bay*.

Extract of a second Relation on the same Subject.

THE accounts that have been lately given of a race of giants upon the coast of *Patagonia*, is confirmed by the return of the *Star Pink*, in the king's service, commanded by M. *Chenard de la Girandais*. This vessel sailed from *Rockfort* on the 9th of *November* 1765, and returned the 1st of *September* 1766. On the 31st of *May*, 1766, having put into *Boucant-Bay*, which is in long. 307, and 53 degrees south latitude, in the *Streights of Magellan*, he went on shore with his men, and soon after saw a great number of savages, not less than 7 or 800, reckoning women and children, all of a great stature, and some about six feet high, and all of a much larger make in proportion to their height than *Europeans*. They were all armed with cutlasses, knives, and slings made of the entrails of beasts.

They received the *French* with great affability, and they passed two days together, whatever secret distrust they might have of each other. Some of the *French* even slept in their huts, which are made of horse-hides stretched upon poles, or posts, one of which is of a considerable height, and the others are driven into the ground, so as to be level with its surface. The chiefs of these savages were mounted upon very good horses, which they offered to the captain, who could not take them on board. The women were very fair, and of a deportment extremely modest, though their husbands urged the *French* to caress them. They have a great number of dogs of all kinds, which they use in hunting. They have no fixed dwelling, but inhabit the flat country, sometimes on one coast, and sometimes on the other; by their cutlasses, and knives, they appeared to have connections with the coast of *Chili*, or the river *La Plata*. Their wandering life is certainly the cause of their being rarely seen upon this coast; and it is probable that there are nations of yet greater stature in this part of *America*. M. *de la Girandais* had seen some such before in his passage on

on the 7th of May, when he went on shore to take in wood in the Bay of Cape Ronde, which lies in the Streights of Magellan, longitude 307, latitude S. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$. A

Is locus urbis erit: requies ea cessa laborum.

Æneid. III. 389. See also Æneid VIII. 43. et seq.

'Tis true, the pigs are not so numerous upon the coin as the poet represents them, but then they are as many as could well be engraved in that place, and the rest may be imagined partly to precede, and partly to follow.

I am, Sir, &c. T. Row.



Mr. URBAN,

THE above is the reverse of a coin of Vespasian, and is copied from Oise-lius; a similar one occurs in Lord Pembroke's *Numism. Antiq.* Part III. pl. 39. only the exergue has IMP. XIX.

Now as the swine was an unclean animal to the Jews, who accordingly never eat the flesh, but had a strong aversion to it, many suppose that this coin was struck on the destruction of Jerusalem, by this emperor, and in token of the pollution and subversion of the temple. But as the exergues vary so much in these coins, one exhibiting IMP. XIII. and the other IMP. XIX. these medals do not seem to allude to any particular fact in this emperor's reign, but that these reverses are to be accounted for in a very different manner.

It appears to me, that about this time the custom began for the mint-masters to revive, in the devices of the reverses of the coins, the old fabulous stories concerning the origin of their state. See Addison's *Travels*, p. 183, et seq. where a medal represents the adventure of the god Mars, with Ilia, or Rhea Silvia; and another reverse affords us the legend of the Wolf, and the two sucklings Romulus and Remus, which occurs upon thousands of coins of the lower empire. And thus I conceive our reverse alludes to the foundation of Alba Longa, and the designation of the precise place, or ground, that city was to be erected upon, by the occurrence of a white sow, with thirty white pigs, according to this of Virgil,

Cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam

*Iitoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,
Triginta caputum fœtus enixa, jacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati:*

B

Mr. URBAN,

THE account given in your last Magazine of the village of Aldfriston in Sussex, by Mr. D. H. appears to me to be very just in most particulars; and, as that gentleman is pleased to think that I may throw some light on the antiquities he describes, I shall endeavour to do it in the best manner I can, from what appears to me to have the greatest shew for truth, not having seen sufficient evidences to support all I may advance on the antiquities he has so justly delineated.

Whence the village derives its name is uncertain, but I rather think it to have received it from some Saxon owner, than from its seniority to Frisston. The gentleman says the patron saint is Nicholas, but from what authority I cannot say, it being said to be Andrew, in Browne Willis's *Parochiale Anglicanum*. The description and representation of the carved-work at the inn, is very just, as far as I can recollect or judge from the rough sketches I took of it some time since, excepting that the characters on the shield in the parlour have a dash over them, which characters may stand for Jesus, the dash shewing it to be a contracted word. By the grotesque figure near the sign-post, holding a bottle, &c. the house seems to have been built for the same use it is now appropriated to, viz. for the entertainment of travellers, or, more particularly, for religious pilgrims, or Mendicant Friars, as likewise an asylum to persons that fled from justice, it being within the jurisdiction of Battel-Abbey; for in Jeake's *Charters of the Cinque Ports*, we have an account of one John Burrel, who, in the 8th year of King Henry VIII. having stolen a horse at Lidd in Kent, fled to this village for refuge, there said to be within the jurisdiction of the abbot and convent of Battel; to which abbey William the Norman, as appears by a charter of Henry I. gave the manor and hundred of Alciston, of which Aldfriston is a part. The person in the bishop's robes carved on one side of the door, I suppose might be

F

H

be done for an Abbot, those of *Battel* being mitred; the other person represented in a square cap, might be a monk of that monastery, who might be at the expence of having this house erected: A He might possibly be one of the family of *Echingham*, who were, some ages past, of great note in this county, and from the fret on the other side of the door, to me it seems very probable, the arms of *Echingham* being *Argent*, a fret *Azure*. The mantle-tree in the kitchen, to the best of my remembrance, is stone, B and not wood.

The other particulars mentioned by Mr. D. H. I shall not publish my thoughts upon at this time; but if what I have said on the above, shall be judged worth his perusal, may, in a future Magazine, give an account of some other antiquities in this neighbourhood, together with some thoughts on barrows, in regard to the different nations by whom they were made.

Heathfield,
Oct. 1767.

I am, Sir, &c.
STEPHEN VINE.

Mr. URBAN,

ON the most southern point of the cliff which forms the platform of Dover castle, lies a brass gun, 24 feet long without, and 22 feet long in the bore, beautifully adorned with flowers, and emblematical figures, in relief, and these inscriptions are raised on it in Roman capitals.

FANTOLHVYS VAN VTRECHT. 1544

This I suppose to be the founder's name. Under it is a shield, with six chevronels quartering a fess indented: On a scutcheon of pretence a saltire chequè. Motto, SANS AVLTRE. The arms of *England* in a garter, with DIEV ET MON DROIT.

Then follows an inscription, of which some of your readers may perhaps give us a translation.

BRECH SCVRET AL MVER ENDE
WAL
BIN ICH GEHETEN
DOER BERGH EN DAL BOERT
MINEN BAL
VAN MI GESMETEN.

By the help of *Sewell's Dutch dictionary*, I take the literal meaning to be—*To break down all fortifications and walls am I commanded. Through hill and dale bores or pierces my ball by me thrown or discharged.* I must confess, however, I cannot find the word *Scuret*, H nor are any of the words spelt according to the present orthography.

Under an armed woman holding a spear, book, and palm-branch, is the word VICTORIA
Under another woman LIBERTAS
Under a river god SCALDA

This curious gun, vulgarly called *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol*, was a present from the emperor *Charles V.* to *Henry VIII.* while they were engaged together in a war with *France*. The author of the *Magna Britannia* gives it the name of *Basilisco*. It requires 15 pound of powder, and will carry a ball seven or eight miles, or, as they say, to *Calais*.

I am yours, &c. D. H.

Errata in our last, p. 443. line 3 from the bottom, for *Sens*, read *Scus*; in p. 444, line 5 from the top, for *and* C *top*, read *at top*.

Mr. URBAN, *Hinckley, Oct. 13.*

I HAVE sent you my opinion on *vision*, requested by a gentleman from *Leigh*, in your last Magazine. It is daily evident that the strength and activity of the human body in a great measure depends on a moderate use and exercise; many, by this means, acquire a superior strength; as to the particular members of the body; for instance, the right hand, by the particular uses appropriated to it in common life, may be justly (not only on the above principle, but by common experience,) called the strongest; the muscles, &c. by frequent exercise, act vigorously; so likewise the muscles of the right eye, by a more frequent use and exertion, act vigorously, being by its situation so appropriated to the right hand, that on most occasions it is as much used in proportion as the right hand. The use of the right eye in vision, is much greater than is commonly supposed, the muscles of the left eye acting much weaker, the figure of the left eye remains the segment of a greater sphere than the right; so that by optical principles, the rays that paint the object on the retina, by passing through the eyes, being of different figures, must G make a small difference in their appearance, to the person who views them under such circumstances, as the same objects received through different lens will appear in the distinct base of that which is the segment of the largest sphere, greater than in the other; as to other particulars, I forbear to enumerate, as your learned readers will themselves readily make the application.

Yours, &c. J. R.

A Method for the Destruction of little Ants and Insects which devour the first Shoots of Fruit-Trees.

CARRY into your gardens a number of large ants, which are commonly found in the woods; there reigns between these two species of insects so strong an antipathy, that when they inhabit the same places, the larger sort of ants assemble in a body, attack their enemies, and never cease the combat till they have entirely destroyed, or driven them from their neighbourhood. There are in this conflict some particulars which have perhaps escaped the naturalists: Several small ants are often seen fastened on one of the larger kind, which they confine so as to hinder its defending itself, and in the mean time a number of others put out its eyes. These insects have each the instinct to know, whether their forces are equal to those of their adversaries; and, when they are not, they do not engage, but reciprocally fortify themselves. It has been remarked, that in gardens where none but large ants inhabit, the trees flourish well.

S I R,

THE harvest being pretty well got in, through the favour of kind providence, we are saluted with the unexpected and very unwelcome news of,—A RISE OF BREAD! Some say the crop, however flattering in appearance, was really scanty in the grain; and others say the crop in general was very good, though deficient in some parts of the country. When we mention the large quantity of grain imported, they tell us it is good for nothing, and will not suit our nice eyes and palates, at the same time that we are crying aloud for brown bread, or any thing cheap that is eatable. Surely these are points that may be properly enquired into, and divulged to the suffering public in some authentic manner, that if our sufferings really come from the over-ruling hand of Divine Providence, we may patiently submit to his wise dispensations, and kiss the rod lifted up by the hand of mercy to correct us, that we may see our errors, and amend our ways, and no longer murmur at the farmers, and their agents, who, to be sure, may plough, sow, and reap, but cannot give the increase. If we really are smitten with a famine, I should think it would take off our nicety, and make us glad of the foreign wheat, indifferent as it is, to make pressing wants and necessities of our poor

starving multitude. This is a matter of very serious consideration, and worthy of the most vigilant attention of government. I hope the gentlemen concerned would think it no infringement upon their liberty, no stretch of prerogative, or unlawful extension of power, if the ministry should order a strict scrutiny into the state of the granaries along the water-side, to examine minutely into the quantity of grain deposited in warehouses, as well as the quality, and to report the same to the privy-council. I would also recommend men of probity and skill in every county in *England*, to survey their respective districts, and to make an estimate of the goodness or badness of the new crop, how far it appears to them above or below the standard of mediocrity, at the same time taking a very particular account of the quantity of old grain, threshed and unthreshed; yet in hand among the farmers. If it should appear that all the old corn is eaten up, and nothing left but the new crop to trust to, and if that should appear scanty and light, reason would acquit the farmer of the crime of withholding corn, and consequently the murmurs of the people against that useful body of men would be at an end. On the other hand, if large quantities of old grain, of one, two, or three years growth, should appear to be on hand, after so long a time of dearth and artificial famine, laws might be framed to punish the over-grown obstinate farmer, or corn-dealer, who should be found guilty of starving the necessitous. People may talk as loudly as they please about liberty and property, and that they have a right to do what they will with their property; but I affirm, and am ready to vindicate this doctrine, that no man has a right to do with his property what is manifestly prejudicial, in a high degree, to the whole community; and I deny every doctrine that is repugnant to this universal axiom of government, *Salus Populi suprema lex est.*

I am, Sir, yours

PROBUS.

G Mr. URBAN,

“THE Pope,” say the public papers, “hath authorized the Cardinal Penitentiary to absolve the *French, Spanish, and Portuguese* Jesuits from their vows, but the absolution from the fourth vow his holiness hath reserved to himself.” This paragraph, I find, hath occasioned some debates among those who are curious to know how far these fathers, who have passed through the hands

of the absolving cardinal, are unjesuited, and what remains to be done by his holiness to complete the work.

I may hope, therefore, that the following account of the jesuitical vows, taken from one of their own order, will not be unacceptable to your readers, particularly at this period, when there seems to be nothing more interesting to the *British* Protestant, than the event of the progress which Popery hath been making among us for some time past.

“ Know then,” saith this writer, “ that there are four sorts of degrees among the Jesuits; the first and most noble is that of the professed of four vows, in which degree are the general, his assistants, the provincials, the superiors of professed houses, the learned divines, the eminent preachers, and the rare and excellent humanists. No person ought to be admitted to this degree, without being entitled to it by his great capacity. The essence of this estate consists in making three solemn vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; and a fourth, of equal solemnity, to the *Roman* pontiff, which is conceived in these terms: *Insuper, promitto specialem obedientiam summo Pontifici circa missiones*. That is to say, Moreover I promise a special obedience to the sovereign Pontiff, in order to be sent whithersoever it pleaseth him. The persons who have made this vow, are engaged to the pope by a most strict bond, and the superiors are careful to give his holiness the names of those men who are thus devoted to him, and one may properly stile them, *The Men of the Pope*.

Every one knows that the three first of these vows are common to other religious orders with the Jesuits; the fourth is peculiar to that society; and it is probable that not one of those who have made this fourth vow, will be absolved from it; as the pope must be very sensible of the advantage it is to his interests, to have a number of men, of great capacity, under an obligation to go upon whatever errands he may chuse to send them. What makes this the more probable, is, that these men may be of infinitely more use to the pope, now that they are absolved from their three first vows, than they could be before such absolution. While they were professed of four vows, there were several circumstances in their manners and exercises which must often have betrayed them to be of that obnoxious order. But being now released from their monastic vows, they will be under

no restraints more than mere lay papists. They may be married men, merchants, traders, and of any other lucrative profession, and being no longer under the discipline of their conventual superiors, they may appear in whatever character, or in whatever shape is most suitable to the several commissions they may have from his holiness.

In this situation the Jesuits may be much more formidable to the states of *Europe*, than when they were members of a religious corporation. Where their faces are not known, they may return to the kingdoms from which they have been so lately expelled with impunity. They are no longer distinguished by their habit, their clerical ministrations, or any other circumstance of their general obedience. Their fourth vow alone, will not expose them to any suspicions of being under any particular bond to the pope; and in the various forms and professions they may now put on, it will most probably be much easier for them to accomplish the schemes and projects they had in hand, before their banishment, than it was while they were known for members of that intriguing order.

Protestant states, and particularly *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, have still more to fear from them in this state of partial absolution. There is not the least room to doubt, but that his holiness, in the employment he finds for these his qualified servants, will have particular respect to the *British* and *Irish* missions; and, unhappily for us, there seems to be but too good a foundation laid for their success in that service. An universal dissipation among our people of all ranks, an incautious indifference with respect to the religious principles of those who frequent our popular assemblies, and parties of amusement, and a strange remissness in watching the motions of the lay Papists, the natural and inveterate enemies of our civil and religious constitution, will easily give his holiness's men of great capacity, an opportunity of mixing in all sorts of company, of learning whatever may be learned from the unguarded tongues of promiscuous societies, elevated by sensual intoxication beyond the bounds of discretion, and of applying their discoveries to the advancement of their cause, by various methods in more private and select parties. For who will suspect a married man, or a fidler, to be a jesuit?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

GIVE me leave to recommend to your notice an antient monument in the parish church of *St. Bartholomew the Great*, which, to the best of my knowledge, has never yet been copied by any of our antiquarians. The monument I mean, is that of *Raherus*, or, as he is sometimes stiled, *Rahere*, founder of the priory of *St. Bartholomew*, and the first prior. The monument is perhaps one of the most perfect remains of antiquity now in *Britain*, and may be considered as a model, or specimen, of the architecture of those early times. It is placed on the north side of the chancel, in the church of *St. Bartholomew the Great*, and has lately been repaired; but by the ignorance of the artist, or his employers, the arms of *England* quartered with *France* has been added, though that distinction did not take place till many years after the date of this monument. The person you employ to make the drawing may avoid this absurdity.

Your constant Reader J. S.

[On examining the monument recommended by our correspondent, it was found in every respect to answer his description of it; and we doubt not but the print here given of it, will be generally pleasing to our readers. The effigy lies upon a raised tomb, arch'd and canopy'd after the manner of those antient times. On each side of him are two friars, or chauntry priests, holding two large books in the attitude of praying for his soul. At his feet is placed an angel holding a shield, on which is depicted the antient arms of *England*. The whole as represented in the plate.

On consulting *Stow's Survey of London*, we find a very particular account of this antient priory; and particular mention is there made of this *Rahere*, whom *Stow* calls "a pleasant witted gentleman, and therefore, in his time, the king's minstrel." But the most remarkable passage in this account, is that cited from *Matthew Paris*, concerning a visitation of the priory, by *Boniface*, Abp. of *Canterbury*. The words are these:

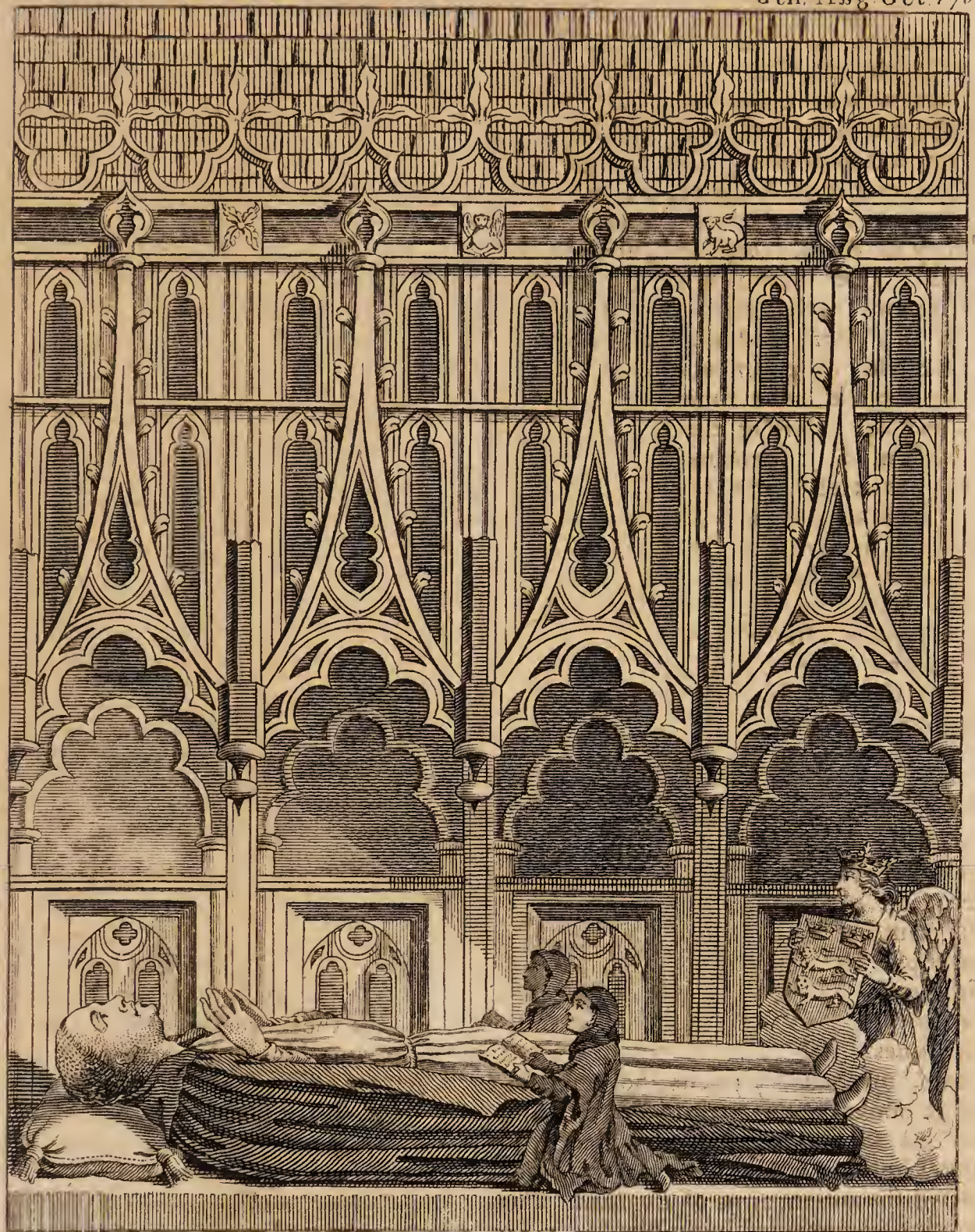
"*Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in visitation, came to this priory, where being received with procession in the most solemn wise, he said, That he passed not upon the honour, but came to visit them. To whom the canons answered, that they having a learned bishop, ought not, in contempt of him, to be visited by

"another. Which answer so much offended the archbishop, that he forthwith fell on the sub-prior, and smote him on the face, saying, "Indeed! indeed! doth it become you English traitors so to answer to me?" Thus raging with oaths not to be recited, he rent in pieces the rich cope of the sub-prior, and trod it under his feet, and thrust him against a pillar of the chancel with such spiritual violence, that he had almost killed him. But the canons seeing their sub-prior thus almost slain, came and plucked off the archbishop with such violence that they overthrew him backward, whereby they might see that he was armed and prepared to fight. The archbishop's men seeing their master down, being all strangers, and their master's countrymen, born at *Provence*, fell upon the canons, beat them, tare them, and trode them under foot. At length, the canons getting away, as well as they could, ran bloody and mired, rent and torn, to the Bp of *London*, to complain, who bade them go to the king, at *Westminster*; the king would neither hear nor see them, so they returned without redress. In the mean season, the whole city was in an uproar, and ready to have rung the common bell, and to have hewed the archbishop into small pieces, who was secretly crept to *Lambeth*, where they sought him, and not knowing him by sight, said to themselves, *Where is this ruffian, that cruel smiter? he is no winner of souls, but an exacter of money, whom neither God, nor any lawful or free election did bring to this promotion! But the king did unlawfully intrude him, being unlearned, a stranger born; and having a wife.* But the archbishop conveyed himself over, and went to the king with a great complaint against the canons, whereas himself was guilty."

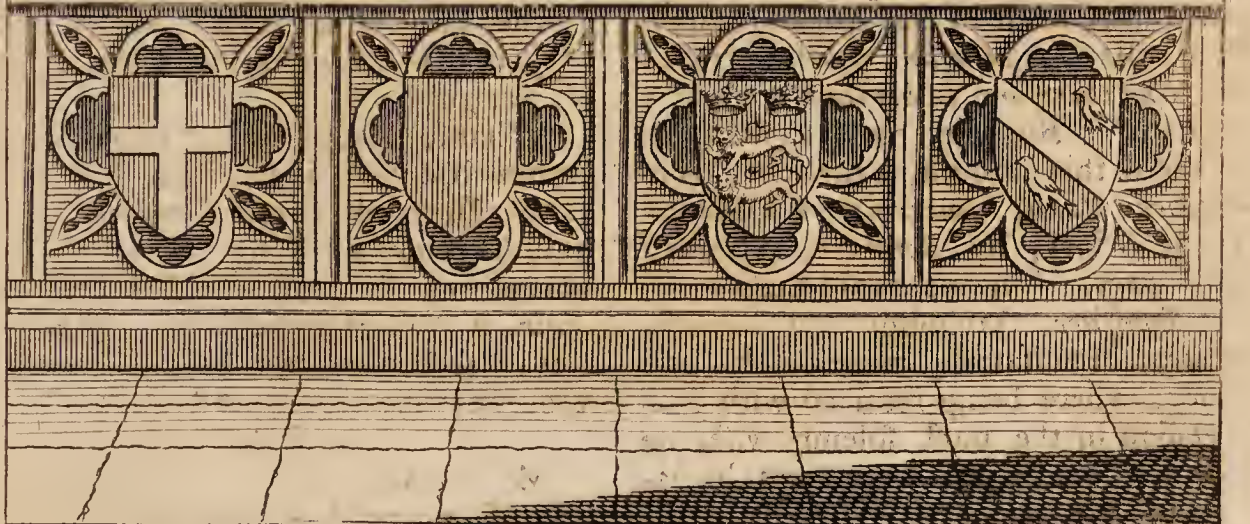
What followed upon this commotion, or how it ended, is not related; neither is the issue of the contest between the city and the priory in King *Edward's* time, concerning the toll of *Bartholomew-Fair*, a part of which was claimed by both parties, and left to the Barons of the Exchequer to be decided.]

Mr. URBAN,

THE extraordinary answer to my letter on the ill effects arising from the imprudent and long continued use of lixiviums, and soap-lyes, demand from me



Hic Jacet Raherus primus canonicus et primus prior hujus ecclesie.



me a return. Why should Mr. *Alexander Blackrie* be so very angry on the occasion? for, had he read that letter calmly, he would not have declared it replete either with misrepresentations, inconsistencies, or absurdities.

He unfortunately misconceives the whole affair, when he thinks that letter calculated for lucrative views. Why does he allow the propriety of my argument, and at the same time abuse it? I advanced, that lixiviums and soap-lyes, indiscriminately used, were oftentimes injurious to the constitution, and enumerated the various ills arising therefrom. This, I say, he allows, and denies, in the same sentence, by the help of the proviso (judiciously administered) which proviso is here out of place, and his reference to *Boerhaave's Elementa Chemica*, where the process and history of alkaline salts are given, yields little satisfaction on this head. He says, that it is an highly corrosive production, and particularly destructive to all animal substances with which it comes in contact, (especially when joined with quick lime, by which the strongest caustics are produced) as such he recommends it to be taken, but in very small doses, and chiefly when an acid is predominant in the body.

To suppose that the case of Dr. *Jurin* is a misrepresentation, because not to be found in his publication, is a compleat blunder, for how could the doctor write the history of his own case after his death? and if the doctor's killing himself with his own lixivium may be somewhat doubtful, I must remind Mr. *Blackrie* of the fatal effects which the doctor's lixivium produced on Lord *Orford*.

If Mr. *Blackrie* has read Dr. *Whytt* on *Lyme-Water* attentively, he will there find that soap is preferred to lixiviums. He says, indeed, that lixiviums may be taken in small doses with lime-water, to advantage, in some cases, and he says as much of *Spiritus Nitri dulcis*, which you know, Sir, to be an acid, consequently diametrically opposite to lixiviums.

The next sentence is tortured out of its true meaning, merely for the sake of contradiction; for, in my first letter, inserted in the Magazine of *July*, (to which I refer the reader) I mention that the use of lixiviums were brought into practice again, in consequence of Dr. *Hales's* experiments on erroneous principles; for, by the addition of an unctuous body, this corrosive medicine is

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rendered mild, and by the union, not less, but more effectual, in most cases where deobstruents can be serviceable; here I refer the reader to the process of soap in *Boerhaave's* chymistry, and observations on it as a medicine, which, I flatter myself, will be found more satisfactory on this head, than Mr. *Blackrie's* reference to the same author's process on alkaline salts. Can it be proved that lixiviums are better solvents of the human stone, than soaps? I answer, No. And for this I refer to Dr. *Descherney's* experiments on the urine of such patients as took his soap medicines.

Respecting punch being a solvent of human calculi, it was spoken figuratively; but, taken seriously, punch is a solvent of soft calculi, and lixiviums are no more, if so much so, when diluted for internal use; for this I refer the reader to Dr. *Lobb's* experiments on calculi, as read before the Royal-Society in 1738.

Before Mr. *Blackrie* takes upon himself to give advice to the author of that letter, let him remember, that scurrility is inconsistent with the Gentleman and Scholar. If he has prepared a lixivium which he thinks better than such as are used by others, far be it from me to find fault with his endeavours at improvement, I congratulate him thereupon.

I am your humble servant.

Some Observations on the Game-Laws.

BY the common and forest laws, the sole right of property in the game, was exclusively vested in the crown; but that prerogative, by the lenity of a long succession of later kings, not being exerted with the authority, nor maintained with the spirit of former monarchs, became neglected and forgotten, and the exclusive right of property vested in the crown, is now totally released by the statute of 22 *Cha. II.* (which act virtually repeals an act made in the 7th year of *James I.* for the alteration of an act made in the first year of his reign;) and thereby, during the continuance of the first above-mentioned act, owners of free warren, lords of manors, freeholders having lands of inheritance of 40*l.* per Annum, or 80*l.* for life or lives, or 400*l.* personal estate, and their servants, are authorised to take and kill game upon their own, or their master's free warren, inheritance, or freehold. This, and some other subsequent statutes, have entirely extinguished the exclusive prerogative of the crown, and, by mitigating the rigour of the common and forest laws, have made the right of occupancy the

the best and most indefeazable title to the property of game. They have, however, drawn a proper line for the protection of the breed, and by the introduction of penalty for the breach of those laws, have created particular disability in those who are the objects of such penal clauses.

“By these acts, any person having in his own, or in his wife's right, an estate of inheritance, or for life, of 100*l.* *per Ann.* a lease, or leases, for 99 years or longer, of lands of 150*l.* *per Ann.* or being the son and heir apparent of an esquire, or other of higher degree, lord of a manor, owner or keeper of any forest, park, chase, or warren, or of any forest, park, chase, or warren stocked with deer, or coney; or being the game-keeper of any lord, or of a lordship, or manor, being truly and properly the servant of any lord of a manor, or immediately employed or appointed to take or destroy game for the sole use and immediate benefit of such lord, are exempted from the penalty of these modern acts;” but cannot thereby derive any new qualification to kill game; and, in fact, no person has now a right to follow that diversion, except game-keepers. For though the laws, by the above description, disable persons of an inferior degree from killing and destroying game, by subjecting them to penalties; yet it is not a consequence that persons excused from those penalties are authorised to encroach upon the prerogative and exclusive right of the crown. Those who are within the line above described, are not so properly to be considered qualified to kill the game, as exempted from the penalties for so doing.

But though they are exempted from the penalties of the acts made for the preservation of the game of this kingdom, yet they do not thereby derive an authoritative right to invade any man's property, but are liable to actions of trespass by the owners of land, in case they enter without leave.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the time approaches for the election of a new parliament, I beg leave to offer a few hints of what may justly be expected from our future representatives. With regard to the excessive price of provisions, which has already greatly hurt our manufactures, impoverished the middle rank of people, and almost starved our poor; we certainly may expect something more than the palliating remedies lately put in force. These have,

barely, saved the lives of the poor, but have by no means cured the evils under which the whole community labours. Nothing less than restraining the bounty when wheat is above 5*s.* per bushel, prohibiting the exportation when it is above 6*s.* per bushel, and then permitting the free importation from any of our colonies, seems an adequate security against such direful evils for the future. The farmer can live well, and pay the advanced rent of his farm, when wheat is at 4*s.* 5*s.* or 6*s.* per bushel. The improvements in husbandry enable him to raise almost double crops of corn to what he could thirty years ago; therefore the gentleman need not fear that his rents will sink, or be ill paid; and if it were judged the encouragement for raising wheat needs to be increased, the bounty might be raised when under 4*s.* per bushel; so that the farmer might be always assured of a sufficient price to pay and reward his diligence. In fact, the bulk of the farmers are but little benefited by so great a rise of corn; those who have engrossed several farms into their hands, and are already rich, and the corn-dealers, these chiefly thrive at the expence of all ranks of people. A law to limit the bounty in this manner, and to ascertain the exportation and importation, would prevent many evils arising from temporary laws and proclamations, always hurtful, and sometimes ruinous to many individuals. If to the above, we might be permitted constantly to import lean cattle from *Ireland*, nothing, in human probability, would again involve us into such distresses as we have long, and do still labour under.

I shall therefore intreat you, my fellow electors, as you value yourselves, your families, your neighbours, or your country, to join in requiring your several representatives to promote some such law, unless the wisdom of parliament can find out some other more salutary measure, that we may not, once in eight or ten years, be impoverished, or starved into anarchy and confusion*.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

NON-ATTICUS.

* A correspondent proposes a duty of 20*s.* a head on every cow-calf, and half that duty on every bull calf killed; and five or six shillings on every lamb; by which the consumption would be lessened, and the quantity of beef and mutton consequently increased. A permanent duty, however, to cure a temporary evil, seems but a bad expedient.

43. **D**ebates relative to the Affairs of Ireland, in the Years 1763 and 1764. Taken by a Military Officer. To which is added, An Enquiry how far the Restrictions laid upon the Trade of Ireland, A by British Acts of Parliament, are a Benefit or Disadvantage to the British Dominions in general, and to England in particular, for whose separate Advantage they were intended. With Extracts of such Parts of the Statutes as lay the Trade of Ireland under those restrictions.

Of these Debates, the editor, supposed to be a gentleman of rank and fashion in Ireland, gives the following account.

“ In the beginning of the winter, 1763, when the parliament was about to meet for the first time, after the conclusion of a long war, when the cultivation of the arts of peace had been recommended from the throne, and the attention of the legislature would be naturally turned upon the redress of grievances, and the establishment of publick œconomy, I felt an inclination to be present at the deliberations of so august an assembly at so critical a time, and on subjects so interesting and important.

“ By debates on these subjects, carried on with the deepest penetration, the most extensive knowledge, and the most forcible eloquence, I was so impressed, that, after I had left the house, the voice of the speaker was still in my ears, and the sentiments I had heard excluded all others from my mind. I was impelled, as it were, by an irresistible impulse to commit to paper, what was thus forcibly retained by my memory, before it should be mixed with other ideas, or in any degree, obliterated by them; when I made the attempt, I found the task still easier than I had imagined, my attention was more fixed, and the deliberate recollection, which writing made necessary, brought back the ideas in a slow but regular succession, and generally in the very words that had been used to express them.

“ When I had succeeded in recording these speeches so much to my own satisfaction, I could not help wishing to communicate the pleasure I had received; I considered that nothing could be a more interesting object of curiosity, than the sentiments of those who have been selected by the suffrages of their country to compose the supreme council of the nation, with respect to the laws which are there formed for government; and that it must afford the highest satisfaction to every individual, to see the reason and foundation of those acts, on which property, liberty, and life depend.

“ I considered also, that except some faint and imperfect attempts in England, H this service has never yet been rendered to the publick; a desire therefore of obtaining honour to myself, concurring with that of benefiting others, both self-love

and social determined me to make publick what I collected only for private amusement and satisfaction.

“ I flatter myself that these debates will not be found wholly unworthy either of the subjects or the speakers; yet as they were written intirely from memory, where some of the slighter traces may have faded away, I hope the publick will regard them in the same light, as they would a capital picture somewhat injured, here and there retouched by an inferior hand, yet so as nearly to imitate the colouring, and, always to preserve the contour.”

Such is the account given by the editor of his work, which appears by internal and indubitable marks to be genuine. The speeches are upon subjects of great and general importance, not less interesting to England, than to that part of the British dominions, in which they were delivered: the duration of parliaments; their independance upon the crown; the perversion of publick measures to private interest; the incroachment of ministers; the blind opposition of faction; the expedience of taxes, and the application of publick money, are topics common to both countries, and are here discussed with great spirit, perspicuity, and precision.

The speakers names, to the number of 63, are printed as a key, and bound up with the work, though the initial letters only are inserted in the course of the debates.

The following speeches of Mr. Henry Flood, in defence of anticourtiers against the imputation of faction; and of Sir William Osborne, against opposition to court measures, for sinister purposes, are inserted as a specimen of the work, and other extracts may hereafter be made for the entertainment of our readers.

“ Mr. S—, ”

“ It must give every member of this house the highest satisfaction to reflect, that we now meet freed and disencumbered from the apprehensions under which we suffered the beginning of the last sessions: We have also the happiness of being acquainted with the dispositions of each other, so that no requisite is wanting for the mature consideration of what may be most for the advantage of our country, independent of every other object. It is, however, a melancholy reflection, that those who distinguish themselves by their independance, disinterestedness, and public spirit, those who make the advantage of their country their only object, are too often branded by the name of *faction*, and under that opprobrious appellation held forth to public obloquy and reproach, merely because they will not concur with the mean, interested, and selfish views of those who implicitly adopt the measures of a court, that they may themselves become the objects of court favour. But whatever designing knavery may pretend, or thoughtless ignorance admit, the word *faction*, as a term of reproach, may be justly retorted upon those by whom it is so liberally bestowed upon others.

Others. Those are certainly a faction, in this sense, who unite upon any selfish or contracted views, against the public or general interest, whether they are many or few: Those who insidiously endeavour to extend the prerogative, under the specious pretence of supporting it, those who encourage the exercise of unconstitutional power, assumed by a minister under the colour of strengthening the hands of government, and those who concur in the distribution of pecuniary gratifications to individuals, at the expence of the nation, as a compliment to royal munificence, those and those only deserve to be stigmatized by the name of *faction*. It is certain, indeed, that they do not more mistake their own true interest, than the true interest of those in whose measures they implicitly concur; as the supreme and only real happiness and honour of the prince, are derived wholly from the freedom, wealth, and happiness of his people, so the happiness and the honour of a minister, if he is capable of any thing that may be truly so called, are nothing more than the reflected honour and happiness of his prince; so true it is that providence has made the real happiness of the individual depend upon the same conduct that produces the happiness of the whole; that every vice is manifestly a folly; and he who sacrifices the interest of his country, its freedom, independance, or wealth, to any private advantage of himself, his family, or his friends, eventually betrays the very individuals he would serve, by taking away what is of infinitely more value than any thing he can give; for what, in the estimation of honesty and reason, can be equivalent to a common interest in those invaluable blessings that distinguish a free people! God forbid that I should renounce or disparage the forcible, yet tender ties of personal friendship, parental affection, or ingenuous gratitude; permit me to say, that no man in this house is more under the influence of these attachments than myself; no man has more ardent love for his friend, a stronger sense of obligation, nor warmer passions; nor do I dream that any man is bound to love those whom he has never seen more than those who are endeared to him by the ties of nature, and of blood; much less that he can love the public, who does not love his relations and friends, which must make, to every one not destitute of humanity, the most endearing part of it; but, I say, that he only pursues the true interest of his friend and his relation, who concurs in every measure to secure to them that upon which every other blessing depends; that freedom and independance, without which neither labour is profitable, nor rest is sweet; without which gold is not wealth, nor are titles honour. The narrow minded selfish court sycophant, who, in the wickedness of his folly, sacrifices the many to the few, does, in fact, sacrifice the few with the many; and does nothing more than involve those for whom

he is willing to betray his country, in the ruin which his treachery is bringing upon it; the tool of court faction is, like those who employ him, the dupe of his own cunning, and the scourge of his own vice. The nameless vermine, that court-sunshine quickens in the slime of venality, will soon find that the same influence which produced will destroy them; when the moisture of that dirt, in which they crawl, is a little farther exhaled, they will find it stiffening about them; they will first be deprived of motion, then of life, and the next gale will sweep them away with the dust in which they perished. It is not, indeed, strange that remote should be sacrificed to immediate good, when the temptation strikes strongly upon the sense, and the principles, both of virtue and wisdom, by which alone it can be resisted, are wanting; but it is strange, and not less deplorable, that, in this country, many should be found who sacrifice their chief interest to a subordinate one still more remote and precarious; who give away their share in the public prosperity, not for immediate riches and titles, but for mere name and shadows; for promises never meant to be fulfilled; for painted vapours, which appear solid only by their distance, which float in airy regions, where they can never be approached, and which vanish for ever with the light that gilds them; nay, in this age of vanity and dissipation, men are corrupted, even by less than a promise, a trivial complement; a familiar and a gracious smile, or a squeeze by the hand, are deemed valuable considerations for those inestimable blessings which our forefathers procured for us, at the expence of treasure, of ease, of health, and even life itself. While this infatuation spreads among us, and its effects are proportionably more extensive and more alarming, it behoves those who are not yet circumscribed by the enchanted circle, those who have still the use of unperverted reason, and who still estimate the blessings of life by their just value, to exert themselves in behalf of their native country, and like its guardian angel "to watch over it for good." They are deeply concerned in its particular welfare, as distinct from other parts of the *British* dominions, and they are acquainted with its true interest, and know how it is to be pursued, which cannot be the case of those who honour us with their company from the other side of the water; This tender, this jealous vigilance is still more necessary as it is not our happiness to have a native prince to wield a native sceptre among us, but must appear to our sovereign as we are represented by others, and receive the benefits of his administration, not directly, but as it were by reflection."

"Mr. S——,

"In the present situation of this country, Sir, I think, our time might be better employed than in the discussion of questions, doubtful in themselves, and trifling in their

consequences, except, that they tend to divide those whom it is our highest interest to unite, and to produce enmity where it is of the greatest importance to conciliate affection. We exert all the pathos of our rhetoric, to display and deplore our grievances, and at the same time we irritate those who have both the power, and the inclination, to redress them; every thing appears specious and alluring, under the colour of patriotism, and public spirit, but there are many measures which, if not viewed in the false light, which gives them this flattering appearance, would be found deeply tinged with the sullen hues of factious discontent, disappointed ambition, and sordid self-interest, and the bold rhetorical flourishes that seem to be made only in defence of our rights and liberties, will be often found to be nothing more than the effusions of personal enmity, or party-rage: The learned member who sits beneath me, knows, that upon the banks of some rivers, in the eastern parts of the world, there are fruits which have a most beautiful and alluring appearance to the eye, but when brought to the taste are both putrid and poisonous. It is at this time the universal cry that the titular power which presides over this country, is LIBERTY; but upon a nearer approach, and more attentive view, this supposed goddess will appear to be a shameless strumpet, abandoned to every species of licentiousness, and contaminated with every corrupt disposition; who wanders about in borrowed robes, disturbing the peace, and debauching the morals of mankind, by studied artifice, and deceitful blandishments; and, is this a time for us to foment division and animosity by unnecessary disputes? shall we countenance disunion, and discontent by our example? and, shall we neglect our known duty, and the real service of the state, to join in that popular cry, and promote contumacy and faction, by concealing private views, and selfish passions, under the specious pretence of maintaining our rights, and preserving our liberties? Let us rather act as one body, animated by one soul, for an honest and nobler purpose; let us exert our whole united strength, to remove real evils, and produce permanent good; to restore our finances which are falling into ruin; to check the fatal increase of pensions; to suppress popular licentiousness; and to increase the trade and commerce of the interior parts of the kingdom. These are objects worthy the attention of this house, and, in an active and steady pursuit of these, we can alone discharge our trust, and secure the interest and honour both of ourselves and country; we shall, however, in this laudable pursuit stand in need of the assistance of superior powers, whom we should incline to afford us this assistance, by every becoming compliance in trivial and doubtful matters, instead of giving them offence, and alienating their kindness by querulous opposition, and

unprovoked malignity; from what laudable motive can gentlemen oppose the independence of judicial officers upon the crown? How can casual inability be made a pretence for not granting an office for life, when we know that the incumbent, during pleasure, scarce ever resides? It would be endless to trace the folly and danger of this conduct through every particular, and I am willing to flatter myself that it is unnecessary; for my own part, I shall most heartily give my vote for putting off the question to a long day, if it was only to employ the intermediate time in matters of real importance."

The particular interest of *Ireland* as a separate nation, and its general interest as part of the *British* dominions, being frequently discussed in the course of these debates, and mention being made of several restrictions laid upon the trade of *Ireland*, by the laws of *Great-Britain*, an enquiry naturally rose how far *Great-Britain* is benefited by such restrictions. This enquiry the editor has discussed, in an appendix, which contains some general principles concerning trade, very different from those commonly received, and of the greatest importance to this country; to every member of the *British* parliament, and to every friend of the *British* constitution; this little tract is therefore earnestly recommended; especially as in a few pages it traces the scarcity of provisions in this country, and the high price of labour to their source. X.

44. *A faithful Narrative of Facts relative to the presentation of Mr. Haweis, to the Rectory of Aldwinckle, near Thrapston, in Northamptonshire.*

The facts as they are related in this narrative, stand thus.

The advowson of the living in question was the joint property of three sisters; one of the sisters married Mr. *John Kimpton*, who in her right became intitled to one third of the advowson, and at length purchased the other two thirds for 700*l.* the living being worth about one hundred and thirty-five pounds per annum.

Mr. *Kimpton's* circumstances were such, that this purchase did not only cost him the utmost farthing he had in the world, but obliged him to borrow of his friends.

In *March*, 1763, the incumbent died; Mr. *Kimpton* immediately endeavoured to dispose of the advowson, but he did not find a purchaser till the *January* following. Sometime was spent in examining the title, which at length was found to be unexceptionable, and it was agreed that the purchaser should have the advowson for eleven hundred pounds. But no deed or obligatory agreement was executed between the parties; and within a fortnight of the time when, if there was no presentation to the living, it would lapse to the bishop, the person who had been in treaty for the presentation receded

ceded from his agreement, and Mr. Kimpton had a new purchaser to seek.

Mr. Kimpton had now only two expedients to prevent the lapse of the living to the bishop, which would have been his inevitable ruin; one was to present an old incumbent, which would not much lessen the value of the advowson, as the next presentation could not be distant: the other was to present some person who might hold it *pro tempore*, and would resign when a purchaser of the advowson could be procured.

The latter was most eligible, as being most expeditious and certain; but the difficulty was to find a person whose integrity and honour were equal to the trust; for whoever should be once inducted, could not be compelled to resign, nor could any bond or security be given for the patron's indemnification, such security being contrary to the letter of the law, and consequently void in itself.

In this state of difficulty and distress, Mr. Kimpton was advised to apply for advice and assistance to the Rev. Mr. Brewer, Mr. Brewer heard the story with great compassion, and proposed to Mr. Kimpton, that he should go to Mr. Maddan; in Mr. Maddan, said he, you will be sure of a good man, a counsellor, and a friend. Mr. Kimpton consented to apply to Mr. Maddan, but as he was wholly a stranger to him, it was agreed that Mr. Brewer should go with him.

To Maddan therefore they went together, in the evening of Friday the 17th of February, 1764, the living being then within twelve or thirteen days of a lapse. They found him preaching in the chapel of the Lock Hospital.

When service was done Mr. Brewer introduced Mr. Kimpton to Mr. Maddan, in the vestry room, and after friendly salutations, they went together into the chapel, where Mr. Brewer acquainted Mr. Maddan with their errand; that Mr. Kimpton had a living in his gift; that it was vacant; that *his all was at stake*; that he had agreed to sell the advowson for eleven hundred pounds, but that the purchaser had receded from his agreement, when the living was within fourteen days of a lapse; that unless Mr. Kimpton could find some way of disposing of the living for the money, or a sum nearly equal, it would be his ruin; that if the living lapsed to the bishop, and he should present a young man to it, the next presentation being supposed to be remote, the advowson would be unsaleable.

Mr. Brewer and Mr. Kimpton then jointly begged advice of Mr. Maddan how to act in so critical an affair, that the living might be preserved from lapsing, and also that it might be put into such hands, that Mr. Kimpton might be able to dispose of it to advantage and with expedition.

Mr. Maddan after some deliberation, said "there is Mr. Haweis in the vestry, he may take the living; we will go and hear what he says." They went back accordingly to

the vestry, and Mr. Maddan, in the presence of Mr. Brewer and Mr. Kimpton, represented the matter to Mr. Haweis, as Mr. Brewer and Mr. Kimpton had represented it to him, and proposed to Mr. Haweis, that he should take the living for a limited time, and Mr. Haweis said, I am very willing to stand in the gap.

At a subsequent meeting it was proposed, that leave should be asked of the bishop for Mr. Haweis to take the living for a limited time, but Mr. Kimpton, after farther consideration, told Mr. Haweis, in Mr. Maddan's presence, that "he did not think it of any importance to their present intention to obtain such leave; that he thought it could not frustrate the intention of Mr. Maddan and Mr. Haweis to serve him, if he presented Mr. Haweis to the living, without making any proposal to the bishop about it, to which Mr. Maddan replied, *that is right, and Mr. Haweis may give you three or four months notice of his resignation.*"

Mr. Haweis was accordingly presented, but after induction, absolutely refused to resign, to the utter ruin of Kimpton and his family.

45. *An Answer to a Pamphlet, intitled, A faithful Narrative of Facts, relative to the presentation of Mr. Haweis to the Rectory of Aldwinckle in Northamptonshire.* By M. Maddan.

In this answer Mr. Maddan admits, that Mr. Kimpton purchased two thirds of the advowson of Aldwinckle, with a view to repair his fortune, being in distressed circumstances, that he was obliged to borrow great part of the purchase money, and had absolutely made over the advowson as a security for the debt; but he alleges a great variety of facts wholly contrary to, and incompatible with those related in the narrative. By the facts related in the narrative he is condemned, by those contained in his answer, he is justified, so that the publick judgment in this case must be determined in favour of that party which is thought most worthy of credit. The principal facts that invalidate Kimpton's narrative are these.

The living, after it became vacant by the death of the incumbent, was absolutely unalienable, and Mr. Kimpton's project of presenting a person to it, upon condition, either expressed or implied, of surrendering it as soon as the advowson could be sold was corrupt, and such as would have involved himself and all concerned in a crime which the law calls detestable and execrable before God.

Mr. Maddan therefore, upon Kimpton's application to him as a friend and adviser, took great pains to shew him the unlawfulness of what he was doing, and Mr. Kimpton appearing to be convinced, thanked him for so doing, alleging that as he was a Dissenter, he knew little of those matters.

Among

Among other particulars which Mr. *Maddan* represented to Mr. *Kimpton* upon this occasion, were the following.

If any clergyman had bargained for the living upon the resignation of a temporary incumbent, such bargain would have been symoniacal, the turn would have been forfeited to the crown, and the corrupt presentee would have been disqualified from ever holding the benefice.

The person surrendering in consequence of such bargain, would also have been guilty of perjury, for he must have sworn that the causes of his resignation were not only just but lawful.

How then can it be believed, after such expostulation with *Kimpton*, concerning the guilt which must have been incurred by all parties, if his project had taken place, that Mr. *Maddan*, the very person that had made the expostulation, should concur, or be supposed by *Kimpton* to concur, in carrying the very project he had shewn to be iniquitous into execution!

Other facts are alledged in Mr. *Maddan's* defence as follow.

As soon as Mr. *Haweis* perceived Mr. *Kimpton's* intention to present him only to prevent a lapse, and with a view, that he should resign it when a purchaser should be procured, he declared that he would have nothing to do with it. If Mr. *Kimpton* thought fit to give him the living *out and out*, that was his very expression, well and good, if not, says he, I will have nothing to do with bargains or agreements of any kind.

Mr. *Kimpton* then lamenting his situation, and declaring, that if he could not dispose of the living for 1100*l.* he should be ruined. Mr. *Haweis* spoke to the following effect, "I wish I could help you Sir, but I cannot as the case stands. I would stand in the gap for you if I could with a clear conscience. I will tell you what I will do, I will go with you to the bishop, and inform him of all the circumstances, and if he will wave the oath, and consent that I shall hold it for a time, I will stand in the gap for you with all my heart."

Mr. *Kimpton* said he was obliged to Mr. *Haweis*, and would consider of it, and come the next morning. When Mr. *Haweis* and Mr. *Maddan* returned home, Mr. *Maddan* told Mr. *Haweis*, that he had considered of the proposal about telling the bishop, and asking him to wave the oath, and that it appeared to him to be absurd, 1st. because it would be asking the bishop to do a thing which he apprehended was not in his power, secondly, because the transaction, notwithstanding the bishops consent to wave the oath, if it was really in his power, would notwithstanding be symoniacal.

Mr. *Haweis* concurred in this opinion, and determined not to go to the bishop till Mr. *Kimpton* should be apprised of the objections which Mr. *Maddan* had suggested.

The next morning Mr. *Kimpton* was ap-

prised of these objections, by Mr. *Maddan*, who says, that he well remembers the repeating to Mr. *Kimpton*, what he had said the night before to Mr. *Haweis*.

The matter then stood just as it did before going to the bishop had been talked of, and Mr. *Haweis* said, *he would have nothing to do with the living upon any terms or conditions whatsoever.*

Mr. *Kimpton* also is supposed to have determined to give Mr. *Haweis* the living, from a conviction that he could not now dispose of it for money without guilt, and a resolution rather to suffer in his property than his conscience, yet under this very conviction which could alone induce him to give the living away to Mr. *Haweis*, he declared that he would call upon his attorney in his way home, from whom he had learnt, that the person with whom he had been before engaged in a treaty that could not be fulfilled without perjury, had some farther proposals to make. This he alledged as a reason why he could not present Mr. *Haweis* the next morning, Saturday, but declaring that he had little hope of any thing being done, he said, if that was the case, he would give Mr. *Haweis* the living on Monday.

What passed between *Kimpton* and his attorney, does not appear, but it may safely be concluded, that the treaty for sale of the living was not renewed, for on Sunday he wrote to Mr. *Haweis*, telling him he would come and give him the living the next day.

The next day, Monday, he came; I am come, said he to Mr. *Haweis*, "to give you the living according to my promise." He lamented however, his situation in very strong terms, which it is not reasonable to suppose he would have done, if he had understood that Mr. *Haweis* would accept the living to resign it when a purchaser could be found, for in that case his situation would have been just what he wished. After some expressions of distress, Well, says he, it is *too late now to extricate myself*, and I will give Mr. *Haweis* the living. Very well, said Mr. *Haweis*, but TAKE NOTICE, I will have nothing to do with it upon any terms or conditions whatsoever, if you give it me *out and out* so; if not, I will have nothing to do with it. This was repeated more than once, and Mr. *Kimpton* acquiesced, saying, as I *must* part with the living, I am glad to give it to you, Sir.

Mr. *Haweis* was accordingly presented and inducted; he went to *Aldwinckle* to take possession, and began to furnish his house, and make other preparations for his residence, at the expence of near 300*l.*

He returned again to *London*, and stayed sometime before he went to reside on his living; Mr. *Kimpton* saw him more than once, but did not drop the least hint concerning a resignation, but on the contrary proposed to Mr. *Haweis*, as a necessary appendage to his parsonage, a wife. I can recommend, says he, a niece of mine with 4000*l.* I dare say you

you might succeed; I will introduce you. Mr. *Haweis* thanked him for his kindness, and desired to be excused.

Mr. *Maddan* never saw nor heard any thing of Mr. *Kimpton* till the November following, when he first expressed disappointment and dissatisfaction at Mr. *Haweis*'s having no intention to resign.

As great complaint was soon after made of injury suffered by Mr. *Kimpton*, some of his friends met at Mr. *Brewer*'s, and Mr. *Fuller*, a banker in *Lombard-street*, opened the affair, Mr. *Maddan* being present, much to *Haweis*'s disadvantage; however the whole affair being opened by Mr. *Maddan* and Mr. *Brewer*, Mr. *Fuller* seemed to change his opinion, and to be satisfied that no breach of promise or other designed injury had been done to Mr. *Kimpton*, but that there had been a mistake, and he joined with Mr. *Brewer* in pressing Mr. *Maddan* to do something for Mr. *Kimpton*, not as an injured, but as a distressed man.

Mr. *Maddan* then put the question to every one present, and said separately to each, "do you think that Mr. *Kimpton* has been injured by Mr. *Haweis* or me?" and they severally answered "no." Mr. *Maddan* said, do you look upon him as an injured or merely distressed man; they each said as a distressed man only.

Mr. *Kimpton* himself said to Mr. *Maddan* and Mr. *Haweis* "I have nothing to say against either of you, but I hope you will consider my distress." What he had declared in the presence of the company, at Mr. *Brewer*'s, he also avowed to Mr. *Brewer*, as appears by a letter under Mr. *Brewer*'s hand.

Not long after this, Mr. *Kimpton* wrote his narrative, and privately handed it about.

Mr. *Haweis* then proposed to go with Mr. *Kimpton* to the bishop of *Peterborough*, lay the whole state of the affair before his lordship, and act according to his lordship's determination.

Mr. *Brewer*, the friend to Mr. *Kimpton*, F to whom this proposal was made on his behalf, immediately said, "that is a very candid and honourable proposal; and if Mr. *Kimpton* does not accept of it, his friends must give him up."

What were Mr. *Kimpton*'s reasons for rejecting a proposal which, in the estimation of Mr. *Brewer*, was so candid and honourable, is not known, but rejected it was, and the next thing Mr. *Kimpton* did, was to publish the pamphlet that had been before handed about privately.

46. Remarks on the Answer of the Rev. Mr. *Maddan*, to the faithful Narrative of Facts, relating to the presentation of Mr. *Haweis* to the Rectory of Aldwinckle.

The principal of these remarks are as follow.

1st. It appears that Mr. *Kimpton* consulted with Mr. *Maddan* as a friend, for advice how he might best avail himself of an advowson which was become his property, and which, if he could not get eleven hundred pounds for, or nearly that sum, would be his ruin; how then came Mr. *Maddan*, when he had convinced Mr. *Kimpton* that he could do nothing lawfully but present gratuitously, or suffer the living to lapse, not to advise Mr. *Kimpton* rather to present an old incumbent, which would not much lessen the value of the next presentation, and which when the living was full might lawfully be sold, rather than Mr. *Haweis*, a young man, which would reduce its value to a trifle?

2dly. If Mr. *Kimpton* was convinced that he could not legally present an incumbent for a limited time, and was therefore determined not to do it; how came he to renew a treaty, which could not be carried into execution but by such illegal proceedings, or by incurring yet more complicated guilt, if the clergyman to be immediately presented was the purchaser?

3dly. If Mr. *Kimpton* understood that Mr. *Haweis*, if he took the living at all, would keep it for life, how came he not to have recourse to that expedient which he had before thought of, and which Mr. *Maddan* ought to have advised him to, the presentation of an old incumbent?

4thly. How can he be supposed to have said "it is too late to extricate myself," when he might still have had recourse to the expedient mentioned above?

5thly. It is certain that by this transaction Mr. *Haweis* has got a living, and Mr. *Kimpton* is undone. If it cannot therefore be supposed that Mr. *Kimpton* voluntarily incurred the ruin of himself and family when it might have been avoided, it must be supposed that whatever may be alledged to the contrary, he was mistaken, and in that case ought Mr. *Haweis*, as an honest man and good christian, to retain what he acquired, in consequence of such mistake, without making the sufferer a compensation?

The author of the remarks puts the following case, with which we shall dismiss the subject.

Suppose a man should produce a deed of gift, by which another man's estate without any apparent motive, was made over to him, and the man and his family left intirely destitute of support: would there not be the greatest reason to suspect imposition, or at least mistake? But if the person that made the deed of gift, should appear and declare solemnly, that he never intended to make such grant, but imagined the deed to be a lease only, would not the suspicion of fraud or misunderstanding, be greatly confirmed, and would not the circumstances of the case determine against almost any weight of testimony?

X.

We

We have received a Letter from Maiden signed Y, containing some observations on the Account given of a Book written by Dr. Langton, concerning Inoculation. (see p. 411.)

Our correspondent quotes the following passage.

"If these dreadful evils (evils which Dr. Langton supposes may probably result from the modern method of inoculation) are probable, how comes it that they never happen? What persons have thus suffered by the new method of inoculation? whom have these violent medicines destroyed? or among all the weak and tender who have been patients to Sutton, whose constitutions have they ruined."

He then says, that in his opinion, if there is sufficient ground for the first of these queries, there could not, properly, be any room for the rest, "for must it not be utterly vain, says he, to ask what persons have suffered &c. by particular evils, which it has been previously declared, do never happen."

Taking for granted that these evils never happen, Mr. Y may be answered in the affirmative: but the subsequent queries are put upon a supposition that the first is eluded by denying the facts on which it is founded. If these evils are probable, says the querist, how comes it that they never happen? Then, naturally supposing, that as it is impossible to shew evils that never happen to be probable, their never happening will be denied, the querist proceeds to ask other questions which imply this sense, if the evils, in question have happened, let the fact be proved by telling us to whom.

This form has the sanction of the best writers, antient and modern, and the Rhetoricians have assigned it a name. However, if Mr. Y should still affect to dislike it, and is still pleased to censure the passage in question as absurd, he has the writer's leave, and much good may it do him.

Mr. Y proceeds to another remark, which appears to be of more importance; he says, that supposing the queries to be proper, they cannot be safely answered; but in this he is probably mistaken: though it will not be safe to publish, that a person acting in a medical capacity, killed his patient, yet it is certainly safe to publish a patient's case, and if this appears to have an unfortunate issue, the treatment must necessarily come into dispute. Cases of patients unsuccessfully treated, have been frequently published, some in which both physician and patient have been persons of great eminence.

The following form is prescribed for the use of those who are supposed by Mr. Y to be able and willing to shew the danger of the present method of inoculation by examples, but do not dare.

A. B. a person subject to hypochondriac disorders, was inoculated under the direction of Mr. Sutton; certain medicines were administered. (Gen. Mag., Oct. 1767.)

nistered, and soon after the nervous parts appeared to have been violently irritated; the whole system was thrown into convulsions, and after languishing a few months the patient died.

Or thus: A. B. a lady of a weak and tender habit, having been inoculated about eight months ago by Mr. Sutton, languished from that time, with all the indications of a broken constitution; a few weeks ago she caught the small pox in the natural way, and died of the distemper.

A few such paragraphs as these, properly attested, would do more towards recovering inoculation out of the hands of persons called quacks, for the benefit of the regular practitioners, than all the invective insinuation, and reasoning, of all the doctors in the kingdom, whether they write good English or bad.

46. *The Trials of James Brownrigg, and John his Son, for confining, and inhumanly scourging, Mary Mitchell, Spinster.* 6 d. Wilkie.

One of the witnesses examined in this trial is Mary Jones, the girl who was apprenticed to Brownrigg, by the governors of the Foundling-Hospital, (see p. 433.)

Mary Mitchell, the surviving girl, who gave evidence against the prisoners and Mrs. Brownrigg, upon their trial for the murder of Mary Clifford, her fellow-apprentice, swears, That James Brownrigg the father, twice took her up by the heels, and dipped her head in water, holding it there till she was almost strangled: One of these facts is confirmed by the testimony of Jones, who saw James take Mitchell up by the heels, tear off her cap, and plunge her head in a tub of soap-suds, because he found her nodding at seven o'clock at night, after having been upon her legs washing ever since five in the morning. Mitchell also swore, that having once suffered some potatoes to boil to mash, her master struck her on the ear with a cane so violently, as to break the gristle; upon examining the ear, it appeared to be greatly disfigured; it appeared also, in the course of the trial, that both wrists were dislocated.

The testimony of Mitchell against John, the eldest son, was to this effect:

That, by his mother's order, he stripped her stark naked, and horse-whipped her two mornings successively, and stripped her again of his own accord, and horse-whipped her without mercy on the third morning.

That, when she was quite naked, he tied her hands up to a water-pipe, her legs to the dresser-post, and put another cord round her waist, for him to lay hold of, that she might not swag. That the cords were kept in the dresser-drawer for this purpose. That he struck her chiefly about the belly and private parts, which were much wounded, blood following the whip.

That, after the first beating, he drove her up naked and bleeding to his father and mother, and

and asked his mother "if he had not given her enough now?"

After the third whipping, the wounds which she received before being again made raw, and new ones inflicted, she could scarce crawl from the place.

That *John* used to lock her, and *Clifford* that is dead, under the stairs, from *Saturday* till *Sunday* night.

That they were thus locked in seven *Saturdays* running, sometimes with only a few rags, and sometimes nothing to lie upon, without drink of any kind, and no food but some dry bread.

Some witnesses deposed, that *Mitchell* had frequently declared, that neither her master *James*, nor *John* the son, ever beat her to hurt her, and that she spoke of *John* with a kind, and even tender regret, when she first heard that he was put in prison. *James* alledged, that he had several lodgers during the time that these cruelties were practised upon the girls, to whom, if true, they must have been known. The court then told him, that if he would produce any of these lodgers to give evidence in his behalf, they would be very ready to hear them.

This he evaded, by saying, that the circumstances of his lodgers would not permit him to call them. It is said, that the Devil, who was never supposed to want sense, once observed, "That skin for skin, and all that a man hath will he give for his life." *James Brownrigg*, therefore, except we have a better opinion of him than *Satan* had of *Job*, cannot be supposed to give up the advantage of the testimony of his lodgers because some faults, which they were willing to hide, would by that means be exposed; it follows, therefore, that he knew the testimony of his lodgers would do him no good.

They were sentenced to six months imprisonment, fined one shilling, and ordered to find bail in 500*l.* for their good behaviour for 7 years.

X.

47. *Letters of the late President Montesquieu, to several of his Friends in Italy.*

With respect to this correspondence, we have been favoured with the following letter from a gentleman of *Ireland*, of great rank and character, with whom the president corresponded till the time of his death.

"*Montesquieu's* letters are undoubtedly genuine; that easy cheerfulness, and those sprightly turns which distinguished his conversation when he relaxed his mind after study, among his friends, are visible in every paragraph. But I have a still stronger evidence of their authenticity, as you will soon allow. No less than thirty-nine of these letters are written to the *Abbe Count de Guasco*, a gentleman not less distinguished for the antiquity of his family, than the excellence of his character, and the brilliancy of his parts. He has been honoured with prizes by almost every academy in *Europe*, and is now about to publish a treatise on the statues of anti-

quity, in which it is said his genius and learning will be equally conspicuous.

With this gentleman I had the honour of spending several months, at the house of the president, at *La Brode*, near *Bourdeaux*, in *France*, in the year 1746. I travelled with him to the south of *France*, and we spent a summer together at *Bareges*, in the *Pyrenean Mountains*. During this time, the president kept a regular correspondence with the Count and myself, and I was so desirous to possess whatever escaped from that great man, that I prevailed upon the Count to give me copies of his letters, some of which I have by me, and among them are many of those that are now published.

I had also an acquaintance with most of the persons to whom the other letters are addressed, during my travels through *Italy*, and the president's letters to myself are alone sufficient to authenticate this collection, by the similarity of the stile and manner.

The following is a translation of one of these letters, which, with the anecdotes contained in the notes, cannot fail of entertaining our readers.

To the *Abbe Count de Guasco*.

Paris, March 1, 1747.

"I spoke to *M. de Baze* in your favour*, but he put me by with great incivility: He told me that he never troubled himself with affairs of that kind, and that I should apply to *M. Freret* †, and *M. de Maupeou*, but that it was an idle fancy to suppose that every one who happened to obtain a prize, should be immediately admitted a member of the academy: I think it very probable that he has some other person in his eye. I spoke the same day to *M. du Clos*, who seemed very well disposed to serve us, but he is himself one of the last members that has been elected. As to the Count de *Maupeou*, you cannot hope to obtain his interest otherwise than by the *Duchess d'Aiguillon*, who is your favourite muse ‡. You know that I am not upon good terms with *Freret*, and therefore I think you cannot do better than write to *Mad. d'Aiguillon* yourself; if I should propose it to her, it is most certain that nothing would be done, but if you write to her, she will naturally mention it to me, and I may then be a-

* The Count having obtained a prize, was solicitous of being admitted a member of the *French* academy, which is supposed to be the first literary honour in *Europe*; it consists of no more than 40 members.

† He was then perpetual secretary.

‡ The *Abbe Count de Guasco*, at the request of the *Duchess*, translated the *Satires* of *Prince Cantimir*, out of the *Russian* into the *French* language; as they were translated at her request, they were also dedicated to her, by the name of *Mad.* . . . The prince was many years ambassador from the court of *Russia* to that of *France*, and there was a great intimacy between him and the *Duchess*. His *Satires* are the first productions of the kind in the *Russian* language.

ble to say something that will engage her in your interest. If you should gain another prize, it will greatly forward our design. Father *Desmolits* tells me that you are busy; I am busy as well as you, but my work grows heavy upon my hands §.

Sir *James Caldwell* tells me in a letter, that you are greatly tempted to go with him into *Egypt*; and, in my answer, I told him, it was certain that you might see your brethren the mummies ||. Sir *James's* adventure at *Toulouse* is extremely comical, and shews that the people there are as great fanatics in politics, as in religion*.

§ He was then writing his *Spirit of Laws*.

|| He was a great antiquarian; he was also remarkably lean, had a pale fallow complexion, and had lost one eye; at this time the other was in a very bad state, which gave occasion to the president, in some of his letters, to mention him as the man with half an eye.

* Sir *James Caldwell*, a gentleman of *Ireland*, then very young, in his tour through *Europe*; passed some time at *Toulouse*, and, during his stay there, often amused himself with catching small birds. As he was known to be a subject of *Great-Britain*, with which *France* was then at war; as he was observed to go out every morning very early, and ramble about near the walls, followed by a little boy; and as he appeared frequently to make use of paper and pencil, the magistrates, alarmed by these dangerous appearances, concluded that Sir *James* was contriving their destruction, or at least taking a plan of their town; their town, indeed, was not fortified, a circumstance which, perhaps, in the confusion of their fears, they might forget, or if they did not, some other mischief might be perpetrated against it by a Heretic, armed with paper and pencil, and followed by a boy, who might assist in his design, without sufficiently knowing it to make a discovery. It was therefore resolved that he should be taken into custody, searched and examined. This was accordingly done; and in his pockets they found sufficient evidences of his guilt: They found a drawing, a great number of cards, inscribed with unintelligible names, and a manuscript, entitled, *La Ciel ouvert a tout le monde*; "Heaven open to all men." The drawings they supposed to be a plan of *Toulouse*, wickedly taken with a view to assist the *English* in their designs to enter a place which, like heaven, was open to all men; the names, they imagined, to have some mysterious reference to the plan, and by the book they concluded that Sir *James* was not only their enemy, but the enemy of all good christians; for what could be more pernicious than to unlock heaven without the key of *St. Peter*, and admit a motley rabble of *Jews*, *Turks*, and *Infidels*. With all these marks of atrocious guilt upon his head, he was committed to the state prison, and a verbal process was exhibited against him: He came

I beg you would make my respectful complements to M. the first president *Bon†*, His treatise on spiders is the greatest curiosity in natural philosophy that ever I saw: I have always considered him as one of the most learned men in *France*, and envied him for being at once so very skilful in his own business, and so knowing in the business of others: Pray return him my hearty thanks for the favours with which he has been pleased to distinguish me.

I had also the honour to know M. *le Nairn‡* at *Rochele*, when I went thither to see M.

prepared for his defence with a very uncommon apparatus, a birding net, and an *English* dictionary; by the help of these he was able to prove, that the supposed plan was no other than a drawing of the net, and that the mysterious words were the *English* names of a great variety of birds that had been caught. They were now so much ashamed of the absurdity they had been betrayed into, by their zeal for the city of *Toulouse*, that they totally deserted the cause of Christianity, and said no more of the horrid doctrine that was taught in the book. This book, which has since been translated and published here, had been lent to Sir *James* by a president of the parliament of *Toulouse*, who, when he heard that Sir *James* was taken into custody, found means to intreat, by letter, that he would not discover of whom he had it, and it was happy for him that no questions were asked.

It is, however, but justice to the magistrates to add, that however absurd their suspicions might be, their behaviour was humane and polite in the highest degree. Sir *James* was not taken into custody till he was sitting down to supper in the evening, and orders were given, that the lamps between his lodgings and the prison, should not be lighted, that the chairs which were sent for him and his servants, attended by guards, might be less seen. They lodged him in the same apartments that the Duke of *Montmorency* went out of to be beheaded; and he was elegantly entertained at the king's expence. Opposite to the windows of this apartment, there are three red spots on the stones of the wall, which the people, who consider the Duke as a martyr, superstitiously believe to be his blood.

† M. *Bon* was the first president of the Court of Aids of *Montpellier*, Counsellor of State, and of the Academy of Sciences; he was also the first who discovered the art of making a stuff for cloathing, of the thread that is spun by spiders round their cocoon; of this stuff he made stockings, which resembled a harsh kind of silk: He also found out the secret of preparing the horse-chestnut, so as to become excellent food for fattening hogs; and of reducing them into a powder for the hair; his cabinet of antiquities was extremely curious.

‡ At that time intendant of *Languedoc*.

the Count de Matignon ; I beg you would remind him of the respect and esteem I bear him. It is said to be wholly owing to the excellence of his interior disposition, that the enemy has abandoned *Provence*, and, consequently, we are indebted to him for the fine oil of that country. Your bill of exchange is not yet come to hand, though I have received advice of it. This affords a fine instance of your active disposition ; you sent poor Mr. Jude, panting for breath, and disconcerted by hurry, to do what would have been every whit as well executed with the natural phlegm and gravity of his character. I embrace you with the warmest cordiality. Adieu !

X.
48. *A Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, the worshipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Committee, appointed for the rebuilding of the Jail of Newgate. From Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bt. Chamberlain of the City of London. With an Appendix.*

Sir Theodore Janssen was sheriff of London in the year 1750, when the putrid fever, contracted by the prisoners in *Newgate*, made such dreadful havock in the *Old-Bailey* sessions-house ; and the gentlemen to whom this letter is addressed, being a committee appointed by the corporation of London, he thought it his duty to lay before them what then came to his knowledge.

Sir Theodore strongly recommends a plan similar to that of *York-Castle*, which, he says, covers no less than two acres and a rood of ground, with great plenty of water, and all other conveniencies ; and warmly remonstrates against the contracted spot, which, he says, seems to be now thought of for rebuilding *Newgate*, not exceeding three quarters of an acre, comprehending the *Old-Bailey* sessions-house, with the garden and yard belonging to it ; the number which this area, and the building over it will contain, he says, at an average, is 300, which is three times as many as are generally confined in *York-Castle*, altho' that building is so much more spacious.

He observes also, that there is a necessity for leaving a competent space between the prison-walls, and other buildings, for that among all the escapes that have been made from *Newgate* in his memory, he can recollect but two, except in disguise, that were not effected by the too close contiguity of other buildings to the goal.

If the great expence of carrying this plan into execution, which will probably exceed the 50,000*l.* allotted for rebuilding *Newgate*, should be urged against it, he says it cannot be supposed that the necessary additional aid will be denied, when the object is considered, which is no less than the security of the most notorious offenders, and the guarding against a contagious disease, in the greatest and most populous city in Europe.

The appendix contains several proposals that were sent to Sir Theodore, while he was sheriff, for rendering *Newgate* more commodious, and safe, with respect to the community ; many are anonymous ; one is from Mr. Oconner, and one from Mr. Stabler of York ; with a variety of letters upon the subject, among which are several of the late Dr. Stephen Hales, and one from Doctor, now Sir John Pringle, while Sir Theodore was mayor.

Mr. Oconner's proposals are in substance as follow :

I. That as all the houses from *Newgate* to the *Old-Bailey* are the property of the city of London, an exact survey be taken of the extent of that ground, wherein the space which the present jail takes up, must be comprehended.

II. That whereas this ground will afford room sufficient for building a new and commodious jail, the same may, without difficulty, be contrived so, as that the felons and debtors can be kept separate, which regulation alone will prove of no small advantage to our intended plan.

III. That this building be composed of the jail itself, a house for the keeper, and a large yard, such as is to be seen at York.

Mr. Stabler's letter contains nothing but an account of his having procured plans of *York-Castle*, at Sir Theodore's request.

The first anonymous proposal contains only regulations for cleanliness, which seem very expedient.

He next proposes, that, to prevent drunkenness, and its consequences, and increase the terror of confinement, the prisoners should be allowed only bread and water.

Dr. Hales's letters recommend ventilators, which have been since erected ; and propose fumigation with brimstone, and washing with vinegar.

Dr. Pringle's letter contains nothing more than a reference to his account of the jail of *Newgate*, in his excellent observations on the diseases in the army ; and to a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, relative to the death of seven workmen out of eleven, who were employed to set up the ventilators.

In a paper containing instances of the fatality of the *Newgate* goal fever, by Sir Theodore Janssen, are the following alarming particulars :

In the Rebellion year 1745, two soldiers carried this jail-fever with them into the army in Scotland, under the command of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, by whom he was near having two whole regiments entirely ruined.

In 1745-6, a ship bound to *Virginia*, with about 100 *Newgate* convicts, was taken in the Bay of Biscay by two French frigates, and carried into Brest. These convicts being prisoners of war, were there distributed in the French hospitals, where they communicated a contagious fever to the French sailors, of which many died, and the rest were shipped on board the Duke d'Anville's fleet, which

was in great want of hands. The consequences of which were, that the Duke lost 2500 men, on his tedious passage to *Chebucto*, with his own life, soon after landing in that harbour.

Sir *Theodore* observes, that the utmost caution ought to be paid in pulling down this infected jail, and removing the materials to other places; for Dr. *Hales* has told us, that *the very walls are impregnated with that poisonous matter which is so subtle as to penetrate to the heart of the hardest oak*

Sir *Theodore* affirms, on his own authority, that in the fatal *Carthagene* expedition, the infectious matter arising from a disorder of the same kind as the *Nevigate* fever, was so corrosive that it eat not into the decks only, but the *B* timbers of the transport ships. He adds, that *some putrid matter which had lodged SEVEN OR EIGHT YEARS in a building at Southampton, infected some hundreds of persons, one half of whom miserably perished.*

The Sessions Paper.

The only trial worth notice is that of *William Guest*, for filing guineas; the particulars are these.

William Guest was the son of a clergyman of unblemished character, and was put apprentice at *Worcester*.

About three years ago he became a Teller at the Bank: one *Leach*, who is also a Teller there, observed him about seven months ago picking out new guineas from the old ones; *D* having some suspicion, he afterwards watched him, to discover whether this was a frequent practice, and finding it was, he communicated his suspicions to some others.

On the 4th of *July* last Mr. *Guest* paid 30 guineas to *Richard Still*, a servant to Mr. *Corner*, a dyer, on the *Bank-side, Southwark*, and *Leach* having observed him take some *E* gold out of a bag in the drawer, and put it among the rest on the table, went after *Still*, asked him if his money was right, and begged he would walk with him into the pay-office and let him tell it over. The man consented: *Leach* found three guineas that appeared to have been newly filed, which he took away, *F* giving *Still* three other guineas for them, and then carried the light guineas into the hall, and shewed them to Mr. *Robert Bell*, another Teller, who carried them to Mr. *Race*, the principal cashier.

Mr. *Race* weighed them, and found that they wanted from ten-pence to about fourteen-pence of weight; he then having examined *G* the edges, delivered them to *Bell* again, and *Bell* delivered them to *Leach*.

It is a custom at the Bank, for the cashier in waiting to take the Tellers bags every night, and lock them up; and Mr. *Race*, after these suspicious circumstances had appeared against *Guest*, ordered his bags to be examined after they were taken away.

This was done by Mr. *Thompson*, one of the *H* under cashiers, and *Kemp* and *Lucas*, two in-door tellers, who found the whole sum they contained to be 1800l. 16s. 6d. and they found in one bag forty guineas which appear-

ed to have been filed on the edges, and all of which were found to be deficient in weight from eight-pence to fourteen-pence.

In consequence of this discovery, Mr. *Se-wallis* and Mr. *Hamberton*, servants to the Bank, but in what capacity does not appear, went with proper officers to search Mr. *Guest's* house, in *Broad-street Buildings*. In a room up two pair of stairs there stood a mahogany nest of drawers, which being broken open, there were found a vice, files, an instrument proper for milling the edges of guineas, two bags of gold filings, and 100 guineas; the nest of drawers had a flap before to let down, and a skin was found lying at the bottom, fastened to the back part of the flap, with a hole in the front part to fasten to a button on the waistcoat, in the manner used by jewelers; in this leather lay all the utensils, a small parcel of gold dust loose, and another in a paper; there was also an appearance of somewhat yellow on the file. The weight of all the filings together was four pounds eleven ounces and nineteen penny-weights.

One of the Moniers of the Mint proved, that the guineas found in *Guest's* custody had a fresh edging put upon them, and that the instrument found in his drawer was a proper one to do it.

This evidence being asked if he was in the branch of *Milling*, answered that he was not in that particular office; and the counsel for the crown informed the court, that the persons in that office could not be called upon to give evidence *how money is milled*, being forbidden it.

The gold filings found in the prisoners drawer being assayed, were found to be exactly standard, except a small quantity, which being mixed with dirt, was obliged to be washed and dried.

One *Lee*, a Teller at the Bank, deposed, that the prisoner in *March* last had shewn him a bar of gold near a foot long, two inches wide, and half an inch deep, which did not appear to him to be a regular bar of gold, having a great deal of copper on the back of it; and Mr. *Troughton*, a jeweller, deposed, that he sold an ingot of gold for the prisoner about seven months ago, and another last *June*, for nearly the price of standard, which had the appearance of bars of gold that come from abroad.

Esther Collins, who had been servant to the prisoner, deposed, that one *Sunday*, when he was gone out a walking, she observed a desk in the back parlour to be open, and looking into it, saw a glass cup with yellow dust in it, and a file, such as that produced in court, lying by it.

The prisoner's counsel admitted that the light guineas were found in his bag, and the tools and gold dust in his nest of drawers, but upon what they built his defence does not appear; we are only told, that the prisoner moved in arrest of judgment, but that it was over-ruled by the court. *X*

AUTUMN, *An ODE.**Stabat & Autumnus, calcatis sordidus Uvis.*

OVID.

THE summer-sun has ceas'd to scorch the plain,
 Black, low'ring clouds hang on the mountain's brow;
 Wide o'er the tarnish'd heath and dusky main
 The dark wing'd fog arises, sad and flow.
 Beyond th' equator pass'd, the golden sun
 At distance gleams, with far diminish'd pow'r,
 His course too quickly to the westward run,
 Thick-rising shades obscure his ev'ning hour.
 Now where *Iberia* spreads her rich domain,
 Or neigh'ring gaul with purple vintage crown'd;
 The luscious grape invites the festal train,
 Where noisy mirth and jolity abound.
Ceres, her golden gifts o'er all our land
 Dispenses, with the real sweets of life,
 More worth than those which *Bacchus*' madding band
 Awake to riot and tumultuous strife.
 The harmless rustic rears the beechen bowl
 Secure, rejoicing with the harvest train,
 Nor envies kings, while, with a chearful soul,
 To liberty he tunes the rural strain.
 With gentle lapse the currents glide along,
 The quiv'ring leaf light trembles to the breeze;
 Soft steal the winds the dewy groves among,
 And fan with dying gales the wavy trees.
 Prelude, alas! to future wint'ry storms,
 These leafy groves must naked all appear,
 When dark *December* the sad scene deforms,
 And blust'ring *Boreas* desolates the year.
 Yet these gay landscapes shall resume their dyes
 All bright and lovely, with returning *Spring*,
 Enchanting scenes again shall meet our eyes,
 Again the warblers of the year shall sing.
 Not so, alas! our fleeting years we view
 Fly fast away, our dreams of summer fade;
 For us no seasons shall their course renew,
 No second *Spring* renew our youth decay'd:
 But lasting winter, in his icy chain,
 Shall bind our pow'rs, congeal the vital flood,
 To youth and joy succeeding age and pain,
 While thro' our veins flow creeps the tepid blood.
 Ah, gentle muse! in pity close the scene,
 The joyless scene: and in fair pleasure's bow'r
 Recline at ease, while smiles the calm serene,
 And spend in harmless sports the present hour.
 Yet not absorb'd in the deceitful charms
 Of *Circe*'s magic pow'r;—but so to live,
 As peaceful to resign to death's cold arms,
 All the frail joys this mortal life can give.

J—H—

*An UTOPIAN CHARACTER.**What's Hecuba to Him?—Shakesp.*

WANT you a man to pray and preach,
 Yet not to practise what he'll teach,
 To set good works at loud defiance,
 And place, on faith alone, reliance;
 To vaunt, with hypocritic face,
 Th' all sufficiency of grace;
 To frighten all your parish round
 With death and judgment's awful sound,
 Ghostly advice to give your neighbours,
 And pick their pockets for his labours;
 But damn, by wholesale, who refuse
 Their mite, their all, to him, for dues?
 The good *Sanctoso* is your man;
Sanctoso—match him, if you can.
 Want you a man, to—*stand in gaps*—
 To save your livings from a lapse,
 And, when expected to resign,
 Plead *Symony* and laws divine:
 A man, whose flinty stubborn heart,
 Estrang'd to ev'ry tender part,
 Can view, with a relentless eye,
 The griefs of a whole family,
 Pining with hunger, want, distress,
 “Variety of wretchedness,”
 Himself the author of their woe,
 Conscious, himself, that he is so,
 That they're the dupes of his chicane,
 The bubbles of his wily brain,
 And almost at his mercy lie
 Whether, at last, they live or die?
 Your man's *Sanctoso*—out and out—
 Has he an equal? search about!
 He has indeed,—and I could name him—
 But then, he'd say, that—I defame him.

QUI CAPIT, &c.

*On the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield's
 Recovery from a late Indisposition.*

By MICHAEL CLANCY, M. D.

Durrow, in Ireland, Sept. 29.

*Je disois à la Nuit sombre;
 Tu vas maintenant dans ton ombre
 Le cacher pour toujours:
 Je redisois à l'Aurore,
 La matinée que tu vas éclore
 Ce sera le dernier de ses jours.*

IN noon day heat, a pilgrim spread
 His limbs to warmth, and chaf'd his head;
 Enjoy'd the sun, whose pow'ful ray
 Enliven'd once Promethean clay:
 Sudden he finds a shade of night
 Invade it's strong, meridian light:
 Soon feels a dreary damp, and sees
 The gloom advancing by degrees;
 Till all it's lucid orb was seiz'd
 With darkness, thick'ning as he gaz'd:
 Convulsive pangs his soul affright
 With terrors of eternal night:
 No hope that time may light restore;
 And noon-day was to be no more.
 Thus when, of late, pale sickness spread
 A dismal mist round *Stanhope*'s head;
 That head, whose prudence states rever'd,
 And ev'ry foe to virtue fear'd;

A threat'ning cloud hung o'er those eyes
Whose vigour pierc'd thro' false disguise;
That tender heart began to grieve
Whose chiefest joys was to relieve;
And faintly thrill'd that vital flood
Which flow'd for universal good.

Swift *Fame* the dismal tidings bore,
And *Albion* moan'd from shore to shore;
Her genius droop'd. In mournful lays
Ierne's sons attempt his praise:
O best of men! whose conduct sage
Appeas'd rebellion's horrid rage;
Full right he held the guiding helm;
Our lives he sav'd, who sav'd the realm.
Propitious *Heav'n*, your aid bestow
On him whose heart would pity show.

Eclipses are the sun's disease,
When the dark moon obstructs his rays:
As she goes off, he shines again,
And re-assumes his splendid reign.

That dreadful cloud is blown away,
Which darken'd *Stanhope's* lovely day:
On ev'ry face a cheerful smile
Shews joy renew'd thro' *Britain's* isle:
To mirth *Ierne's* harp resounds;
To mirth each vocal hill rebounds.
Her rural pipes his safety greet,
In sprightly airs, and numbers sweet.
Swift fly loud notes from silver strings,
And ev'ry muse in concert sings.

On a late Attack in Warwick-Lane.

YE learned physicians, whose powders
and pill,
Have sufficiently prov'd the extent of your skill,
What means *inter Vos* this terrible pother?
Why strive ye so hard to distress one another?
Great *Three-tail*, whose recipe chafes all pain,
And you who can fathom the lunatic's brain,
Why use ye thus harshly the rest of the tribe,
Since Doctor to Ditto ne'er offer'd a bribe?
From the gates of the college, *Hippocrates'*
school,

Ye are right to exclude ev'ry medical Fool;
But when Doctors as learned without as within
Ask admittance, take heed of committing a sin,
By excluding such members as *Galen* himself
Would have dearly carest'd, for their skill,
not their pelf:

Then children of fam'd *Hippocrates* and *Galen*,
Look up to that height from which you're now
fallen!

Though wisdom's entail'd on your shoulders,
beware,
Lest aspiring too high, ye yourselves may en-
snare!

For believe me, at present on error ye border,
So find a quick cure for your present Disorder.

O D E to H E A L T H.

HAIL, rosy Health, celestial; blooming
Fair,
O'spring of Temperance, Virtue's sweet-
est child,
And soft Content, that smooths the brow of
Care,
Parent of Joy and Pleasure ever mild.

I feel thy influence, life-bestowing pow'r,
While the warm tide glides swiftly through
my veins;

And while reclin'd in blooming *Hebe's* bow'r
I consecrate to thee the living strains.

The soul serene, the pleasure-darting eye,
The breast where calm Tranquillity resides,
From thee their joys derive; when thou art nigh
In pleasing course each happy minute glides.

Th'embow'ring grove, the flow'r-besprinkled
lawn,

The stream that wanders o'er the verdant
The early beauties of the blushing dawn,
Without thy presence seek to charm in vain.

Thou bid'st the rose on *Mira's* cheek to glow,
And deck'st the lovely maid in brightest
bloom;

While from her breath such native odours flow,
As emulate the violet's rich perfume.

When thou art absent, fancy's fairest forms,
Fly from the view, or faded all appear;
As fades the prospect when loud wintry storms
Cloud the whole face of nature's various year.

E'en *Mira's* lovely cheek the roseate hue
Deserts; no sparkling fire her eyes retain;
Each heav'nly charm now lessens on the view,
When Health gives place to sickness and
to pain.

Thee, goddess! in each silent grove and shade,
Where beauteous verdure crowns the wa-
ving trees,

I seek, in all thy glowing charms array'd,
And court thee in the gently-passing breeze;
For this, O may thy ever sacred pow'r
Still warm my youthful breast with genial
fire,

Still cheer me, drooping, in my lonely hour,
And with kind Nature's love my feeling
soul inspire.

J. H.

CARD PLAYING PHILOSOPHIZED,

Addressed to a Young Lady, with a Pack
of Cards.

FROM this little gay playful machine,
As beheld in contention, we view,
How the various departments of men,
Life's business and pleasures pursue.

Since, while some play the Child, and the
Fool,

The Knave others play—in their evil
More advanc'd in iniquity's school,
The Deuce others play, and the Devil.

There are the proud King and vain Queen,
The false Heart, and gay Di'mond who play;
While with Clubs, and with Spades, there
are seen,

Some urging their desperate way.

But, to vary the dark-grounded scene,
As life and experience require:

To Women there are, and to Men,
To Christians and Saints, who aspire.

Thus far, my dear Pupil, at large
Now to vary our prospect and stand:

And,

And, point we, and bring home the charge,
As our "business and bosoms demand."

Ask we, *Monica*, what is the part,
You and I are found playing below?
Is it founded in nature, or art?
Or does it from principle flow?

Does it rise upon virtue and worth?
Is honour it's ground-work and base?
On religion proceeds it, and truth?
How happy, where this is the case!

An acquaintance thus formed, must prove
To fair Friendship a certain advance;
Nor terminate here, but to Love,
To the Christian Agapee inhance.

Then come my dear Sister and friend,
Leaving sense and the body behind,
To a purer commixture unbend,
To the purer commixture of Mind!

Learn we, Ma'am, the heavenly art,
From the trunk to the head to repair;
And, quitting the animal part,
Display the wing'd cherubim there.

What have We, my fair Colleague, to do
With the softer suggestions of sense?
Since God and high heav'n are in view,
Let us banish these blandishments hence.

Away, fond seducers, begone!
Give us up to our spirit'al pow'rs;
With sense and the passions we've done;
The sweets of Religion be ours!

Commensurate these, while we live,
Our fastest companions will prove;
Not to say latest life they'll survive,
And join us in regions above.

There, lost in the visions of Grace,
And swimming in ocean's of Love,
We shall see GOD our Father's bright face,
As it shines, through our JESUS above!

PHILOTHEORUS.

PROLOGUE by Mr. Cunningham, to a New
Tragedy, called Love and Fame; spoken by
Mrs. Brymyard, at Scarborough.

Entering.

WHERE is the author? --- bid the
wretch appear!

Let him come in, and wait for judgment ---
here:

This awful jury all impatient wait;
Let him come in, I say, and meet his fate.
Strange! very strange! if such a piece succeeds
(Punish the culprit for these vile misdeeds.)
Know ye --- to night --- that his presumptuous
works

Have turn'd good christians into heathen Turks?
And if the genius a'n't corrected soon,
In his next trip he'll mount us to the moon.

Methinks I hear him say --- 'For mercy's
sake,

' Hold your rash tongue --- my Love and Fame's
' at stake.

' When you behold me, diffident! --- distressed!

' 'Tis cruelty to make my woes a jest!

' Well! --- if you will! --- But why should I dis-
' trust?

' My judges are as merciful as just:

' I know them well, have oft their friendship
' try'd,

' And their protection is my boast --- my pride!
Hoping to please, he form'd this bustling
plan;

Hoping to please! --- 'tis all the moderns can:
Faith --- let him 'scape --- let Love and Fame
survive,

With your kind sanction keep his scenes alive:
Try to approve (applaud we will exempt)
Nor crush the bardling in his hard attempt.

Could he write up to an illustrious theme,
There's mark'd among the registers of Fame
A subject; --- but, beyond the warmest lays,
Wonder must paint! --- for 'tis --- a *Granby's*
praise!

HODGE, of DERRYDOWN DALE.

A New Song. By Mr INGELDEW.

IN Derrydown Dale

Hodge trudg'd with his flail,
And came to a neat little cot;
He spy'd a sweet face,
The lass of the place,
And sung, "Will you have me or not?"

She seem'd not to feel,
Kept turning her wheel,
Hodge bounc'd at the usage he met;
A swing with his flail
Broke windows and pail,
And bid a farewell to dear *Bett*.

"'Od rat un, (said he,)
" Reveng'd I will be,
" I never will zee thee agin;
So stern on his brow,
As a bull or a cow,
He waddled thro' thick and thro' thin,

But coming from fair,
He met the old pair,
To them he unfolded his case;
" Ne'er mind her, (said they,)
" Go back with us, pray,
" We'll chide her for being so base."

Through love and through fears
Poor *Bett* was in tears,
Her parents began to beslave her;
But *Hodge* cry'd "Hold, hold,
Odsbud, how you scold!
" I love her, and troth I will have her,

He dry'd *Betsy's* cheek,
And bid her to speak
Her mind, if to wed him she'd grant;
Bett blubber'd it forth,
" Of all upon earth
" It's thee, *Hodge*, alone, that I want."

This open consent
Gave thorough content,
They sat themselves down to regale;
Next morning were wed,
And now, it is said,
Are the happiest of Derrydown Dale,

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Sept. 17.

A Detachment of the Elector of *Bavaria's* troops destroyed a mill which stood on the side of the *Danube* belonging to the Bp of *Ratisbon*, which, it is thought, will cause much blood shed.

Sept. 18.

A meteor was seen at *Caithness*, in *Scotland*, about eleven at night, that illuminated the heavens for eight minutes, and appeared in the S. E. about 34 degrees above the horizon.

Sept. 21.

Sarah Langford was tried at the sessions of the peace held at *Bristol*, for imprisoning *Jane Bryant* in a box, and reducing her to a most deplorable condition. She was found guilty, and sentenced to suffer 12 months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 13s. 4d.

Sept. 20.

An *Auto de Fe* was celebrated at *Lisbon*, at which eleven men and three women received sentences less rigorous than would have been inflicted on them for the same offences in the temporal courts. Since the accession of his present majesty to the throne of *Portugal*, the custom of burning Hereticks has been disused.

Sept. 26.

At *Worcester* market, new hops sold from 7l. to 9l. and old, from 5l. to 7l. 7s. D

The gable end of *Ely* church was restored to an upright, though by time it had projected more than two feet out of the perpendicular. Mr. *Eaton*, from *London*, was the architect.

Sept. 27.

The Hon. Mr. *Dillon*, eldest son of Lord *Dillon*, renounced the errors of the *Romish* church, at *St. Martins-in-the-fields*. E

Sept. 28.

An order was sent to the managers of both theatres to suspend acting on account of the death of the Duke of *York*.

His majesty's ship *Montreal* set sail from *Villa Franca*, for *England*, with the remains of his R. H. the Duke of *York*.

During the course of the duke of *York's* illness, he behaved with the greatest fortitude, and died with the most exemplary piety and resignation. As soon as his Royal Highness was dead, the prince of *Monaco* told his officers and servants, that he must then acknowledge the rank of his unfortunate guest by such respect and honours as he was able to pay to his memory: That he had ordered a cannon to be fired every half hour, till the body should be deposited on board the ship, and the *Chambre Ardent* to be prepared for the lying in state, according to the custom of that country, with his body-guard to attend, and a guard from the regiment. Accord-

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ingly, the preparations were made in the largest apartment in the palace, hung with black: A high canopy in the middle, of black and silver, with the representation of a coffin of the same, upon the top of six stages or steps of black, on each of which were a row of tapers, in large gold and silver candlesticks; on the coffin, a silver pillow, with a coronet upon it, the Sword next on the coffin; and then the Garter, George, and Star; on the ground, a row of torches round the whole; under the canopy, behind the stage, was placed a coffin, which was made as near as possible in the *English* manner, covered with the pall; on each side there was two mutes; and behind, Col. *St. John*, Col. *Morrison*, Commodore *Spry*, and Mr. *Schultz* attended. The whole lighting consisted of near two hundred tapers.

The procession from thence to the water-side was fixed, according to the order hereunto subjoined, and the *Chambre Ardent* was opened about nine o'clock. At the setting out of the procession a signal was made for the ships to fire minute guns till the body should be on board: As it came out of the palace, the regiment was drawn up, their drums in black, and officers with trape; at the water-side was the long boat with a canopy for the body, covered with black, and the Royal Standard hoisted half high; this was towed by the captain's barge with mutes in it: Behind was the commodore's barge, with his Royal Highness's servants, and two more barges for the remaining officers. The Prince of *Monaco* continued at the water-side till the whole was on board; when the Royal Standard was hoisted half high on board the ship, and the minute guns ceased: The garrison then fired two rounds of cannon, and the regiment two rounds of running fire. The whole of this ceremony was conducted with the greatest regularity and solemnity.

A distemper has lately broke out among the cattle in the neighbourhood of *Roche-fort* in *France*, that carries off great numbers.

Letters from *Corfica* confirm a report, that a suspension of arms has been lately concluded between the *Malcontents* and the *Genoese*, which some look upon as a prelude to a peace.

Sept. 29.

G The melancholy news of his R. H. D. of *York's* death, was received at *Sampton* with unaffected concern: ball, which was very brilliant, broke immediately; and, by the general all public amusements were suspended respect to his memory.

The Hon. *Thomas Harley*, Esq;

sen lord-mayor of *London* for the year ensuing. And at the same time declared himself a candidate for member for the city at the next general election, having, as he observed, acted on upright and unbiased principles, and done every thing in his power for promoting the welfare and prosperity of the city, ever since he had had the honour of being one of its representatives. There are two things remarkable in the choice of the Hon. Mr. *Harley* for lord mayor of *London*; the first is, that he is the only instance of a brother to a *British* Earl, and next heir to the title, being elected; the next is, that he has not been above six years an alderman; but the resignation of Messrs. *Masters*, *Nash*, and *Cartwright*, and the indisposition of *Sir Francis Gosling*, have brought him so early to the honour of the chair.

Sept. 30.

At the anniversary meeting of the college of physicians, *Sir Wm Browne* resigned the chair, and proposed Dr. *Thomas Lawrence* to be president for the year ensuing, who was accordingly elected; as were also Dr. *Askew*, Dr. *Manckley*, Dr. *Thomas*, and Dr. *Brooke*, censors; Dr. *Hinckley*, treasurer; and Dr. *Askew*, register. On this occasion the Licentiates demanded admittance, which was not complied with. A smith was offered ten guineas, and an indemnification of 300*l.* to force the gates, which he refused. (See p. 447.)

Several inn-keepers have, during the course of this month, been informed against for not having the word *WINE* put over their doors, according to act of parliament. The penalty is 30*s.*

THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 7th instant, was farther prorogued to Tuesday the 24th of November, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

His Grace the D. of *Gordon*, and the Rt. Hon. the E. of *Strathmore*, were elected two of the sixteen peers for *Scotland*, in the room of the Earls of *Hyndford* and *Murray*, deceased.

A steward belonging to M. *Bussy*, of *France*, has disappeared, after robbing him of 5 or 600,000 *livres*.

FRIDAY 2.

At *Ratford* fair, in *Northamptonshire*, the prices of new hops were from 9*l.* to 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Agnes Douglass was found guilty, at the sessions of judiciary for *Glasgow*, of cutting her child's throat; but some dispute arising between the sheriff of the county, and the magistrates of the city, concerning the right of attending her execution, the same has been suspended.

SATURDAY 3.

The managers of the theatres received an order for opening them again on Monday.

A letter from *Dover*, of this day's date, declares, that the *French* are now cutting and widening their canals about *Dunkirk*, and *Mardyke*, and that numbers of them are now in *England*, making drawings of the principal places in this kingdom, the purpose of which may be easily guessed.

Wm Moore, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for *Gloucestershire*, took informations against several farmers, for using a measure larger than that prescribed by law. The penalty is 13*s.* 4*d.* for the first offence, and to be increased after wards, (See p. 345.)

SUNDAY 4.

A great snow fell in the *Peake* in *Derbyshire*, which lay 13 inches deep upon the ground.

The extraordinary dyet of *Poland* was opened with the usual solemnity. The king made a pathetic speech, exhorting them to concord. They sat till four in the afternoon; met again the next day; but as the affair of the dissidents came upon the carpet, they adjourned.

His *Prussian* majesty sent the order of the Black-Eagle of *Prussia*, with a fine diamond star, [valued at 40,000*l.*] to his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange*; and in the evening, the marriage of her R. H. the Princess *Frédérica-Sophia Wilhelmina* of *Prussia*, with that prince, was solemnized, in the palace at *Berlin*, when the nuptial benediction was given by the Rev. Mr. *Sack*, first chaplain to the King of *Prussia*. The entertainments that succeeded, were splendid, gay, and magnificent.

MONDAY 5.

Two warrants of commitment issued by the under sheriff of *Eise*, were executed upon Mr. *Demser*, one of the candidates for *Cyper*, for bribery and corruption, proceeding upon two informations, founded on a precognition taken on oath before the sheriff; but he immediately found bail. It appears from the precognition, that this gentleman, on the 3d current, gave out of his own hands, to one of the deacons of this town, sixty pounds in *Dundee* bank-notes; and the identical notes are now sealed up, by order of the sheriff, to be forthcoming. This day a proclamation was published, with tuck of drum, by order of one of the bailies, offering a reward of one hundred pounds sterling, to the discoverer of any act of corruption, over and above the sum offered, received, and refused, with the indemnity provided by act of parliament, in terms of the statute in that behalf. While this proclamation was publishing in the street, the provost violently wrested it out of the hands of the person reading it; and upon oath of the fact made before the bailie by the town-officer, a warrant was granted by the bailie for citing the provost before him, to answer the

the facts charged by the town-officer's oath, and ordering the provost to exhibit the proclamation, which he had seized from the town-officer.

Another Account sets this Affair in a different Light.

At the election of magistrates for *Cupar of Fife*, a great majority of the council declared publicly in favour of Mr. *Dempster*, to be their representative in the next parliament. This is the fourth town in the district which has made the same declaration. Some charges of bribery and corruption, and some angry protests passed as usual on such occasions; but a little time, it is hoped, will reconcile the losing gamesters to their fate, and restore harmony and good humour to the town.

TUESDAY 6.

At a court of aldermen, a representation from Sir *Theodore Faussett*, city chamberlain, praying leave to appoint a deputy for a few weeks, his physicians having advised him to go to *Bath*, for the recovery of his health, was taken into consideration; when it was determined that the court could not empower any substitute to exercise the magisterial part of that office.

WEDNESDAY 7.

The Rt Hon. Lord *Mansfield* resigned the seals as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which were delivered to Lord *North*.

The Jewish feast of tabernacles commenced.

The first stone of the intended bridge over the river *Tyne*, at *Hexham*, was laid by Sir *Walter Blackett*, who walked at the head of the procession of the principal gentlemen, freeholders, and free-masons of that town and neighbourhood, from the market-place to *Tyne-Green*, with colours flying, drums beating, &c. and the bells kept ringing. After the ceremony of fixing the stone, the gentlemen returned in the like order, and were generously invited to an elegant entertainment at the Abbey, provided by Sir *Walter*.

THURSDAY 8.

The Rev. Dr *Durell*, principal of *Hertford* college, and Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford* for the two preceding years, was again invested with that office for the year ensuing.

Both houses of convocation met, and adjourned till the 25th of *November* next.

At *Manchester* they had the greatest flood ever known. The rivers *Mersey* and *Irwell* overflowed several fields on each side their banks; large quantities of hay and corn were borne away, and the damage sustained at *Salford-Quay*, in sugars, spirituous liquors, die stuff, &c. damaged and destroyed, is supposed to amount to several hundred pounds. His Grace the Duke of *Bridgewater's* canal received no damage. At *Swatford*, the bridge belonging to the caisson, was forced from its foundation, and the rubbish going along with the water, was left upon the adjacent fields, and quite altered their appearance. At

Bo'len, the bridge which carried the canal over that river, had one third part carried away, but no other material damage ensued; the works at this place are reckoned as grand as those at *Worsley*, and the damage done at the two places, is computed at about 2000l.

FRIDAY 9.

The justiciary rotation for *Southwark* was opened at the Town-hall on *St. Margaret's-Hill*, by which regulation one justice will be in attendance from ten in the morning to one in the afternoon, every day in the week, *Sundays* excepted.

The new hospital near *Pancras* was opened for the reception of patients to be inoculated for the small-pox.

At the general quarter sessions for the borough of *Devizes*, *Sarah Boxall* was committed on the vagrant-act, and adjudged a vagabond: She declared her maiden name was *Wilson*, and that about two years ago she was married to farmer *Boxall*, of *Frensham*, in *Surry*, her own relations living in *London*, (see Vol. xxxv. p. 42.) She has travelled through all parts of the kingdom, stiling herself a princess of *Mecklenburgh*, Countess of *Normandy*, Lady Viscountess *Wilbrahammon*, &c. &c. and under some or other of such names, she made promises of providing, by means of her weight and interest, for the families of the lower class of people, at the same time borrowing money from them, and giving notes in payment. She has likewise found means to impose upon persons of distinction, and has passed herself upon them for a person of rank, under misfortunes on account of a love affair, varying the pretence as it suited places, persons, and circumstances.

SATURDAY 10.

The high frosty winds, and great fall of rain, have retarded the harvest so much in the north, that great quantities of oats, pease, and beans, were this day in the neighbourhood of *Newcastle*, uncut. *Cheviot-bills*, and the highlands to the west end of that town, were two days before covered with snow, and an excessive rain on the 9th, raised the *Tyne* many feet.

SUNDAY 11.

The court of *France* went into mourning 11 days for the Duke of *York*.—*Gaz.*

At *Cambridge* university, the following gentlemen were elected into the caput for the year ensuing; Dr *Richardson*, master of *Emanuel*, Dr *Hallifax*, fellow of *Trinity-Hall*; Dr *Plumtree*, professor of physic; Mr *Carlos*, fellow of *Calus*, non-regent; Mr *Zouch*, fellow of *Trinity*, regent.

A fire broke out at a grocer's in *High Hill-burn*, which, in a short time, consumed seven houses. The flames were so rapid, that a young lad upon *1 king*, and a servant-maid perished in the flames.

MONDAY 12.

A lady stepping out of a coach in *Piccadilly*, accidentally dropt from her finger

valuable ring, which falling in the kennel, was a full hour before it was found. However, as a reward for his trouble, the lady gave the poor man who found it, her purse, in which were seven guineas and a half, besides silver.

TUESDAY 13.

Four human skeletons were dug up in a gravel-pit in *Barnsby-field*, near *Pocklington*, in *Yorkshire*; three were without coffins, the fourth was inclosed in a coffin, with an urn at the head, after the manner of the antient *Romans*, on the outside of which were engraved several antient characters: The coffin mouldered into dust as soon as exposed to the air.

His Excellency Lord Viscount *Townshend* Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arrived at *Dublin*, and was received by the lord-mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and commons, in their formalities.

WEDNESDAY 14.

Brackley Kenner, Esq; was chosen alderman of *Cornhill* ward, in the room of *Francis Cockayne*, Esq; deceased. After his election he gave 200l. to the charity-school, and a handsome entertainment to the inhabitants.

Wm Gueft, for filing guineas; *John Spirex* and *Wm Bryan*, for the highway; and *Thomas Dawis*, for burglary, were executed at *Tyburn*. Mr. *Gueft* was drawn in a sledge to the gallows, and after the three others were tied up, he got into the cart; he was not tied up immediately, but was indulged to pray on his knees, attended by the Ordinary, and another clergyman of the church of *England*: He joined in prayers with the clergymen with the greatest devotion, and his whole deportment was so pious, grave, manly, and solemn, as to draw tears from the greatest part of the numerous spectators.

THURSDAY 15.

The journeymen weavers in *Spittal-fields* have assembled in a riotous manner, cut the work out of several looms, and done other damage, on account of the prices of their work being reduced. The guards were called in to quell the rioters, but the damage they had done is said to exceed 2000l.

FRIDAY 16.

At *Waybill* fair, which ended this day, hops sold from 8l. to 12l. and some as high as 14l. Many, however, remained unsold.

The lord-mayor, sheriffs, and commons of *Dublin*, came to the following resolution. That the obtaining a law for limiting the duration of parliament, under proper qualifications, would be of the highest advantage to that kingdom in general, and to the city of *Dublin* in particular; and that it will be advisable for that city to take all constitutional measures for the procuring such a law.

SATURDAY 17.

A young man genteely dressed, was taken into custody, being charged with defrauding tradesmen of goods, under false pretences. It is said he belongs to a gang of twenty, who, by various stratagems, deceive the unwary; some, pretending to be merchants, take large houses, get them furnished, and immediately remove the furniture to other places; some, as shopkeepers, get goods upon trust; but one of their most successful stratagems has lately been advertising to learn young persons genteel employments, by which they may earn a great deal of money; they bargain for half down, and the other half when the trade is learnt, but before the day fixed for beginning is arrived, the pretended master moves off.

SUNDAY 18.

Ham mills, near *Newberry*, *Berks*, were burnt to the water's edge, supposed to be maliciously set on fire. The damage is estimated at 2000l.

TUESDAY 20.

At a court of aldermen, bread was raised half an affize; and by the returns of the corn-market, there was great reason to fear it would have been raised higher. It is now set very much in favour of the poor, and the bakers buy sparingly, in hopes the prices must fall. It is, however, certain, that the crop of wheat is in general light, and the thrashers near *London* refuse to work, unless the prices are advanced 1 s. 2 quarter more than in plentiful years.

This day the parliament of *Ireland* met according to the prorogation, when his excellency the lord lieutenant made the following speech.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It is with the greatest satisfaction that, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I now meet you here in parliament, being confident, that the end of all your consultations will be to support the honour of the crown, and the just rights and liberties of the people,

“ As nothing can be more conducive to these great ends than the independency and uprightness of the judges of the land, in the impartial administration of justice; I have it in charge from his majesty, to recommend this interesting object to parliament, that such provision may be made for securing the judges in the enjoyment of their offices and appointments, during their good behaviour, as shall be thought most expedient.

“ I shall be happy to co-operate with you in this great work, so graciously recommended by the King, and in whatever may tend to the effectual and expeditious distribution of justice throughout every part of this flourishing country, whose constitution

constitution and best security is a government by law.

"Deeply interested as we are in the domestic happiness of our most amiable Sovereign, you cannot but reflect with pleasure on the increase of his majesty's family, by the birth of a princess royal; and affectionally attached as we must be to every branch of that illustrious house, I am persuaded you feel most sensibly the affecting event of the death of his royal highness the duke of York, whose many and eminent virtues had justly endeared him to his majesty, and all his subjects.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons."

"I have ordered the proper officers to prepare and lay before you the necessary estimates, and have no other supplies to ask but such as have been usually given; trusting, at the same time, to your wisdom and zeal to make further provisions, if the necessary support of government, and the safety of this country shall require it.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,"

"The protestant charter-schools have, from their first institution, met with the constant assistance and protection of parliament; the same disposition, I am persuaded, will still continue, as they are the great sources of industry, virtue, and true religion.

"The Linen manufacture calls likewise for your utmost attention; and it would be a pleasing circumstance to me, if, during my administration, I could see foreigners entirely prevented from interfering in any article of this important consumption.

"You may depend upon his majesty's gracious disposition to consent to all such laws as shall be for the welfare and true interest of this kingdom.

"On my own part you may be assured, that I will, with the utmost satisfaction, concur with you in every thing that may promote the public good; and upon all occasions contribute my best endeavours for advancing the happiness and prosperity of the people of Ireland."

FRIDAY 23,

An order of council was issued, importing, that his majesty having received information that the price of wheat in the port of London, has been, for two successive market-days, above 48 s. the quarter, his majesty therefore prohibits the making, extracting, or distilling of any kind of low wines or spirits from any wheat, wheat-meal, wheat flour, and wheat-bran, or any mixture therewith, until 14 days after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

SUNDAY 25,

Being the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne, who then entered into the 8th year of his reign, there was a numerous court at St. James's, when his

Majesty received the compliments of the nobility, &c. on the occasion.

MONDAY 26.

Dispatches of importance were received at Mr. Secretary Conway's office, from the Hon. Roger Hope Elletson, Esq; Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica; and also from Admiral Pye, commander of his majesty's Leeward-Island Squadron in the West-Indies.

An express is arrived with advice that the archduchess Maria Josepha, who was betrothed to the king of the two Sicilies, died of the small-pox at the palace of Schonbrun, the 15th instant at 7 in the morning.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1767.

- 08. L Ady of Sir Wm Oglander—of a son
- 4. L Lady of Sir Jacob Wolfe bart—of a daughter.
- 16 Lady of Sir Digby Legard—of a son.
- 17. Lady of Capt. Dalrymple—of a son
- Lady of Lord Clifford—of a son.
- 21. Lady of E. of Cork & Orrery—of a son.
- Lady Ashbrooke—of a son.
- 23. Lady of Wm Wolfely—of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

- R EV. Mr Bathurst of Finchcocks, Kent, —to a young lady near Lamberhurst.
- 6. Wm Brown, Esq;—to Mrs Oulton, a widow lady of Yarmouth.
- Lord Viscount Palmerston—to Miss Poole, daughter to the late Sir Francis Poole.
- John Harcup, Esq; of Bruton-street—to Miss Maria Wells of old Burlington-street.
- 9. Right Hon. the E. of Harborough—to Miss Cave, eldest daughter of Sir Tho. Cave.
- 11. Tho. Allen, Esq; of Bedford-row—to Miss Sarah Holroyd of Southampton-street.
- 14. John Reymer, Esq; of Welbeck-street, —to Miss Susan, Fordehem of New-bond-str.
- 15. Mr David Barclay of London—to Miss Rachael Lloyd of Birmingham, quakers.
- 18. Tho. Priestly, Esq; from Jamaica—to Miss Henrietta Carteret of Gloucester.
- His grace the Duke of Gordon—to Miss Jane Maxwell, daughter of Sir Tho. Maxwell, bart, of Monreath.

Rev. Mr Goodricke, prebendary of York—to Miss Ann Harland, 15000l.

- 19. Wm Henderson, Esq; of swallow-str. —to Miss Sally Acland of Grosvenor street.
- 20. And. Richardson, Esq;—to Miss Harpur, of new Ormond-street.

Rev. Mr John Walter—to Miss Beaumont of Bingham, in Nottinghamshire.

- 21. Thomas Winterton, Esq;—to Miss Serjeant of little Russel street.

24. Edw. Whitehouse, Esq; of the Custom-house—to Miss Malpas.

Mr Mills of the Temple—to Mrs Vincent, the celebrated singer.

Rev Mr Bathurst—to Miss Booker of Northfleet in Kent.

- 25. Sam. Stedman, Esq; of Oxendon-str —to Miss Playdell.

Dr Eling—to Miss Wapshot of Chertsey.

Rev Mr Benj Heming late of Pembroke col. Oxford—to Miss Gulliver of Gloucester.

Dr James, of Caermarthen—to Miss Morgaa

26. James Hodekins, Esq;—to Miss Susan Jarvis of great Pultney street.

27. Mr Vowell of Watling street—to Miss Dowse of Birch Lane.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

EDW. Pleasants, Esq; aged 94, in Virginia, who had married 7 Indian wives.

Mr Benton one of his majesty's messengers Father Rabo, the jesuit, who last summer went from Quebec to discover if any navigable river communicated from the westward of Lake Superior, in Canada, to the S. seas.

Capt. Alexander Wilkie, late of the 9th reg. of foot.

Roger Gill, at Winbourn, Dorsetsh. aged 67, remarkable for chewing his meat, or cud, twice over, like an ox. On the 10th of June last, this faculty entirely left him, and ever after, the poor man remained in great tortures till the time of his death.

Mr John Ibbut, messenger of the press.

Peter Dubart, Esq; the greatest protestant French merchant in Canada.

Capt. Tho. Wilson, aged 86, who served in all the campaigns under the great duke of Marlborough.

Rev. Mr Walter Evans, at Pontypool, in Monmouthshire.

Robert Brooke, Esq; of Margate in Kent.

Capt. Fitzherbert, late of his majesty's ship Adventure at Jamaica.

Lieut. Cha. Vaughan, son of Mr Vaughan banker in Bristol.

Mr Nath. Brassey, hop-factor at Reading.

At Eton school, the only son and heir of Christopher Griffiths, Esq; of Padworth.

Christopher Burrows, Esq; of Jamaica.

Lady of Charles Bowles, Esq; of North-Aston, Oxfordshire.

At Trales, in Ireland, Arthur Denny, Esq; provost of that town. His estate of 5000*l.* per ann. devolves to Barry Denny, Esq; his second brother.

Tho. Cheeke, of Bewdley, Worcestershire.

Lady of David Jones Gwynne, Esq; the only daughter of William Vaughan member for Merionethshire.

Sir Cha. Hotham, bart, nephew to the E. of Chesterfield.

Rev. Mr Chapple, R. of Barnbrough, and of St Peter, Nottingham.

Jenny Cammeron at Ghent, famous for her attachment to the young Pretender.

Lady of Sir George Pococke at Nice.

William Parry, Esq; aged 78, at Hampton, an officer of the household to king Geo. I.

Rev. Mr Tho. Trigge, V. of Horlie, near Riegate, Surry, and possess'd also of a donative in Suffolk. He was educated in Christ's hospital, and many years since presented by the governors to the above two benefices; about six years ago, he presented the hospital with 100*l.* out of gratitude, and about two years after, with 200*l.* more; upon which the general court voted him a governor; he has by his will added a third gift of 200*l.* which will make up 500*l.* in return for his education and the preferment he received from that royal Hospital.

New born son of Sir Waller Blount, bart.

Jacob Glas, contractor for oxen, aged 100

At Stratford Undercastle, in Wilts, farmer

Maiden, worth 20 000*l.* He rented a farm of 1000*l.* a year.

Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces. Sir David Cunningham, Bart.

Capt John Bull in South Carolina, the last survivor of all those gentlemen who made the expedition into the Cherokee country in 1715.

Rev. Mr Kettelby, a baptist preacher at Bewdley.

Rev. Mr Evan Jones, Vicar of Mambie, Worcestershire.

Ann Louisa Allard, aged 117, at Paris.

July 5. John Key aged 85, in Pennsylvania. Wm Penn, the first proprietor gave him a lot of ground in compliment, being the first child born in Philadelphia.

Sept. 11. Paul Spencer, Esq; near Londonderry, Ireland; a great antiquarian and traveller. In 1721, he made drawings of the Egyptian pyramids, obelisks, and other curious remains of antiquity in that remote country.

19. Rev. Mr Davies, a dissenting minister in Wales.

20. Mr Tho. Warren, at Warminster, Wilts, aged near 80. Being long afflicted with the stone, he desired to be opened, and there were found in him 125 stones.

21. Lady Eliz. Balmerino, widow of the late Lord James Balmerino of the college of justice at Edinburgh.

24. Tho. Rolt, Esq; at Northampton.

25. Wife of the Rev. Mr Aldrich, R. of St John, Clerkenwell.

26. Tho. Franklin, Esq; a young gentleman from Jamaica.

Sir Martin Wright, Knt, at Fulham, late a justice of the court of King's bench.

27. Mrs Small, a widow lady at Islington.

28. Edw. Athawes, a Virginia merchant.

Joseph Peed, Esq; in swallow-street.

Lady of Sir Gregory Page, Bart.

Mr Henry Bell, postmaster of Newcastle.

29. Mr Fynboe John Trenely, one of the proctors of Doctors Commons.

31. Wife of the Rev. Mr Johnson, of Clayhill, Endfield.

Oct. 1. John Weyland, Esq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Rev. Mr Fra. Potter, archdeacon of Wells.

Lady of Sir John Carlton.

Hon. Benj. Burton, a privy counsellor in Ireland.

3. Luke Richardson, Esq; one of the curators in the high court of chancery.

John Goslin Love, Esq; one of the aldermen of Yarmouth.

4. James Nelthorp, Esq; suddenly.

Miss Wilkes, sister to John Wilkes, Esq;

5. Mr John Smith, saddler to his majesty.

6. Rev. Mr Fra. Wise, R. of Rutherford Grays, near Henley upon Thames; Radcliffe librarian, and keeper of the Oxford university's archives.

Rev. Mr Killet, Rector of Bradwell and Lound, Suffolk.

Geo. Roberts, Esq; in Pall Mall.

Relict of James Hallet, Esq; a descendant from the family at Dunmow, that first gave the flitch of bacon.

Geo. Wilsford, aged 100, wanting four days at Penny-bridge in Lancashire. About 3 years ago died James Roberts, aged 113, near

the same place; where is now living William Rogers, aged 105, in perfect health.

7. John Harris, Esq; memb for Ashburton.
Ja. Barlow, Esq; in Holles-street, Cavendish square.

Ja. Bur on, Esq; in Bridge-street, Westm.
A black-shoe woman on Towerhill, possessed of near 700l. in the stocks.

Rev. John Noble, master of the free school of Scorton, in Yorkshire 30 years.

8. Tho. Fettiplace, Esq; at Swinbrook.
Arthur Symmonds Esq; upper Grosvenor-st.
Rev Mr Viney, secretary to the chancellor of the university of Oxford.

Isaac Brown, Esq; comptroller of the customs at Berwick.

Lady of Robert Pitt, Esq; at Chetwynde.

9. Rev. Mr John Weston, V. of Whitchurch, and R. of St Leonards, Exeter.

10. Relict of Jo Carre, Esq; late of Cavers, in Scotland. She had just received the news of the death of her only son lieut. Stair Cambel Carre of the Royal American reg. in his passage to Quebec.

Capt. Wm Fullerton, many years in the East country trade.

11. Sir Edm. Thomas, bart. member for Glamorganshire, &c.

Marquis de Salignac de Fenelon, formerly governor of Martinico.

12. William Cowper, Esq; fellow of the society of antiquaries, and the senior member of the body corporate of Chester.

John Burges, Esq; late a Hamburgh merchant.
Mr Hawkins, a new England merchant, by a fall from his horse.

13. Rich. Bayne, Esq; 44 years recorder of Rippon.

14. James Penbury, Esq; in Brewer-street.
Sir John Awbrey, bart. The title devolves to his brother, now Sir Thomas.

15. Abel Walter, Esq; of Bradstreet, Hants.
16. Rich. Biddulph, Esq; of Burton, Suffex
James Ashfield, Esq; in Argyle-street.

Sir Ellis Cunliffe, member for Liverpool.

17. Mr Fleming, library keeper to the middle Temple.

Geo. Forbes, Esq; of Shellator, in Scotland.

18. Lady Abdy, aunt to Sir Anthony, memb. for Knareborough, and king's council

Hon. Mrs Ann Granville, eldest daughter to Lord Lansdown.

19. Daniel Day, aged 84, an ingenious mechanic, remarkable for the oddity of his humour. On Fairlop fair day he always dined with his friends under a favourite tree, a limb of which he procured some years ago, and made his coffin, and often used to lie down in it to try how it would fit him.

Rev. Dr Watkinson, R. of little Charte in Kent, author of an essay on Oeconomy, and several other tracts.

Wm Singleton, Esq; late an eminent surg.

Edw. Tomkins, Esq; in Poland-street.

Capt. Nathaniel Tanner of the army.

Bentley French, near 20 years footman to Sir James Thornhill, and once saved his life in painting at St Paul's.

21. Elizabeth Harwood, at Whitchurch in Shopshire, aged 102. Her husband, a shepherd, is still living there, aged 98.

22. Thomas Pitches, Esq; accomptant general of the general post office,

Mrs Heckings, a widow lady at Cherisey, aged 100.

John Upton, Esq; of Woodstock-street.

24. Miss Harriot Knatchbull in her 19th year, niece to Sir Edward.

Sam. Nicholson, Esq; one of the commissioners of lieutenancy for London.

Lady of Capt. Scott of Greenwich, and daughter to the late General Whitmore.

25. Rob. Salter, Esq; a West India merchant.

26. Lieut. Gen. Harry Pultney.

27. Right Hon. Cha. Bennet, Earl of Tankerville, and Baron of Ossulston.

Wm Terry, Esq; aged 77. in Brewer-street Golden-square.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

RT Rev. Dr Hildesley, bp of Sodor and Man—to the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, 800l. a year.

Rev. Mr Gardiner—to Yardley Hastings, R. in Northamptonshire, *vice* the late Dr Lye.

Rev. Dr Nowell, principal of St Mary hall—secretary to the E. of Litchfield, chancellor of the university of Oxford.

Rev. Mr Cowper of Queen's college, Cambridge—to Crimstone R. in Norfolk, *vice* Mr Unwin, *dec.*

Rev Mr Fox of Trinity college, Cambridge—to Linstead V in Kent.

Rev Mr Anthony Berwick collated to the V of Horning in Norfolk.

Rev Mr Nathan Wright—elected master of the free grammar school at Bury.

Rev Mr Illiffe—lecturer to St Michael's Bassishaw.

Rev Dr Markham—dean of Christ-church Oxford.

Rev Dr Newcombe—dean of Rochester.

Rev Mr Dixon—to Wortley L. near Sheffield

Rev Mr Broadbent—to Sutton L. near Rotherham

Rev Mr Abbot fellow of St John's Cambridge—prebend of St Peter's, York.

Rev Rich. Townshend, B. A.—Benton R. Norfolk.

Rev Sir Rob. Pynsent, bart.—to a living in Ireland.

Rev Dr Mann Archd. of Dubl. } chaplains to

Hon and Rev Mr Stopford. } Lord Town-

Rev Dean Bayly. } shend, Lord

Rev Wm Dennis, and } Lieut. of Ire-

Rev Wm Johnson. } land.

B——KT——S.

Tho. Barker, of Cambridge, Woolcomber.

Sam. Lindsay, of Leadenhall street carpenter.

Rich. Alexander, White Friars, coachmaster.

Wm Brown, of Ludgate street, grocer.

Mich. Emdin, of Stoke Damerell, Devonsh. Silversmith.

Eljah Barrar, of Amblecot, glass-maker.

Cha. Chambers, of Bristol, Patten maker.

Henry Laurence, of Birmingham, factor.

Abraham Adams of Saxmundham, Innhold.

Tho. Beckington, of Chestnut in Hertfordsh. surgeon and apothecary.

Benjamin Jones of Tavistock-st. haberdash.

John Redfearn of Sheffield, Yorksh. scrivener.

Jonathan Payne of St Martin's court jeweller

Catharine Mullhallan, of St George Hanover square, Millener

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in OCTOBER 1767.

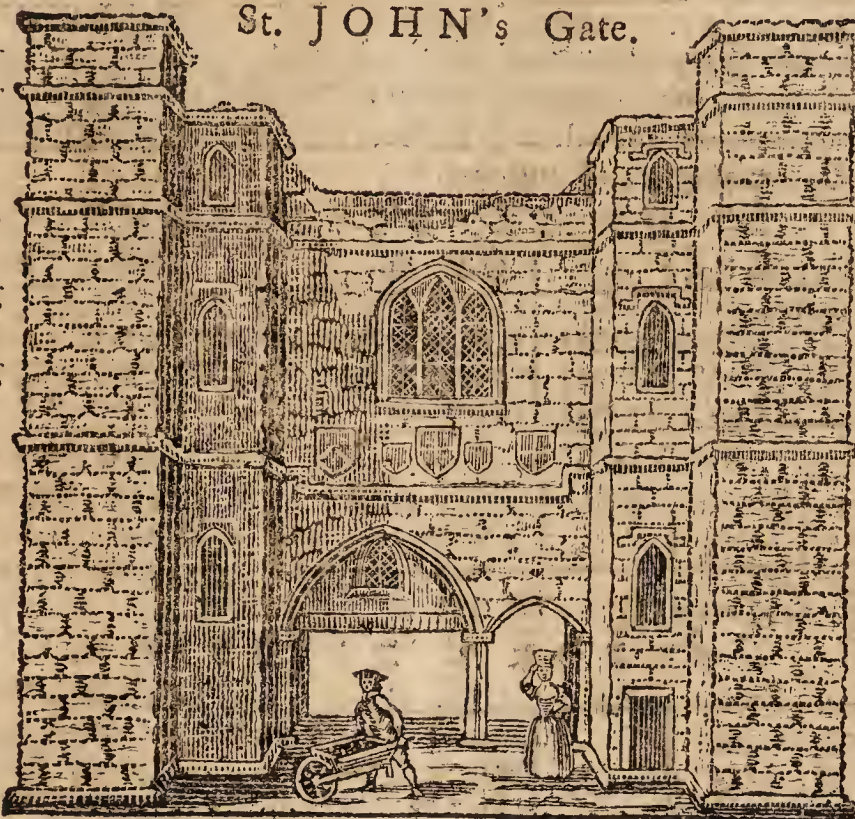
Bank Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea S. Sea An. S. Sea An. Bank An. Confol.	1751	per Cent 3 per Cent 3 per Cent 4 per Cent	1762	per Cent Old Long Annuities	Lottery Tickets.	Script.	Wind at DEAL.
29 159 1/4	265 3/4 a66					26 7/8 a27	121. 13s6d	89 1/8	W N W
30 159 1/4	265 a64						121. 14s6d	89 1/8	North
1 159 1/4	266 a65						121. 14s6d		W. R
2 159 1/4	264 2/4 a65						121. 15s6d		W N W
3 265						26 7/8 a27	121. 16s		WSW
4 Sunday									WNW
5 159	265 1/4					26 7/8 a27	121. 17s. 6d		W
6 158 1/4	265 1/4					27	121. 17s.	90 1/8	West
7 158 3/4 a159	265 1/4					27	121. 19s.	90 1/8	S W
8 158 1/4	265 1/4					27	2k. 18s		S W
9	265 1/4 a67					27	17s		North
10	266 1/4 a67 1/4					27	121. 17s.		WNW
11 Sunday									Nb. E.
12 158 1/4	268 1/4					27	121. 18s.		N E
13 159	268 1/4					27	121. 16s 6d		E. R
14	270 a2					27	121. 17 s.		East
15 158 1/4	271 1/4 a73					27	12. 15s 6d		N E
16 158 1/2	274 a73 1/2					27	12 6s.		WSW
17	272 a273					26 7/8 a27	Do		W. R
18 Sunday									WSW
19 158 1/4	272 1/4 a71					27	Do		S W
20 158	273 1/4 a71 1/2					26 7/8 a27	121. 15s.		S W
21 158 1/4	272 1/2 a71 1/2					26 7/8 a27	121. 13s.		South
22 157 1/4	272 a73					26 7/8 a27	121. 13s6d		South
23 154 1/4	273 1/2					26 7/8 a27	121. 14s.		S W
24	273					26 7/8 a27	121. 15s.		S W
25 Sunday						26 7/8 a27	121. 14s.		S W
26	272 a71					26 7/8 a27	Do		S W
27 154 1/4	271 1/4 a71 1/2					26 7/8 a27	121. 13s.		West
28 154 3/4 a55	273 1/4 a71 1/2					26 7/8 a27	Do		South
29 154 1/4 a55	273 1/4 a71 1/2					26 7/8 a27	Do		Do

Office of Bread, } The Peck Loaf } Wheaten 2s. 9d.	Bill of Mortality from Sept 29. to Oct. 27.	2 and 5	168	50 and 60	150	Sept. 29	388
Sept. 29, } 17 lb. 6 oz. } Houfhold 2s. 1d.	Chriftened.	5 and 10	75	60 and 70	119	Oct.	6 444
Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Buſh. 56lb. 5s.	Buried.	10 and 20	70	70 and 80	90	Weekly.	13 469
St James's Market, Aug. 22, } Hay 2l. 12s. 6d. } Straw 19s.	Males 798 } Males 1070 } Females 1064 }	20 and 30	177	80 and 90	28	ma.	20 437
Whitechapel ditto. } Hay 2l. 6s. } Straw 12s to 15.	Females 719 } Females 1064 }	30 and 40	179	90 and 100	11		27 196
	Whereof have died under two years old 856.	40 and 50	251				

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For NOVEMBER, 1767.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Illustrated with an exact Representation of the FUNERAL PROCESSION of his late Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, elegantly engraven on copper.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate for D. Henry; and sold by F. Newbery in Pater-noster Row.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on unexceptionable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 30s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he ships out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
October 2	46 to 54	24 to 29	20 to 22	13 to 20	Guilford, 28	57 to 61	27 to 29		17 to 20
9	44 to 54	24 to 27½	20 to 22	13 to 20	Colchester, 27	49 to 55	24 to 26		16 to 19
16	45 to 55	24 to 28	21 to 23	13 to 19	Canterbury 28	47 to 53	23 to 25		15 to 18
23	45 to 55	22 to 27½	21 to 23	14 to 20					

WESTERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton, 21	55 to 61	28 to 29		19 to 21	Devizes	55 to 63	24 to 28		21 to 24
Salisbury	57 to 67	26 to 29		17 to 18½	Bristol	61 to 63	23 to 25		15 to 18
Warminster	55 to 63	24 to 28		16 to 21					

OXFORD DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading, 28	57 to 61	25 to 28		19 to 21	Shrewsbury	61 to 65	24 to 28		21 to 24
Oxford,	55 to 59	23 to 26		17 to 19	Ross	45 to 49	21 to 23		14 to 17
Glocester,	54 to 62	24 to 25½		16 to 17½	Stafford, 21	57 to 66½	26 to 28		17 to 20

MIDLAND DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	45 to 56	25 to 27		15 to 17	Darby, 23	57 to 61	29 to 32		17 to 20
Stamford 20	45 to 52	24 to 26		14 to 17	Northampton	55 to 63	25 to 28	29 to 31	14 to 17
Peterboro' 26	45 to 54	25 to 27		15 to 17					

NORFOLK DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	51 to 55	26 to 28	27 to 29	17 to 19	Norwich	49 to 51	21 to 27	23 to 24	17 to 20
Yarmouth	49 to 51	21 to 27	23 to 24	16 to 18					

NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	48 to 59	28 to 29	27 to 31	17 to 21	Newcastle	47 to 51	25 to 27	27 to 29	15 to 18
Durham	46 to 53	23 to 25	23 to 25	16 to 20	Carlisle				

* * This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve, by sending us from each Corn-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the Three Market Days in every Month, in the manner the prices at the Corn Exchange, London, is set down above, and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the Kingdom than has yet been attempted.

B—K—TS.

Philip Frankell, Gr. Marlbro' street, dealer.
 In Portman of Bewdley, Worcestersh. innholder
 Wm Baggridge of Staines, Middx. victualler.
 John Burghall, London, cheesemonger.
 Joseph Cohen, London, merchant.
 John Williams of Mile End, mariner.
 John Smyth of Hereford, dealer.
 John Wingod of Southwark, pewterer.
 Gabriel Jones, late of Staines, dealer.
 Thomas Snow, Saffron Hill, hosier.
 John Hathwell, Westminster, carver.
 W. Yate, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, fellmonger
 Geo. Haslewood of Walsall, Staffordsh. tanner
 Gabriel Weston, London, livery stable keeper
 Rich. Brinckley of Marybone, carpenter.
 Laurence Cummins, Ratchiffe Cross, mariner
 David Duncombe of Stepney, surgeon.
 In Beccroft, late of Pontefract, Yorksh. lin. dr

Wm Howard, jun. of Hatfield, Herts, innholder
 Rich. Boulker of Birmingham, gun maker.
 Rich. Radenhurst, Birmingham, linen-draper.
 Isaac Nodder late of Sheffield, Yorksh. scrivener
 Dansey Collins, late of Brinson, Herts, cornfactor
 Rich. Newmann of Whitechapel, stone-mason
 Tho. Harrison, Aldermanbury, London, merch
 Thomas Taylor and Philip Freeman of Ham-
 mersmith, Middlesex. coal-merchants.
 T. Hopkins of Wednesbury, Staffordsh. gun-sm
 H. Hopkins of Wednesbury, Staffordsh. timb m
 B. Cunningham, of Fenchurch-st. merchant.
 In Drysdale, late of St. Martin, Mid. Vintn.
 Tho Lea, of Much Wenlock, Salop, Dealer.
 Sam Wills, of Nether Heyford, Woolcomber
 William Wall, of Hartlebury, Dealer.
 Henry Lane, of King's-str. Bloomsb. Taylor.
 George Luddle, of Harrow, Dealer.
 Wm Favell, Sen. late of Rotherham, Ironme

THE Gentleman's Magazine;

NOVEMBER, 1767.

An Account of some Experiments made by the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office, to ascertain the Quantity of Bread to be made from a Quarter of Wheat; and also a Computation of the Cost of a Quartern Loaf, calculated from the Price of Wheat, from 32 s. to 54 s. the Quarter; with REMARKS.



YRINGHAM STEPHENS, GEO. MARSH, and JONAS HANWAY, Esqrs, Commis-
sioners of the Victualling-Office, compared the as-
size-tables of the 8th of Queen Anne, and the 31st of Geo. the Second, and found that the same kind of bread is dearer, by one-eighth, by the new table than by the old. Upon which those gentlemen gave orders, for making experiments, how much bread could be made from one quarter of wheat. Mr. Hanway himself attended the making these experiments, together with Mr. Soley, store-keeper to the Victualling-Office, and it appeared that a quarter of wheat produced 385lb. 6 oz. of flour, from which, allowing (according to the act) 14lb. of flour to the peck-loaf, there will be about 27 peck loaves and a half, each weighing, when baked, 17 lb. 6 oz. The quantity of bran taken out was 80lb. 2 oz. This seemed good wholesome bread, and would eat very well at a week old. But if a little more bran was taken out, the commissioners were of opinion, that the bread would be more nourishing and pleasing to the taste: They therefore made a better kind of bread; that is, they took 100lb. of bran out of a quarter of wheat, and found the experiment to answer their expectations. Upon this they made a calculation of the cost of a quartern loaf, supposing wheat to be at different prices; an abstract of which is as follows!

A Computation of the cost of a Quartern Loaf of each Sort of Bread, calculated from the Price of Wheat, from 32s. to 54s. per quarter.

When wheat is per quarter;	From wheat out of which 80lb. of bran is taken,	From wheat out of which 100lb. of bran is taken,
s.	d.	d.
32	3½	4
36	4¼	4½
40	4½	5
46	5¼	5½
50	5½	6
54	6¼	6½

The third species of bread was made from a quarter of wheat, out of which 90 lb. of bran had been taken, and the price of that bread is obvious from the above two sorts, it being the middle of the difference between them *.

Upon the whole, a number of very sensible and respectable persons were of opinion, That the above sorts of bread were very good and wholesome, and the sort from which the 100lb. of bran was taken, ought to be that made for general consumption. This opinion was founded both on reason and the uncontrovertible evidence of fact.

* * If the above representation be just, it will be doubted whether the experiments can be allowed to be fair; for the wheat made use of in these experiments appears to have weighed between 58 and 59lb. the bushel, whereas the best wheats of these two last years, when passed thorough the mill, have not weighed, upon an average, 56lb. the Winchester bushel; a very material difference. It should be considered too, that this wheat was bought at the best market, manufactured in the cheapest manner, and no factor's or mealman's

* Net charge of manufacturing the first quarter of wheat (from which 80lb. of bran was taken) 4s. 5d½. Of the second (from which 90lb. of bran was taken) 4s. 2d. Of the third quarter 3s. 10½d.

profit

profits charged upon it; and yet, with all these advantages, and the bread confessedly of an inferior quality, the prime cost, by the above calculation, amounts A to 2s. and 2d. the peck loaf; the very highest price at which household bread has been for a long time rated by the proper magistrate. What then can be the use of publishing such experiments, (unless every body could buy their own wheat, bake it, and grind it) but to stir up the resentment of the unthinking populace against the most useful people the community can boast? For, as things are circumstanced, in all great cities, the profits of *mealmen, millers, factors, and bakers*, must be paid by the consumers, and each of these separate tradesmen must be allowed a livelihood. Some, indeed, get rich by large and extensive dealings, and the richer they are, the better they can afford to serve the public at a small profit; a farthing a day gained upon the subsistence of an officer and soldier, will make a contractor for a great army rich in a few years; but a farthing a-day upon the subsistence of 3 or 400 men, would ruin the man that should undertake to supply them. Of all the trades, therefore, that are necessarily employed in supplying this city with bread, the factor is most likely to get suddenly rich, and yet his profits are known to be moderate; the *poor baker* is starving, and forced, through necessity, to use every artifice to support his family; the mealmen are many of them in the same situation; and, if the miller fares better, it is generally speaking from the larger extent of his trade. At this critical time it is dangerous to inflame; bread is dear; provisions of all kinds are the same; and nothing but more favourable seasons will restore these things to F their wonted price; the condition of the *poor* is grievous; and their *feelings* will force them to complain; but, when they are told that their calamities are owing to artful combinations against them, they are but too apt to take the alarm, and to direct their vengeance to wrong objects.

Of the same kind is the following copy of a printed table, published at the Victualling-Office, and signed by *James Wallace, Robert Pett, Tyringham Stephens, Jonas Hanway, George Marsh, and James Fortree*, Esqrs. Commissioners of that office, containing the prices paid for beef, pork, and wheat delivered to them in the Port of London, for the service of the Royal Navy, from the 1st of January 1745, to the 1st of January 1766. H

Years	Beef per lb.			Pork per lb.			Wheat per Qr.			
	d. f.	pt of a penny	12th	d. f.	pt of a penny	12th	l.	s.	d.	f.
1745	2	0	71	2	1	45	1	3	10	2
1746	2	2	8	2	2	53	1	13	10	2
1747	2	1	36	2	2	28	1	9	5	3
1748	2	3	79	2	2	48	1	9	11	1
1749	2	1	12	2	2	36	1	9	10	1
1750	2	0	90	2	1	72	1	8	8	1
1751	2	1	10	2	3	98	1	10	15	2
1752	1	3	106	3	0	72	1	12	8	1
1753	2	0	16	2	3	52	1	14	3	2
1754	2	1	107	3	0	102	1	6	6	
1755	2	1	49	3	2	30	1	5	0	1
1756	2	1	65	3	2	36	1	16	2	
1757	2	2	8	3	3	7	2	9	9	
1758	2	2	65	4	1	69	1	17	10	2
1759	2	2	81	3	3	43	1	8	7	
1760	2	0	75	3	0	58	1	9	3	
1761	2	1	66	3	1	56	1	6	1	2
1762	2	0	12	3	1	92	1	13	7	
1763	2	0	82	3	0	00	0	00	0	
1764	2	1	6	4	3	40	2	1	11	
1765	2	1	86	4	1	28	2	5	7	

From these tables, and from the above experiments on bread, the practicability of a scheme for the relief of the poor may be inferred; but no advantage to the public can be derived from them, in the manner the necessities of life are now circulated. It is obvious, that if victualling-houses were established by government in proper places, for the benefit of the poor, upon the same plan with those for providing for the navy, the poor might be served on the same terms; but yet, perhaps, it may be doubted, were all the commissioners salaries, and all the necessary and incidental charges of the Victualling-Office fairly and honestly brought into the account, whether the price to the government may not be nearly as high as is now generally paid by private consumers. If the commissioners would lay before the public the whole expence of the Victualling-Office, in commissioners, clerks, and all other subordinate officers, ordinary and extraordinary, and add this to the gross sums laid out for the various articles of provisions; and then give a fair account of the neat produce of these articles (all perquisites apart) then indeed, by such a fair and open state of the victualling, the public would see the parity or disparity between the profits of those employed by the government in furnishing provisions for a part of the people, and the profits of those who are employed by the public in supplying the public in the common way.

If victualling-offices were to be established for the use of the poor, the expence of management must be added to the

the prime cost of the provisions, and then the question will be, whether the poor will be much the better? But as this seems the only expedient that can effectually tend to their relief, the experiment is worth making in some particular district where this kind of relief seems most wanted (in *Spitalfields* for instance;) and in order to lay the foundation of such an establishment, the commissioners of the victualling should be called upon to lay before the legislature such an exact state of their accounts as is before-mentioned for the three last years; for that is the period from which any real knowledge can be gathered of the present price at which the poor may be supplied with the several articles of the necessaries of life, were it to be attempted in the most frugal manner. *D. Y.

Mr. Brewer's Declaration relative to the Dispute between the Rev. Mr. M-d-n, and Mr. Kimpton. (See p. 507.)

I AM very much concerned at the repeated demands from the public upon me to interfere in the unpleasant dispute between Messrs. *M-d-n*, *H-w-s*, and *K-mp-n*. These gentlemen, in their printed narratives, have each of them acquitted me of every thing dishonourable as to my conduct in that affair. But to prevent myself and others all further trouble, I am very willing to declare my real views of the matter, as far as I have been concerned therein. I did go with Mr. *K---n* to the Rev. Mr. *M---n*, with the hope and desire that Mr. *M---n* might, by his kind advice, aid Mr. *K---n* in getting through his difficulty of suitably disposing of his living at *A---e*; at which time I laid before Messrs. *M---n* and *H---s* the whole account of Mr. *K---n*'s distresses: After a variety of conversation, and upon reading the oath relating to presentation, it seemed evident that there was no prospect of Mr. *K---n*'s gaining any relief, but by Mr. *H---s*'s going with him to the bishop of the diocese to obtain (if it might be granted) a permission to hold the living for a limited time: This was proposed and agreed upon; and this was all I was witness to, till after the living was actually presented to the Rev. Mr. *H---s*; so that as to the manner in which the presentation was made and accepted, I can say nothing; only that it has been my invariable persuasion and expectation, that Mr. *K---n* would eventually obtain all proper relief. After my endeavours thus to gratify the curiosity of the public, in respect to my

knowledge of this affair, whatever further requests or demands may be made upon me in the papers, or otherwise, it is my present purpose to take no notice of them, but to remain silent.

Stepney Causeway,
Nov. 16.

Yours, &c.
SAM. BREWER.

Part of a Letter from the late James Logan, of Philadelphia, to the late Sir Hans Sloane. From an original M.S. communicated by Peter Collinson, Esq;

“IT may perhaps be needless now to add any thing in confirmation of Doctor Wallis's solution of the sun and moon appearing so much larger at rising and setting, than in a greater altitude; though some have gone on very absurdly, and still go on to account for it from vapours; which I remember was given me in my youth for the true cause of it.

“Tis true indeed, that it is these vapours in the atmosphere alone, that make these bodies, when very near to the horizon, appear in a spheriodical form, by refracting, and thereby raising (to sight) the lower limb more than the upper, yet these can be no cause of the other.—Sun or moon, each subtending about half a degree, appear in the meridian of the breadth of eight or ten inches, to some eyes more, and to others less, and in the horizon to be two or three feet, more or less, according to the extent of ground they are seen over.

“But if one has an opportunity, as I have here frequently had, of seeing the sun rise or set over a small eminence at the distance of a mile or two, with tall trees standing on it pretty close, as is usual in woods, without under wood, his body will then appear to be ten or twelve feet in breadth, according to the distance and circumstances of the trees he is seen through, and where there has been some thin underwood, or a few saplings, I have observed that the sun setting red, has appeared through them like a large extensive flame, as if some house was on fire beyond them.

“Now the reason of this is obvious, viz: that being well acquainted with trees, the ideas of the space they take up are in a manner fix'd, and as one of those trees, subtends an angle at the eye, perhaps not exceeding two or three seconds, and would scarce be distinguishable, were it not for the strong light behind them, the sun's diameter of above thirty inches, takes in several of them, and therefore will naturally be judged vastly larger. Hence it is evident, that those bodies appear greater or less, according

According to the objects interposed, or taken in by the eye on viewing them, and to this only is this phenomenon to be imputed." J. LOGAN.

Part of a second Letter from James Logan, to Sir Hans Sloane.

I Observed the ingenious gentleman *Stephen Hales*, in his vegetable Staticks, to mention that phenomenon of the streaks or darts of light'ning in thunder storms appearing crooked and angular (I do not remember his words) as a thing unaccounted for, and therefore guessed at a solution of it, but if I mistake not, I sometime since discovered the true one, which was thus—Having a sash window, glazed with bad or waved glass, and sitting about twelve feet distance from it, one of my people was carrying by that window, at some distance from it, a long lath on his shoulder, which, through that glass, appeared to my view exactly in the form that those streaks of lightening are seen, and as thunder is generally pictur'd, in the hand of *Jupiter*. And any one with such wavey glass, may very easily make the like experiment.

Now 'tis evident that the clouds are generally distinct collections of vapours like fleeces, and therefore that the rays of light through them, must pass thro' very different densities, and accordingly suffer very great refractions, as great at least as could be caused by one thin plate of glass, which, notwithstanding, will very fully produce the same phenomenon. From thence therefore, undoubtedly that appearance must arise; for it is most highly absurd to imagine that fire darted with such a rapidity, can from any assignable cause deviate in fact from a right line in the manner it appears to us; and this, if duly considered, may probably be found a plenary solution. J. LOGAN.

Mr. URBAN,

I N your Magazine for last *July*, an anonymous author exclaimed against the practice of giving soap lye for the gravel and stone, and, instead of it, recommended a medical soap, the composition of which he did not discover; I answered this letter in *August*, and I see he has replied in your last, still decrying soap lye, and still recommending a concealed nostrum. His reply I think must appear evasive to every judicious and impartial reader; and as I think no man could be prompted by principles

of benevolence, to decry a medicine, which has been fully disclosed, and which in many notorious and recent instances has afforded great relief in a most painful and dangerous disorder, and at the same time to conceal what he would substitute in its stead, I cannot but think there is sufficient reason to conclude that this anonymous writer has selfish and lucrative views.

I hope it will not be thought incumbent upon me to continue a dispute with an unknown antagonist, I shall therefore only add, that I intend very soon to fulfill my engagement to the public, by publishing a supplement to my little treatise on this subject, in which I hope to make it incontestibly appear that soap lye, properly administered, has been, and therefore may ever be, of great benefit in the disorders for which I have recommended it.

Bromley, Kent,
Nov. 17, 1767.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Serv.
ALEX. BLACKRIE.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 23, 1767.

I send you a case relating to the new method of inoculation, somewhat according to the forms proposed in your last month's Magazine, p. 511, the truth of which (if you should think it worth inserting in your next) may be attested by any of the living persons under-named.

Miss *Locke*, (daughter of Mr and Mrs *Locke*, at the *Black Lyon* at *Deptford*, *Wills*; on the turnpike road from *Salisbury* to *Warminster*) a sprightly little girl, and ingenious beyond her age (supposed to be about six) but of a puny constitution, and subject to little fevers; was inoculated in the course of last month, after the new method, together with several other children (some of them those of the Rev. Mr. *Waterman*, of *Tevant*) at *Fonthill Lodge*, near *Hendon*, in that neighbourhood. Taking some medicines, supposed not to be Mr. *Sutton's*, (as the operator in his advertisement only declares them not so strong as to impair the constitutions of his patients, "as is evident from their health and good appearance afterwards," these children were all, more or less, affected in their mouths; but all the rest recovered, with light symptoms of the pock, except the said Miss *Locke*; the disorder in whose mouth turned to a mortification about the time the pock should have appeared, or ripened, (I am not certain which) insomuch that pieces of the jaw came off, and she died in great misery, the first

first week of this month.—As some gentlemen of the faculty at *Warminster* were called in to attend this child in the last stages of her illness, it would be good, if they would assist the operator, (whose practice, for any thing I have heard besides, and perhaps even in this, when duly explained, may not be to be blamed) in stating this case, and laying it more fully before the publick, than can be done by the transient information of

A TRAVELLER.

P. S. I cannot but observe, as somewhat remarkable, that the mother, in giving the above account, though she appeared to be greatly moved at the loss of her child, did not in the least reflect upon the inoculator, but even said she should be sorry if he should be any way a loser by it.

Mr. URBAN,

ON reading a pamphlet entitled *Important Considerations on the Act of George the Second, relative to the Assize of Bread*, the author appears to be perfectly acquainted with his subject. He sets out by observing, that by the assize of bread, as settled by the act of queen Anne, cap. 18. three different species of bread were directed to be made, viz. white, wheaten, and household, and the different rates of each proportionably ascertained. But that in the 31st of George II. the late Mr. *Dickenson*, an Alderman of *London*, misled by some interested cornfactors, mealmen, and bakers, upon pretence of improving the quality, and reducing the price of bread in favour of the poor, undertook and prevailed on the parliament to pass an act repealing the former; by which new act, the three different species of bread were reduced to two only, (viz. wheaten and household) and new prices, and new tables of assize, regulating the said prices were introduc'd.—Since that time the public have universally complained, (and every year more and more) both of the greater dearness, and worse quality of the bread, though unacquainted with the true foundation of their complaints, from which a variety of false and ridiculous causes have been assigned, and Remedies impracticable, anti-commercial, and dangerous, absurdly proposed.

He then accounts for the reasons this last Act passed with so little opposition, and why it has remained so long unnoticed, under the three following heads. 1st. From the nature of the subject, to which but very few have turn'd their

thoughts. 2dly, From the confusion created, by changing the species, price, and quality, of the bread, which made it difficult to compare the tables of the former and the latter acts. And 3dly, From the favourable reception, always given by the public, to any specious proposals, which pretend to promote the interest of the consumer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the inferior orders of the people, and the poor.

This act of the 31st of George the second being attentively considered, it was discovered that the assize table therein is so constructed, as to have been alone a sufficient cause to account for all the distresses of the poor! Since the passing of this new act, bread has been actually raised thereby to the same price, when wheat is at 48s. as that at which it was formerly rated by the assize table of the act of queen Anne, when wheat was at 54s. per quarter, (which was always a price that threatened famine.) So that, consequently, the publick are now deprived of full one eighth of the bread, which they might have bought for the same money, at the same respective prices of corn, before the passing of that act, besides creating other great evils.

He then observes, that the cornfactor, mealman, miller, and baker, have all found means to make exorbitant profits in consequence of this act,—and that every art has been constantly employed to elude the effect of this discovery. That seditious papers have been incessantly published for many months past, to inflame the mob, to divert the attention of the public, & by turning their resentment upon the Landholder and the Farmer, to drown the voice of reason in confusion, and to prevent a comparison between the tables in the two acts.

V. P.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled,

The Humble Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,

SHEWETH,

THAT the present high prices of grain and all other sorts of provisions, particularly in the metropolis, forcibly call upon your petitioners humbly to solicit the earnest attention of this Honourable House, to the distresses of the industrious poor, whose situation, whilst it excites compassion for the immediate sufferers, cannot but raise the apprehensions of the legislature for the consequences thereof to the manufactures, trade, and population,

population, and ultimately to the landed interest of *Great-Britain*.

That your petitioners most gratefully acknowledge the wisdom and goodness of parliament, in the acts passed last session for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the free importation of corn and grain, and (in part) restraining the distillery; humbly trusting that this Honourable House will be of opinion not to suffer those salutary regulations to expire, until the produce of the next year's harvest shall be clearly known, and the poor manufacturer and labourer secure of bread at a moderate price.

That the dearthness of flesh-meat, fish, and other necessaries, at this time, seem (in the judgment of your petitioners) also to require some speedy and effectual relief: And, therefore, they most humbly submit it to the wisdom of this Honourable House, whether the deficiency therein, arising partly from former calamities not yet repaired, ought not, during the present exigency, to be supplied by a free importation.

That as your petitioners trust, this Honourable House (after providing some immediate relief for the present urgent necessities) will turn their thoughts to more lasting and extensive regulations, which (as far as human wisdom can) may prevent the like difficulties for the future. Your petitioners think it a duty incumbent on them, humbly to lay before this Honourable House such considerations as have occurred to them on this important subject.

In the first place, your petitioners humbly conceive, that although a moderate bounty on the exportation of corn and grain, in times of great plenty and cheapness, may be a wise and necessary encouragement to the cultivation and increase thereof. And, the present bounty has, in fact, made them cheaper than they were before, (some few unfavourable seasons only excepted.) And altho' the exportation of our surplus appears a necessary and highly beneficial trade to the nation in general; yet, as the consumption of wheat is become much more general within this kingdom since the commencement of the bounty, your petitioners conceive it might now be good policy to reduce the highest bounty price thereof to a more moderate sum: And it appears probable to your petitioners, that if the bounty had some years ago been limited to what has been the average price since the year 1688, it might have preserved to this country all the wheat which has been exported at the intermediate prices, and all the money that has been paid to replace it with foreign corn of a much inferior quality.

2dly, That the acts relating to the bounty are defective, in not expressly restraining it to grain of the growth of this kingdom, the exporters from the out ports (*Berwick-upon-Tweed* only excepted) not being called upon to make any proof thereof, whereby the intentions of parliament may in some measure

have been frustrated, and the public revenue defrauded.

3dly, That the present method of ascertaining the bounty price also appears defective in several particulars, which (in the port of *London* at least) might be remedied by taking the average price, as weekly returned upon, to the court of lord mayor and aldermen of the said city.

4thly, That the market hours not being fixed by law, gives undue advantages to speculative and designing men, and tends to enhance the price of the necessaries of life to the consumer.

5thly, That the present regulations in the assize of bread seem highly disadvantageous to the poor, who, as your petitioners humbly conceive, might be supplied cheaper and better if only one sort of bread was made assizeable.

6thly, That the great increase of the breed of horses (owing partly to the growing practice of employing them instead of oxen in tillage, and partly to the great demands from abroad) has greatly contributed to diminish the number of cattle for slaughter, and necessarily tends to enhance the price thereof which your petitioners apprehend might be corrected by a duty upon the exportation of horses, and a small bounty upon the use of oxen in tillage.

7thly, That the scarcity of grown cattle and consequently the dearthness of flesh-meat are still farther increased by the unlimited destruction of ewe lambs and cow calves, in all seasons of the year, merely to gratify the unreasonable appetite of the rich and luxurious.

8thly, That the prevailing practice of consolidating small farms, not only tends to make many articles of provision and consumption scarce, but must in time depopulate the country of its most useful inhabitants, by depriving the industrious poor both of labour and habitation.

Lastly, That the mis-guided, and often ill-grounded resentment of the common people, in times of public calamity, (by prompting them to destroy mills, corn, and other provisions, and to obstruct the removal of the latter from one place to another) is not only an injury to their fellow-subjects, but also to themselves, by aggravating the very evils they complain of; and therefore, for their sakes, as well as that of the public, ought to be timely and effectually prevented or suppressed.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray this Honourable House to take these important matters into their most serious consideration, and to provide such remedies as their respective natures shall appear to require or admit, and such as the wisdom of this Honourable House shall judge consistent with the real and permanent interest of the whole kingdom.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.



The Coronet borne by Lord Chamberlain. King of Arms. Treasurer. Herald. Pursuivants of Arms. Secretary. Equerries. Pages of Honour. Pages of the Presence and Back Stairs. Knight Marshals-men. Serjeant Trumpeter. Trumpets & Drums sounding a solemn March.

The Canopy, Supported by Eight Admirals. The Pall, Supported by Four Lords.



Yeomen of the Guards. Grooms of his Royal Highness's Bed Chamber. A Gentle Usher. Eight Earls Assistants to the Chief Mourner. Chief Mourner Supported by two Dukes Train borne by a Baron. Gentlemen Ushers. Gentleman principal of Arms.

The Funeral Procession of His Late Royal Highness Edward Duke of York and Albany.

Mallet del. et sculp.

The Funeral Procession of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of York and Albany, on Tuesday the 3d Inst.

BETWEEN nine and ten the pro-
cession began from the Prince's
chamber, (whither the body had been
removed the night before) passing thro'
the old palace yard to the south-east
door of *Westminster* abbey, upon a floor
railed in, covered with black cloth, and
lined on each side with a party of the
foot guards, in the following order:

Drums and Trumpets sounding a so-
lemn march, with Banners attached to
them, adorned with naval Trophies, the
Drums covered with Black.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.

Knight Marshal's men.

Gentlemen Servants to his Royal
Highness.

Page of the Presence.

Page of the Back Stairs.

Pages of Honour,

Mr. *Frederick*.—Mr. *Cadogan*.

Equeries,

Capt. *Wrottesly*.—Capt. *Hamilton*.—

Col. *Morrison*.

Secretary,

Dr. *Blair*.

Pursuivants of Arms.

Heralds of Arms.

Treasurer of his R. H's Household.

The Hon. *Charles Sloane Cadogan*, Esq;

Norroy King of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's
Household.

The Coronet upon a black Velvet
Cushion, borne by *Clarenceux* King of
Arms.

The BODY, covered with a *Holland*
Sheet, and a black Velvet Pall, adorned
with eight Escutcheons of his Royal
Highness's Arms, under a canopy of
Black Velvet.

Four Supporters of the Pall, viz.

Lord *Le Despencer*.—Lord *Botetourt*.—

Lord *Bruce*.—Lord *Boston*.

Eight Vice-Admirals, Supporters of
the Canopy, in their uniform Coats,
black Waistcoats, and Crapes in their
Hats, and on their Arms, viz.

Sir *Edward Hawke*, Kt. of the Bath.—

Thomas Frankland, Esq;—The Duke of

Bolton.—Sir *Charles Hardy*, Knt.—Sir

Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath

—Sir *Samuel Cornish*, Bart.—*Francis*

Geary, Esq;—Sir *George Bridges Rod-*

ney, Bart.

Garret principal King of Arms, with

his Rod of Office, supported by two

Gentlemen Ushers.

Chief Mourner, the Duke of *Grafton*,

in a long Black Cloak, his train borne

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by Sir *Peter Dennis*, Bart. Supported
by the Duke of *Montagu*, and the Duke
of *Northumberland*, in Black Cloaks.

Assistants to the Chief Mourner,

Earl of *Denbigh*.—Earl of *Huntingdon*

Earl of *Litchfield*.—Earl of *Peterborough*

Earl *Harcourt*.—Earl of *Pomfret*.

A Earl *Delawarr*.—Earl of *Orford*.

A Gentleman Usher.

Grooms of his Royal Highness's

Bed-chamber,

Sir *William Boothby*.—Col. *West*.—

Col. *St. John*.

Yeomen of the Guard.

B At the entrance of *Westminster* abbey,
within the Church, the Dean and Pre-
bendaries, attended by the choir, re-
ceived the Body, falling into the pro-
cession next before Norroy King of
Arms, and so proceeded, singing, into
King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel;
C where the Coffin was placed on Tressels,
the Head towards the Altar, the Crown
and Cushion being laid thereon, and
the Canopy held over it, while the Ser-
vice was read by the Dean of *Westmin-*
ster; the chief Mourner and his two
Supporters sitting on Chairs at the Head
D of the Corpse, the Lords Assistants and
Supporters of the Pall upon Stools on
either Side.

The part of the Service before the
Interment being read, the Corpse was
deposited in the Vault; and the Dean
having finished the Burial Service, Gar-
ter King of Arms proclaimed his Royal
Highness's Stile as follows:

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to
take out of this transitory Life unto his
Divine Mercy, the late most High, most
Mighty, and most Illustrious Prince,
EDWARD-AUGUSTUS, Duke
of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster,
Knight of the most Noble Order of the
Garter, Second Son of the late most Illus-
trious Prince FREDERICK Prince
of Wales deceased, and next Brother to
his most Excellent Majesty GEORGE
the Third, by the Grace of God, King of
Great Britain, France, and Ireland, De-
fender of the Faith; whom God bless and
preserve with long Life, Health, and
Honour, and all Worldly Happiness.

Mr. URBAN.

BEING a constant reader of your
Magazine, I am desirous thro' your
channel, to offer to the publick (for the
benefit of all those who are afflicted
with that dreadful disease, the stone and
gravel) the following remedy, which
was communicated to me by a gentle-
man of *America*.

My

My case was so bad I was scarce able to walk across my room, and when I turned in my bed could find the stone round my bladder, which caused exquisite pain; I was so much dispirited as to have given up all hopes of cure, (for I had tried the soap and many other remedies) till I was directed by the gentleman just mentioned, to drink a glass of cold spring water, (about a quarter of a pint) the moment I rose in the morning, and the same the last thing before I went to bed at night. I followed this advice, and after a little trial found myself better, and by a continuance am so entirely freed from that disorder that I can ride over the stones from one end of the town to the other, or use any sort of exercise without the least pain or obstruction. What is become of the stone I so long felt in my bladder I know not, but suppose it dissolved and came away by the great quantity of sand voided at sundry times, for it is certain I have none there now; as I am often troubled with the gout I abstain from drinking the water while that is upon me, after which I find a return of the gravel, but upon drinking the water again, am presently relieved, therefore I am determined to continue the use of it during my life.

As I am assured of your readiness to contribute to the good of all mankind, and as that is my only intent in this communication, I need make no apology for this trouble. I am, Sir, &c.

* * This correspondent should have mentioned particularly the waters by which he received so much benefit; for it is certain that some waters are great dissolvents. The waters of *Enix-hill*, near *Worcester*, will dissolve the hardest incrustations on the inside of tea-kettles, and perhaps the *Malvern*, and many other waters have the same quality; but there are waters in other places that will cause the stone.

An Account of the principal Buildings, Streets, &c. in London and Westminster, with their Antiquity, Derivation, &c. extracted from Stow, Speed, Maitland, &c.

Adle-street, is in old records called *King Adel-street*, from *K. Adelfian* the *Saxon*.

Admiralty-Office was formerly called *Wallingford House*.

Albemarle-street, so named from the *D. of Albemarle*, who bought the *E. of Clarendon's House*, which stood there.

Ald-Gate, i. e. *Old-Gate*, was one of the four original Gates of the city, be-

ing mentioned in *K. Edgar's* reign, in 967. The late *Gate* was rebuilt in 1609.

Aldermanbury was so called from the Mayor and *Aldermen* holding their *Berry*; or Court, in a hall which formerly stood on the *E. side* of that street, till the new *Berry Court*, or *Guildhall* that now is, was finished.

Alders-Gate was rebuilt in 1617, and repaired in 1670.

Arches, Court of, kept in the church of *St. Mary le Bow*, was so called from the *Arches*, or *Bows*, that were on the steeple.

Ave-mary Lane was so called in the *Popish* times, from *Text-writers* and *Bead-makers* who dwelt there.

Bank of England was begun to be built in 1732, and finished in 1734.

Barbican took its name from a Watch Tower, or *Burk-kenning*, which stood there, and was destroyed by *Henry III.* in 1267.

Barnard's Inn was formerly the house of *John Mack-worth*, dean of *Lincoln*, and was given by him to the professors of the law.

Bartholomew Fair, was instituted in the reign of *Henry I.*

St. Bartholomew's Hospital was also founded by *Henry I.* was reformed and endowed by *Henry VIII.* and incorporated by *Edward VI.* It was rebuilt in 1729.

Bennet Street, Westminster, so called from *Bennet College Cambridge*, to whom it belongs.

Bermondsey Street took its name from a priory, or abbey, of *St. Saviour*, called *Bermonds-eye*, founded in 1081, and suppressed in 1539.

Bethlem, or *Bedlam Hospital*, was built in 1676, at 17000*l.* expence.

Birchin Lane was antiently called *Birchover's Lane* from its builder.

Bishops-Gate is supposed to have been built by some *Bishop*, about the year 1200. It was rebuilt in 1479, and 1735.

Black-fryers Bridge was begun in 1761. The expence is not to exceed 160000*l.*

G *Blackwell Hall*, corruptly so called, properly *Bakewell Hall*, formerly belonged to the ancient family of the *Bassings*, and from thence was called *Bassings Hall*, from whom also that ward takes its name, as *Coleman street* from *Coleman*, and *Farringdon Ward* from *William* and *Nicholas Farringdon*, the principal owners of those places. This Hall was called *Bakewell Hall* from *Thomas Bakewell*, who dwelt in this house

house in 36 Edward III. Being burnt in 1686, it was rebuilt in 1672 by *Christ's Hospital*, to whom the city gave the profits; which are about 1100l. a-year.

Bloomfury was antiently a village named *Lomsbury*, in which were the King's stables, till they were burnt in 1354.

Blossoms Inn, *Laurance Lane*, was so called from having for its sign St. Lawrence, the deacon, in a border of *Blossoms*, or *Flowers*.

Bridewell, so called from its being near a spring called St. Bridget's or St. Bride's Well, was formerly the King's palace, till, in 1533, Edward VI. gave it to the city as a workhouse for the poor. It was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt in 1682.

Canonbury House formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew's in *W. Smithfield*.

Change, Old, was so called from the King's Exchange, kept there for the coining of Bullion, 6 Henry III.

Channel-Row, properly *Canon-Row*, from the Canons of St. Stephen's, Westminster, who dwelt there.

Charing-Cross was so called from a Cross set up by Edward I. in memory of his queen, on the spot where King Charles's statue now stands. *Charing* was then a village,

Charter House, or more properly *Chartreux* (so called from the monastery which stood there, and was dissolved by Henry VIII.) was founded and endowed at the sole cost of Thomas Sutton, Esq; who purchased the house of the E. of Suffolk, for 13000l. It was opened Oct. 3, 1614. The estate is now above 6000l. per ann.

Cheapside derives its name from there being a market there, which in Saxon is a *Cheap*.

Christ's Hospital was founded by Edward VI. in 1552.

Clerkenwell, or *Clerks Well*, took its name from the parish Clerks of London, who of old used to assemble there every year, to play some large history of Holy Scripture.

Cleveland Court was formerly a large house called *Berkshire House*, purchased by the D. of Cleveland.

Clifford's Inn was a house granted by Edward II. to the family of the *Cliffords*, and afterwards leased, and then sold to the students of the law.

College of Heralds was incorporated by Richard III.

— of Physicians in 1682.

Covent (i. e. *Convent*) *Garden*, was formerly a *Garden* belonging to the

Abbot and Convent of Westminster. It was granted in 1552 to John, Earl of Bedford.

Cripple-Gate was built before the conquest, and took its name from the *Cripples* who used to beg there. It was repaired in 1633.

Crutched Fryers took its name from a monastery of the holy Cross, suppressed by Henry VIII.

Custom House was first established 6 Richard II. Being burnt in 1718, the present building was erected soon after.

East India House was built in 1726.

Ely House was given by William de Luda, Bp of Ely, to his successors in 1297.

Exeter Change, was so called from the house of the Earls of Exeter, which stood near it.

Fenchurch-Street took its name from a Fenny, or Moorish ground, so made by a stream (called *Larg-bourn*) that formerly passed through it.

Finsbury was formerly called *Fensbury*, for the same reason.

Fleet Dyke, or *Ditch*, was formerly called the *River of Fleet*, being navigable for merchant ships as far as *Holbourn Bridge*.

Fleet was first made a Prison in the reign of Richard I.

Gate-House Prison was built in the reign of Edward III.

Gerrards Hall, properly *Gisors Hall*, took its name from John Gisors, mayor of London, who in 1245 was owner of it, and in whose family it continued till 1386.

Goodman's Fields were in Stow's time, the Field and Farm of one Goodman.

Grace Church Street, formerly *Grass Church Street*, was so called from *Grass*, or *Herbs*, sold there.

Gray's Inn was a house belonging to the *Grays* of Wilton, who resided there from 1315, till the reign of Edward III. when they demised it to the students of the law.

Gresham College was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, in 1596. It is now purchased by the government, in order to convert it into an Excise-Office.

Guild-Hall was begun to be built in 1411, and finished in 1421.

Hicks's Hall was erected for a sessions house in 1612, by Sir Baptist Hicks, a Mercer.

Holborn was formerly a village called *Old-born*, or *Hill-born*, from a stream which broke out near the place where the bars now stand, and ran down the street to *Old-born Bridge*, and so into the *River of Fleet*, now *Fleet Ditch*. This was long ago stopped up at the head,

and in other places. *Holborn* was first paved in 1535.

Hounds Ditch was formerly the city Ditch, and, when open, was frequently filled with filth, as dead dogs, &c. A whence its name derives.

House of Commons was formerly *St. Stephen's Chapel*, being founded by that king. It was new built and endowed by *Edward III.* in 1347, and suppressed by *Edward VI.* since which time it has served as a parliament house.

St. James's Palace was anciently an B hospital for lepers. Being surrendered to *Henry VIII.* he built the present house.

St. James's Park was made by King *Henry VIII.*

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, belonged to the priors of *St. John of Jerusalem*, being the chief seat in *England* of those religious knights. It was founded a- C bout the year 1100, and suppressed 32 *Henry VIII.*

King Street was so called from its being the *King's* common road to and from his palace at *Westminster*.

Langborn (or *Long Stream*) was a great stream breaking out of the ground in *Fenchurch Street*, which ran swiftly D W. across *Grasschurch Street*, and down *Lombard Street*, to the W. end of *St. Mary Woolnoth's* church, and then turning south down *Shareborn Lane* (so styled from *sharing*, or dividing) ran in several rills to the *Thames*. It has been long stopped up at the head, and the rest of it filled up and paved over.

Leaden Hall was purchased by the city for a common market, and was made free in 1619.

Lincoln Inn was so called from being the Inn, or Town-house, of *Henry Lacy*, earl of *Lincoln*, constable of *Chester*, &c. who died there in 1310.

Lombard Street took its name from F the *Lombards*, and other foreign merchants, who assembled there twice every day before the building of the *Royal Exchange*.

London Bridge began to be built of stone (the wooden bridge having been burnt) in 1176, and was finished in 1209, the course of the river being for G the time turned another way by a trench dug for that purpose; beginning (as it is supposed) east near *Rotherhithe*, and ending in the west near *Battersea*. It is 915 feet long, and 73 wide.

London Stone, of the antiquity of this there is no memorial, save that it is mentioned in a gospel book, given to H *Christ Church, Canterbury*, before the conquest.

London Wall is supposed to have been

originally built by *Theodosius* the elder, in the year 368.

Long Acre, in 1552, was a field, and went by the name of the *Seven Acres*.

Ludgate was repaired in 1215, 1260, 1586, and 1699.

Mansion House was begun in 1732, and finished in 1753, on the site of *Stocks market*.

St. Martin's le Grand, so called from a large college of secular priests founded in 1056, and suppressed in 1548.

Merchant Taylors School was founded by that company, in 1561. It was burnt in 1666.

Mark Lane was originally *Mart Lane*, being a public mart.

Mewse, so called from the kings *Falcons* there anciently kept, was new built for stables in the reigns of *Edward VI.* and queen *Mary*. The north side was rebuilt by *George II.*

The *Minories* was an abbey of Nuns of the order of *St. Clare*, suppressed in 1539, 30 *Henry VIII.*

The *Monument* was erected to perpetuate the memory of the *Fire of London*. It was begun in 1671, and finished in 1677. It is 15 feet in diameter, and 202 feet high, the exact distance of it from the spot where the fire first broke out.

Moor Fields, in 1477, were a *moorish* rotten piece of ground, and impassable but for causeways made for that purpose, and so continued till 1605.

Moor Gate was built in 1415, and re- E built in 1674.

Museum, British, formerly *Montagu House*, was built in 1677 by *Ralph* the first duke of that family — and was founded and endowed by *Sir Hans Sloane*, in 1753.

Newcastle House was built by the Marquis of *Portsmouth*, in 1686.

Newgate was first built about the reign of *Henry I.* or *Stephen*, and rebuilt in 1412. It was afterwards repaired in 1631, and rebuilt in 1672.

New Inn, was so called to distinguish it from the *Old Inn* belonging to the society in *Seacoal Lane* near *Fleet Ditch*.

New River was brought from *Chadwell* and *Amwell* in *Hertfordshire*, to the reservoir near *Islington*, at the sole expence of *Sir Hugh Middleton*, Kt. in 1613, after five years labour.

Paternoster Row was so called from the Stationers, or Text-writers who dwelt there, and who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, viz. A B C with the *Paternoster*, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c. There dwelt also turners of beads, and they were called *Paternoster makers*.

St. Paul's Church was first founded by *Ethelbert*, king of *Kent*, in 610. It was burnt in 1087 with most part of the city, and was rebuilt soon after on stone arches. The steeple, which was finished in 1222, was fired by lightning in 1444, and was again burnt, together with all the roof of the church, in 1561, by the negligence of a plumber, who confessed it on his death-bed, though till then, it was thought to have been done by lightning. Lastly, the whole church being burnt in the fire of *London*, 1666, was entirely rebuilt by *Sir Christopher Wren*. It was begun in 1675, & finished in 1711.

St. Paul's School was built and endowed by *Dr. John Collet*, dean of *St. Paul's*, in 1512.

Piccadilly was so called from the *Piccadillos*, i. e. the stiff collars, or bands, formerly worn, by which a taylor got an estate, and built the first houses there.

Poultry Compter hath been a prison time out of mind.

Powis House was built by the Marquis of *Powis*, in queen *Anne's* reign.

Privy Garden was so called because it was appropriated to the king's private use, while he resided at *Whitehall*.

Queen's Library was erected and furnished by queen *Caroline*, in 1737.

—— *Palace*, formerly *Arlington*, and then *Buckingham* house, being purchased and rebuilt by that duke in 1703. It was bought of *Sir Charles Sheffield*, Bart. by his present majesty (for queen *Charlotte*) in 1762.

The *Rolls* was formerly the house of the converted *Jews*, and was founded by *Henry III.* in 1223; but they being banished out of *England*, *Edward III.* in 1377, annexed it to the office of the keeper of the rolls in chancery. It was rebuilt by *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, at 7000*l.* expence.

Rood Lane was so called from a *Rood* placed there in *St. Mary's* church yard, while the old church was rebuilding, during which time the oblations made to this rood were employed towards building the church.

Royal Exchange was erected by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, in 1567, on the site of 80 houses, and was so named by queen *Elizabeth* in person, by sound of trumpet, &c. in 1570. Being destroyed by the fire in 1666, it was rebuilt soon after at 66000*l.* expence, king *Charles II.* laying the first stone.

The *Savoy* was first built by *Peter* earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, uncle to *Henry III.* in 1245. Afterwards, having been purchased by queen *Eleanor*

for her son, *Edmund* earl of *Lancaster*, it was burnt by the rebels of *Kent* and *Essex* in enmity to *John* of *Gaunt*, D. of *Lancaster* in 1381. It was rebuilt and made an hospital of *St. John Baptist*, by *Henry VII.* about 1509, but was suppressed by *Edward VI.* It was new founded by queen *Mary* in 1557.

Scotland Yard was so called from the buildings there being erected for the reception of the kings of *Scotland* when they came to the *English* parliament.

Shore Ditch derives its name, not as has been supposed from *Jane Shore's* dying there, but from *Sir John Sore* or *Soreditch*, its lord of the manor in the reign of *Edward III.*

Sion College was founded at 3000*l.* expence, and endowed with 160*l.* a year, by *Dr. Thomas White*, one of the *Presidentaries* of *St. Paul's*. The library was built by *Mr. John Simpson*, rector of *St. Olave, Hart Street*.

Smithfield (i. e. a *smeth* or *smooth* ground) was used as a market in *Fitz Stephen's* time, 550 years ago. It was paved by the city at 1600*l.* expence, in 1614.

Somerset House was built by the duke of *Somerset*, lord protector, and uncle to *Edward VI.* in 1549, and on his attainder it was forfeited to the crown. The back front was built on a design of *Inigo Jones* by his son-in-law *Mr. Webb*.

Spittal-fields were so called from the *Epiory* of *St. Mary* (dissolved by *Henry VIII.*) where sermons were annually preached in the *Easter* holidays, as they are now at *St. Bride's*, and thence are called *Spittal Sermons*.

Staple Inn was once a hall for the merchants of the *Staple* of wool, but has been an inn of court ever since 1415.

The *Temple* was founded by the knights *Templars* in 1185, but they being suppressed in 1310, it was given by *Edward III.* to the knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, and they soon after leased it to the students of the law, in whose possession it has continued ever since.

Temple Bar was built in 1670.

Thavoy's Inn was formerly the house of *Mr. John Thavoy* in the reign of *Edward III.* who let it as an inn to the students of the law.

St. Thomas's Hospital was founded by *Edward VI.* in 1552.

Tower (White) was built by *William* the conqueror in 1078, and in 1190 it was compassed with a wall and ditch. It was almost new built in 1637-8. Wild beasts were first kept there in 1235, three leopards

leopards being then sent by the emperor to Henry III. Gold was first coined there in 1344, and criminals were first executed on *Tower Hill* in 1466.

Walbrook was so called from a running water which entered the wall between *Bishops Gate* and *Moor Gate*, and thence took its name. It ran through the city, with several windings, from north to south into the *Thames*, and had many bridges over it. It was afterwards vaulted over, paved, and built upon, so that it is now hid under ground.

Westminster Abbey was built by Henry III. and finished after 50 years labour, in 1220. Henry VII. built his chapel on the east side in 1502, at 14000*l.* expence. It was made a collegiate church by queen *Elizabeth*, in 1559, who at the same time founded the school.

Westminster Bridge was built in 11 years and nine months, at 218800*l.* expence.

Westminster Hall was built by William Rufus about 1097. The king's palace, of which this was a part, was burnt in 1512. The courts of law were first fixed there in 1224.

White Hall was so named by Henry VIII. on its being forfeited to him by cardinal *Wolsey's* attainder. It was before called *York Place*, and was the palace of the archbishops of *York*. It was the residence of the king till 1697, when it was burnt down.

Whitehall Chapel was formerly the king's banquetting house, and is all that remains of the palace there, to which it was added by James I. according to a design of *Inigo Jones*.

Wood Street Compter was first used as a prison.

Essay towards finding the Longitude at Sea.

1st. **L**ET it be granted, that by the help of the sun, or stars, the precise time of the day, or night, may be known, wherever a ship may be, with sufficient exactness.

2^d. As at present, every system of navigation contains a table of the sun's declination, for every mid-day, calculated for the first meridian, for a certain number of years to come; that is to say, the sun's place, or rather the earth's place in the ecliptick, is pointed out for every mid-day. Therefore it will be readily granted we hope, that a table may be formed, containing the meridian that will be in the zenith of *London*, for every mid-day, every hour, and second of time, for any desired time to come,

These things being premised, let the mariner be provided with such a table; and with another table, containing the right ascension, declination, and celestial longitude, of all such fixed stars, as are easily observable by the naked eye.

Then every sailor may know at once (his latitude, and) what meridian is in his zenith, every time he observes the culmination of any known star; elevated at least, thirty-five degrees above the horizon, which he may do, by the help of a good quadrant; or by finding the difference, between the magnetick, and true meridian. It is taken for granted that he knows the time of its culmination, with sufficient exactness. And it is certain, that the longitude sought, must be, the distance between the meridian in his zenith, at the time of observation, and the meridian in the zenith of *London*, at the same time of the same day, and what that distance is, he finds, with one glance on his tables.

The author conceals his real name, under the fictitious one of

WICMW BRITANNICUS.

P. S. It is hoped, proper judges will allow this plan to have its foundation laid in truth, and in that case the following considerations will naturally recommend it, viz. That no time keeper is necessary to discover how time passes, at the first meridian; neither is a marine chair necessary in taking observations of heavenly objects, easily perceivable by the naked eye; and when neither sun, moon, Jupiter, nor Mercury can be seen, observations in abundance may be had from some or other of the numerous tribe of fixed stars, whose place in the heavens change not, as that of all the planets do.

F Mr. URBAN,

UPON reading the original letter of Lord *Bolingbroke* to *Pope*, published in your Magazine for June, 1764, I could not help remarking the censure, so severely passed on a certain line in *Addison's Cato*; where it seems, the excellent author of that tragedy is charged with a downright solecism, and condemned by a boy of fourteen. The remark, as the judicious writer observes, may be very well for one of that age; let us, however, examine the matter more attentively, lest we too rashly condemn our betters.

Whenever an object presents itself to our view, we always observe in it some particular, predominant colour, or figure, &c. which under different circumstances

it retains without any material variation. From which observation we acquire clear conceptions of things, and affix to them names agreeing to those conceptions. e.g. Having observed that every tree produces leaves in which there is always one particular predominant colour, called green, I hence assign to all leaves in general, the fixed determinate name of green leaves. Infomuch that, if I should see a green leaf accidentally covered with white spots, I should still call it a green leaf, and should readily say, I had seen a green leaf covered with white spots. And shall we condemn the expression as ridiculous and absurd? Shall we alter the general name, green leaf, which gives a clear, determinate idea of the thing signified, because perhaps a little dirt accidentally fallen upon it had made it white, or brown? Or if in the language of prose, shall we in that of poetry? For what does our poet say more, in that he speaks of a pure and limpid stream when foul with stains? Shall we reject the epithets pure and limpid, which give a clear, determinate idea of streams in general, because by one or other accident, it chanced to be foul with stains? Shall we not rather thus judge? That if, when we have fixed, determinate ideas of things, according to those proper, predominant qualities which we have perceived to be in them, we should upon some accidental change abandon those names, how perpetually liable should we be to error and confusion? Therefore, so long as I perceive the proper, distinguishable colour of leaves to be green, if upon any leaf I should discover some accidental spots of any other colour, I would yet, for the reason above-mentioned, call it a green leaf. In like manner, so long as experience teaches me that the principal predominant property of running water is to be pure and clear, though perhaps I may have seen a particular stream accidentally polluted, I would still call it a pure and limpid stream, even when it was foul with stains.

But, if after all it should be objected, that our author's expression carries with it the appearance of an absurdity, thus much we may with safety assert; that his superior judgment never fails to raise him above the errors and absurdities of vulgar writers, and has, in conjunction with his other excellent qualifications, deservedly given him the title of a poet.

Mr. URBAN,

I lately met with a mutilated copy of a book, which to me at least, appears

a curiosity. It bears for its title, *Historia de Calumniis Novercalis*: an history now commonly sold at stalls for the entertainment of *English* children, under the title of *The history of the Seven Wise Masters*; with which last mentioned book mine agrees as to the substance, and order of the tales, but differs considerably from it in the form and manner of relating them.

It is printed in *sixteens*, in the common gothic character of the time (the beginning, as I judge, of the 16th century) an *English* or *black face* approaching to a *Roman*, on a *pica* body, and with many abbreviations, and is ornamented with wooden cuts, of the size of the page, which, considering their age, are by no means contemptible.

The preface runs thus.

C “ *Composita pridem Calumniæ Novercalis historia quæ Septem Sapientum dicitur, pulchro quidem argumento, pulchris etiam ac memoratæ dignis tractata exemplis, in utramque partem & defensionis & condemnationis, sive vera sive ficta sit, nihil ad te attinere puto mi Gerarde: magis autem quid doceat adverte, intelligimus ex ea & qui sint malarum mulierum, & pravorum liberorum, & zelotyporum itemque delirorum senum, aliarumque personarum mores atque fortunæ variâ ratione, ut quid caveri quidve eligi oporteat agnoscamus.*
 E “ *Cum autem nominum quorundam ratio temporibus satis respondere visa non esset, & textus nimium fluxus minimeque coherens videretur, non indignum judicavi quo tibi morem gererem id postulant, paululum mutatis verbis obmissisque nominibus ne legentem offendant, re ipsa integra servata, hanc narrationem efferre; ne quid inventori laudis aut inventioni veritatis detractum esse videatur: imposito potius nomine Calumniæ Novercalis qualis & Phædræ fuit in Hyppolitum; et simili quoque genere uxoris Putipharis in Joseph Hebræum, & senum illorum in Susannam; ut eo nomine historia hæc majorem notitiam gratiamque apud lectores sit habitura.*

From hence it appears that this book is an alteration and improvement of a more ancient work, intitled, *Historia Septem Sapientum*, and as the particulars here said to be altered, are retained unaltered in the *English* translation, it should seem that the *English* history is translated from a performance of a more early date than this.

Now,

Now, Sir, I should be glad to see from some of your curious and inquisitive correspondents, an account of the author, improver, and antient printers of this work; and of the *Gerardus* to whom this work of mine in particular is inscribed. Such an account may be agreeable to many of your readers, and not without its uses, too; as it is well known, that *The history of Reynard the Fox*, *The merry tales of the Mad Men of Gotham*, and some other performances which I might mention, are so far from being, as they are generally esteemed, ridiculous romances and childish toys, that they are works of admirable contrivance and design; and were written by the most ingenious men and the greatest wits of their respective ages.

I am, &c. T. C

Mr. URBAN,

I beg leave to add here a particular or two relative to the paper I sent you about the elephant's tooth, and the bullet found in it, (*Mag. May 1767.*) as recieved since the publication of that paper; after that, to give you some account of a very irregular ivory-like substance found in the cavity of another large tooth.

The former tooth weighed about 28 pound; the bullet was lodged nearly in the middle of the tooth, both as to its length and thickness; there was no mark of the bullet's entering outwardly, but within, the passing of the ball had much injured the ivory, which was not only discoloured, but was also in a crumbling or rotten state, the bullet's way not being left open, but closed and filled with the said discoloured and distempered matter.

Now, Sir, as to the irregular ivory-like substance above-mentioned, in cutting up a large tooth of the weight of one hundred pound, at *Sheffield*, the workmen heard something rattle in the hollow of it, and upon examination, found a hard body there, about half a yard long; it was flattish, much knotted, which made its figure very irregular, and the thicker end of the piece sent to me (which was about three inches and three quarters long) was about three quarters of an inch broad, it is somewhat tapering, as the whole was, which reached from the bottom almost to the top of the cavity. The piece sent me resembles much at first sight, a *stelactites*, being full of knots or protuberances most irregularly placed on its surface. The substance of it, however, appears plainly to be ivory,

though of a very imperfect sort, as having no grain; it is nevertheless very sound and hard. To give you now my opinion of this uncommon appearance; it seems probable that this larger horn (for I am fully convinced that what we call elephants teeth, ought in strictness to be named horns) had sometime received an injury at its root, either by a shot, or by a bruise, for I presume that in fighting, the animal makes some use of his feet and horns, as well as his trunk or hand, as *Pliny* calls it, *Lib. VIII. c. 10.* Hence the same author says, *lib. VIII. c. 3.* Circa hos [Dentes] belluis summa cura; alteria mucroni pareunt, ne sit præliis, hebet; alterius, &c. and that after such hurt or contusion, a *callus* would immediately form, which taking a wrong direction, as sometimes happens in fractures, gradually rose or grew on the cavity of the horn, to the length above-mentioned. Thus when the sap extravasates, it forms those shapeless knots which we often see on the surface of trees. And I leave it to you, Mr. Urban, and your learned readers, to judge, whether this hypothesis will not sufficiently account both for the knotty and unequal surface of this hard body, as also for its crudity and imperfection in being destitute of that fine grain so observable in true and genuine ivory, and lastly for that singular place it was found in.

I am, Sir, yours,
T. ROW.

An Account of a Topical Remedy for the cure of ulcerated Cancers. By M. I. C. Soultzer, Councillor of the Court and first Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Gotha; translated from the French.

AN effectual cure for a cancer is still among the *Desiderata* of physic: mercury, antimony, and all other alteratives have been long tried, and often found to fail: I have also tried the *Beladonna* or night shade, and I find that after long fatiguing the patient by the great dryness which it occasions in the throat, it does indeed render the suppuration more laudable, and check the progress of the disease, but it never effects the cure, and the sick though they languish a little longer, certainly perish at last. The *Cicuta* or Hemlock is a more powerful remedy; but though it has been successfully administered in cutaneous disorders, though it has resolved schirrouses, and, as it were prepared the body for my topical remedy, pared

yet it has but rarely cured an ulcerated cancer, being frequently unsuccessful in the hands of Mr. Storck himself, as appears by his own account. The topical remedy which I now offer to the public is simple, harmless, and easily to be procured, not only by the rich but the poor.

Take carrots fresh gathered, (*Daucus sativus*) and reduce them to a coarse powder, with a rasp such as bakers use for their bread; squeeze out the juice by pressing them in your hand, and then warm the pulp either on a plate or in an earthen pipkin, and apply it in the manner of a thick poultice; if there are holes or hollows of any kind, they must be filled so that the poultice may touch the ulcers in every part, and the whole must be covered with a napkin very well dried, and a little warm.

This dressing must be renewed twice in every twenty-four hours, taking away the stale poultice and at the same time washing and cleaning the ulcer with some lint fastened to the end of a probe or some other proper instrument, dipped in a warm decoction of hemlock, the *cicuta major foetida*. This application abates the pain, and in a few days takes away the loathsome and almost insupportable sinell, which is the constant concomitant of cancerous ulcers; the suppuration will gradually diminish, and instead of a sanies and ichorous matter, the wound will discharge laudable pus. The state of the patient will consequently become more tolerable, and if the remedy produced no other good effect, it would be well worth attending to; but if the use of it is longer continued, the hard and callous edges of the ulcer will become gradually soft, the tumour will diminish, and at length totally disappear; new flesh will be generated, a cicatrix will be formed, and the cure of the ulcer will be compleated.

This is not a vain imagination, but an undoubted fact, in which it is impossible that I should be deceived, for I have watched the effect of this remedy with too curious and scrupulous an attention to be imposed upon by effects of other causes. It is indeed true, that some of the patients upon whom the carrot poultice produced this effect, had before taken the extract of hemlock: but in one instance it had aggravated the symptoms, and therefore after a short time, was wholly laid aside; in another, it appeared to stop the progress of the disease; the pains became violent, the suppuration somewhat more laudible, but at length the patient took such a

disgust to the medicine, that it could not be got down.

Is it then necessary that the patient should take extract of hemlock in order to receive benefit from the carrot poultice? I think not: but supposing the contrary, the extract is a safe remedy, and easily to be procured, and if judiciously administered, I know no active alterant so innocent.

During the use of this poultice, such accidents as frequently supervene in ulcerous cancers, must be treated according to their indications; one of my patients of a lively and choleric disposition, who could not be persuaded to follow an exact regimen, very frequently suffered an access of a fever, which occasioned the pus to be absorbed, brought on diarrhæas, profuse and colliquative sweats, and a spitting; a discharge from the ulcer also supervened so violent as to wet several napkins quite through; some gentle purges, the bark, and lenitives were the only remedies I had recourse to, and they very soon set all to rights. There can be no doubt but that the cure is greatly facilitated by a proper regimen.

As this poultice produces an effect so salutary upon ulcers of the most malignant kind, it is probable in the highest degree, that it may be successfully applied to ulcers of another species. The reader will recollect that I have told him this remedy abates the pain, renders the suppuration laudible, and takes away the disagreeable and infectious sinell which exhales from ulcers of every kind, especially those of a cancer, very soon; but the cure is a work of time. I have applied my poultice more than a year to a very large cancer, where the tumour was extremely hard, before the disease took a turn that promised a cure, which however, was compleated at last, what effect my remedy would have in the last stage of a cancer when the patient is consumed by a hectic fever, I cannot tell, having never tried it in such a case.

If I had had opportunities to make a greater number of experiments, my present to the public might have been more considerable, but the knowledge which I have already acquired, I thought it my duty to communicate, that other physicians might compleat what I have begun; as to myself, I am sure I have not been deceived by appearances, and whatever be the fate of my discovery, I shall think with M. Storck, that if among an hundred sick, I am the means of one recovery, my time will have been employed to good purpose.

I think

I think that the operation of the poultice which I recommend will be greatly facilitated, if the patient at the same time takes small doses of the extract of hemlock, the night shade, the bark, or A such other alterant as appears to be indicated by the temperament and constitution of the patient, and the nature of the disease, for all cancers are not of the same kind; this, however, I have not done myself, that I might observe with more accuracy, and confirm with more certainty, the effects of my poultice. I B have contented myself with giving my patients carrots boiled in milk.

Mr. URBAN,

A Substance has of late years been introduced into the diet of invalids of this country, the right preparation of which seems to be generally unknown.

The substance I mean is the root called Salep or Saleb, a species of Orchis, growing plentifully in many parts of the east, in Syria and some parts of Persia especially.

This root seems to be first parboiled, or some how exposed to the steam of hot water (in the manner, perhaps, in which the Chinese prepare their ginseng) it is then dried, and will keep for any known length of time.

This root is of a tough, solid texture, and incapable of being dried to such a degree of brittleness, as to be reduced to powder, without considerable labour. E

The common way of using this powder is, to mix a tea spoonful of it with a quarter or half a point of hot water, stirring them well together, adding a little wine, sugar, and spice of any kind to the person's taste.

It is become the practice of most attendants on the sick, in the quality of F nurses and such like assistants, to give them this preparation, in all circumstances and conditions, but more particularly to the feeble convalescents, as a restorative and strengthener.

Salep in powder is almost insipid, and mixed in this manner in hot water, soon becomes a viscid, glutinous, tasteless mess, G thicker or thinner as the proportion of water and powder are more or less. Wine, sugar, spices, give it any taste, that is desired. But still it is glutinous, viscid, in many stomachs quite indigestible, and to most disagreeable.

I am informed that the following is the manner in which it is prepared for H use, in those countries where it has been the longest used, and where it is therefore likely to be the best understood.

Let a spoonful of the fine powder of Salep be well mixed with a quart of cold water, and then set upon the fire. It must be kept incessantly stirring, and gently boiling, till a little of it when cool appears a perfect jelly; thicker or thinner, according as it is desired.

Before it is taken from the fire, either a little mace, or cinnamon or lemon peel is put in, or none of them, at the patient or prescriber's option, sugar and wine are added likewise, as the physicians say, *ad libitum*.

Prepared in this manner, the Salep seems to be no improper addition to the diet of convalescents, or in hectic cases. But to give it promiscuously in all cases, as is done with herb teas, whey, barley water, and the like, is scarcely prudent. The powder mixed with warm water, in a weak stomach is utterly indigestible.

Boiled in the manner above-mentioned, it may stand on a level with other gelatinous preparations of the like consistence. It is a variety, and may be to some persons, and in some cases, a pleasing variety; but in respect to real use, I think it should be rated very low in D the scale of benefits to this country or its inhabitants.

A LICENTIATE.

S I R,

Nov. 7.

THERE is scarcely a stable in London at present, where the horses are not ill of an inflammatory catarrh; which could not be so general, if some peculiar quality of the air did not occasion it: As it is likely to spread if this open weather continues, it may be of use to know, that the blood is in a more or less sizy state, in proportion to the violence of the disease. If the blood which is drawn away has a very thick yellow crust upon it, with very little water (serum) in it; one bleeding will not be sufficient, and therefore more should be taken away the next day; and this should be repeated, if, notwithstanding the discharge from the nostrils, the horse continues to pant with wide nostrils, as if he had come in from the race; for where there is such an appearance, the lungs are much obstructed, and the horse is in great danger.

They should have hay, carrots, and bran mash for their food, water-guel, and nitre dissolved in water warmed; for their drink, instead of corn and beans, or Farriers drenches made of wine and ale, all equally bad, and directly contrary to the nature of the present distemper.

If by these directions the faithful companions

companions of our toils and pleasures, as well as the boast of our country, shall be saved or benefited, it will give particular pleasure to

W. Q. PHIL-IPPOS. A

N. B. Many horses under aloetic and mercurial physic, have died of this catarrh within these few days.

Recipe's for Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, from taking Cold.

THE signs of having taken cold, are lassitude, tickling in the throat, and snuffling in the nose, &c. On the first appearance of these symptoms, dilute plentifully with weak wine whey, or, if costive, with tamarind whey, or what is commonly called imperial, viz. A quart of boiling water poured upon an ounce of cream of tartar, in fine powder, and a little fresh lemon peel, made palatable with sugar or capillaire; or it may be sweetened by dissolving an ounce of the best manna, the whole of which may be drank in a few hours. If a fever should come on, lose blood, and take of the following medicine, three large spoonfuls every four hours.

Take salt of wormwood, two drams; the juice of three large lemons. Put the salt into a stone basin that will contain a quart, then pour the lemon juice upon it by degrees, stirring the mixture with an ivory spoon: after it has done fermenting, add a pint of milk water, four large spoonfuls of capillaire, and two spoonfuls of *French* brandy.

This will soon abate the fever, when the following medicine may be taken every four hours, to the quantity of a tea spoon full, or two, for a dose.

Take of white sugar-candy, in fine powder, one ounce; of the chemical oil of aniseed, 30 drops; rub them well together; then add of spermaceti, in powder, half an ounce. Mix together, & keep for use.

If the cough should, notwithstanding, continue, as will sometimes be the case, the following will be proper.

Take of choice olibanum, in powder, one ounce, flowers of benzoin, two drams, pure honey, one ounce. Mix them together in a stone (or glass) mortar, then gradually pour on a pint of the best mountain wine; put the mixture into a wide-mouth bottle; let it stand near the fire for three days, frequently shaking it, then strain it off. Half a table spoonful may be taken, once in six hours, in a gill of the following ptisan.

Take of pearl barley, well cleansed, of China root, bruised, of sarsaparilla, each one ounce; of candied eryngo, one ounce. Boil these ingredients in three pints of

soft water, to a quart; then strain off, and add a pint of new milk.

This will make an excellent substitute for asses milk, and will not only serve as an admirable vehicle for the pectoral essence, but will be highly proper to be used for common drink by consumptive people.

A Letter to a LADY on the use of BAROMETERS.

MADAM,

YOU will have my thoughts on the merits of the Barometer. You tell me, you are extremely embarrassed what judgement to frame, when you daily meet with one set of men who place the utmost confidence in the rising and falling of the quicksilver; and others, again, who treat it with contempt. You ask, whether there be any the least virtue in this instrument; and, if there be, how far you may depend on its guidance? I shall endeavour to answer these questions with all the precision I am able.

The property of the Barometer is to ascertain the different weight of the atmosphere at different times; and as the vapours which swim in the atmosphere will be more prone to fall in the shape of rain, when the air is light, than when it is heavy, one may conclude with reason, that there is a greater probability of rain when the quicksilver is low, than when it is high; and did rain depend only on the greater or less gravity of the atmosphere, the barometer, in that case, would be an infallible criterion: But there are many unknown causes contributing to rain, together with that known one, the lightness of the air; and, indeed, they operate so powerfully, that betwixt the Tropicks, where the trade-winds blow always the same way, the mercury remains at nearly the same height the whole year, both in the rainy and dry seasons. You see, then, from this example, that where the weight of the atmosphere is always nearly the same, there is still a variety of rainy and dry weather, and therefore it should seem past contradiction, that the rising and falling of the Mercury is owing principally to the influence of the winds, and not to the dryness and wetness of the weather. To corroborate this assertion, it has been observed, that when the wind has blown at the same instant from the north and from the south, towards any certain district of country, the quicksilver has risen in that district to a considerable height. This is owing to the great accumulation of atmosphere collected in the intermediate space. On the contrary, when two op-

posite winds blow from the same district, the quicksilver falls as necessarily, from the removal of a great quantity of atmosphere in that district. Great storms of wind also make the mercury fall very suddenly, and very low in the tube; because the atmosphere is carried away by tempests, with greater rapidity than it can be supplied by the circumambient air, though in a few hours it will be restored, and when it returns, the mercury rises again almost as suddenly as it fell.

I am apprised, that upon this state of B the case, you will conceive the Barometer to be a downright imposture, which, instead of prognosticating rainy or dry weather, only points out obscurely the complication of the winds; but I must entreat you not to be too precipitate in your inference. In this climate rain is so often an attendant on storms and certain winds, that the falling of the quicksilver when they blow, may in some measure be said to prognosticate rain; and again, though the quicksilver descend in consequence of two opposite winds blowing from the same place, nevertheless, if the atmosphere by chance be full of vapours at that instant, they will fall in D rain, which would not have happened, but for those adverse winds, which rendered the atmosphere light; so that the Barometer in this instance also, foretells the weather. On the other hand, vapours which would otherwise have fallen, will, by two opposite winds blowing E towards the same place, and accumulating a great quantity of atmosphere, be suspended. Now as the same cause (the great gravity of the air) which suspends the vapours, raises also the mercury, the Barometer may be allowed in this instance, likewise, to indicate the event.

Perhaps a zealous advocate for the Barometer may think I derogate from its excellence, in supposing that the descent of the mercury is followed by rain at that time only, when by chance the air abounds with vapours; and yet the fact is undoubtedly true, or, as I have intimated before, if rain or drought absolutely depended on the different degrees G of weight of the atmosphere, the height of the mercury in the glass would be a sure indication of the weather; but whoever has observed the barometer with some attention for a length of time, will inform you, that he has often seen the mercury remain with little variation, at nearly the same point, for example at H changeable, both during a long course of rain, and a long series of dry weather; whereas according to the received opinion, the quicksilver, during the dry wea-

ther, ought to be above Fair, and during the wet weather below Rain.

From these observations you may learn, that the Barometer teaches us merely the weight of the atmosphere, which acts only as one cause, amongst many others, towards the production of rain, and therefore you will readily infer, that we are not to trust but with the greatest reserve, to the rising and falling of the quicksilver. You may sometimes consider it as a probable prognostic, but never as a certain one.

The hydrometer is also used for foretelling wet and dry weather. This instrument denotes the degree of moisture of the atmosphere, as the barometer does the degree of weight. In common language it is called a weather-house. The principle on which it is contrived, is only a piece of dry'd cat-gut, which, when the atmosphere is moist, imbibes a quantity of water, and contracts; when the atmosphere is dry, the cat-gut also becomes dry, and, consequently, relaxes. The makers of this instrument have been pleased to order it so, that the man shall come out of the house when it contracts, that is to say, in wet weather; and the woman when it relaxes, that is, in fine weather.

However, this machine is not to be absolutely depended on more than the other; for sometimes, though there be an abundance of vapours in the air, either the weight of the atmosphere, or some other cause unknown, prevents their falling. Nevertheless, if the quicksilver be low, and the man out at the same instant, you are then sure of two causes, which conduce to rain, and may in such case conclude, that wet weather will probably ensue.

I cannot dismiss this subject, without taking notice of a popular opinion in regard to weather, I mean the influence of a new or full moon. Some men are so strongly prepossessed that a prognostic is to be formed from these changes, that it is no satisfaction to be assured that the most diligent astronomers have not been able to discover from observation, that the moon operates in the least, so as to produce either rain or drought. Other great powers have been antiently ascribed to the moon, as well by the learned as the vulgar, which, in process of time, have been exploded. A man formerly would not have dared to call in question the effects of the moon on lunatics, when the very name of the disorder takes its rise from the supposed influence of that planet; and yet I imagine there is not a physician in these days, who will

affirm that lunacy is either increased or diminished by any of its changes: But to convince yourself beyond all dispute, that the moon does not affect the weather, you need only make this one reflection, that it is new or full moon on the same day to the whole world, and even in the same hour, to a vast extent of country, where a variety of weather prevails; and if this be a fact, how absurd is it to suppose, that the same change of the moon shall in one county alter the weather from wet to dry; in another county from dry to wet; in another county, &c. &c. I am, Madam, &c.

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to your correspondent *Since-rus* (page 442, Sept. Mag.) permit me to examine the passage which he refers to *Acts IX. 1. 2.* where the sacred historian says that *Saul yet breathing out threatnings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, went unto the high priest, and desired of him letters to Damascus to the synagogues, that if he found any of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem.* For the truth of this account St. Paul appeals to the high priest, and the whole estate of the elders, *Acts xxii. 5.* Therefore (if there is any dependance upon the veracity of St. Luke) the reality of St. Paul's commission is out of doubt. But whether, upon such a commission, "the governor of *Damascus* would suffer the people, whether natives or foreigners, who lived peaceably in that city, to be ill treated by a foreign power, on account of their peculiar tenets in religion," is the point to be considered.

As the *Jews*, and the converts from judaism to christianity, were the only people to whom this commission related, to me it seems probable, that the governor would have suffered it to have been executed: because it appears from *2 Cor. xi. 32. Acts ix. 24.* that he joined with the *Jews* in persecuting St. Paul, after he became a christian. Besides, *Josephus* tells us, *Antiq. L. 14, C. 17.* that after *Judea* was reduced to a Roman province, this privilege was still allowed the *Jews*, "to use their sacred institutions derived to them from their fathers." And it was granted to *Hircanus*, their high priest, "that if any controversy arose touching the discipline of the *Jews*, the judgment of it should be referred to him."

And tho' "*Damascus* was an idolatrous city,"—though *Aretas* is said to be king thereof, *2 Cor. xi. 32.* Yet,

as it "was the capital of *Cœlesyria*"; so *Syria* was a Roman province, and *Aretas* was only a tributary monarch to *Rome*, like his son-in-law *Herod*; and therefore tho' "his government was independant of that of *Judea*," yet it was subject to the cognizance of the Roman emperor. "The *Jewish* religion was tolerated there," as well as in all their other provinces by the *Romans*; and therefore it is probable, that the high priest of the *Jews* was allowed to have an authority over the people of that nation in matters of religion, as well at *Damascus*, as in *Judea*, and the other parts of the empire. But whether he had the power of inflicting capital punishment upon *Jews* converted to christianity, without the permission of the Roman President, may perhaps be doubted; because, in the case of *Ananus*, the high priest, who killed *James*, the brother of our Lord, and stoned many other christians, "as being transgressors of the law"; this, *Josephus* says, "they who best understood their laws disliked, saying, that *Ananus* should not have called a council "concerning life and death, without license from *Albinus* the Roman president". That such a license was not difficult to be obtained, with respect to christians, appears not only from St. Paul's treatment at *Damascus* after his conversion; but likewise from the unrestrained persecutions which he suffered at different times, from the *Jews*; during his ministry.

But, after all, it is probable that the letters which St. Paul received from the high priest were not of the nature of a *Secretary of State's Warrant*; but contained only exhortations to the *Jews* at *Damascus* to lend their assistance in apprehending such as had deserted their religion. For this purpose it seems likely that they would not have found much difficulty to gain the governor's permission; especially if (according to their treatment of St. Paul afterwards) they represented the christians as a set of disaffected seditious persons, who by their new fangled doctrines disturbed the peace of the empire. Having thus, like the *Holy inquisition*, dressed them up in a *Sanbenito*, they might easily have called in the civil powers to their destruction. For (notwithstanding the religious toleration which the *Romans* allowed of in all their conquered provinces) they were exceedingly jealous of any civil dissensions; and their governors were generally very active in quelling the first appearances of faction.

If the matter is considered in this light,

light, *St. Paul* seems neither to have requested, nor the high priest to have granted any commission, but what would have answered the purpose intended; if it had not been miraculously prevented.

E. G.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ill-struck and very imperfect coin inserted in your Magazine for *October*, p. 494. and there engrav'd, is, as I take it, the property of *Victorinus*, and the whole legend on the obverse was probably IMP. C. VICTORINVS PF AVG. And that on the reverse, REIPUBLICAE, or SAECVLI, or TEMPORVM SECVRITAS, where the *Italic* letters express those that appear on the coin, all the rest being obliterated. As the beard on the head side is so conspicuous, I ascribe the piece to *Victorinus* the father, whose coins are by no means scarce, especially not in *England*, where they are found daily, and in great numbers; however, they are not so common in silver as in brass. I am, Sir, &c.

T. Row.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Nov. 14.*

THE following inscription is copied from a brass plate which was affixed to the south wall in *Trinity* church in this town, to the memory of one *William Walker*, who died at *Darnall*, in this parish.

Hic Jacet

Gulielmus Walker, qui variis, durante nupero interregno, inunius arduis sub Mercurii non Martis vexillo laudabiliter functus, redeunte Rege Carolo secundo, in praediolum paternum, templo huic vicinum, se lubens subduxit; ubi, cum Mathematices aliarumque Scientiarum Studio per multos annos posuisset, tandem fatis cessit decimo quarto die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1700.

Now it is a current report among the oldest people here, that this man, when upon his death bed, was in the utmost distress and anxiety of mind; from which he could not be relieved till he had openly confessed that king *Charles* the 1st. was beheaded by his hand. Nor is this report to be looked upon as altogether improbable; since history informs us, that, at the king's execution, two men in disguise and visers stood upon the scaffold for executioners. *Whitelock* p. 378. One *William Hulett*, we are told, indeed, was tried and condemned on *October* the 15th, 1660, for being one of them. *State Trials*, Tom. 2. p. 351. And in the same trial it is said, that *Brandon* the hangman cut off the king's

head, p. 385. But others, on the contrary, say it was Col. *Joyce*. *Life of Cromwell*. These contradictory accounts concerning the executioner seem to favour the fore-mentioned report. For *Hulett* appears to have been condemned only as being one of the masques upon the scaffold; whereas the person who did the deed seems to have escaped punishment. Now it is plain from *Walker's* epitaph (which probably was wrote by some friend) that he discharged several arduous offices during the interregnum.—It is probable too, that some person of consequence, who was deeply interested in *Cromwell's* cause, would be employed to perform a deed which promoted the usurper's designs.—It has been frequently known too, that crimes which have been stifled and concealed for a long course of time, have been confessed and discovered upon a death bed.—Besides all this, I have been lately informed that a warrant was sent down from court for his apprehension: but that by the connivance of a justice of peace in his neighbourhood, the warrant was not executed upon him; and he secreted himself at an adjacent village till the storm was blown over. From all these circumstances the fore-mentioned report seems not to be groundless, or void of probability.

Several of his mathematical manuscripts, I am told, are still in the possession of a gentlewoman at *Darnall*, wrote in a very fair hand.

Mr. URBAN,

IN confirmation of my opinion concerning *William Walker*, in my letter of the 14th instant, permit me to add some further account relating to him, which were extracted from the *State Trials* by a gentleman of my acquaintance.

Mr. *Nelson's* evidence upon the trial of *Daniel Axtell*, being one of the regicides, 15th of *October*, 1660, at the *Old Baily*. See an exact account of the trials of the 29 Regicides, small 8vo; 1679.

“My lords and gentlemen of the jury, upon a discourse with the prisoner at the bar, in *Dublin*, five or six years since, upon the platform in that castle, we discoursed of the late king's execution. Having had several reports, I desired to know of him, who it was that executed the king; thinking he might inform me. He was pleased to tell me this. Saith he, the persons that were employed in that service you know them as well as I do. Truly, Sir, not I, said I. I

“saw

" saw them in vizards, but not their
 " visage, as I know of. Yes, saith he,
 " you do know them. It is true, saith
 " he, myself and others were employed
 " in that affair, in order to the execu-
 " tion; but there were several persons
 " came, and offered themselves out of
 " a kind zeal to do the thing: but we
 " did not think it proper to employ
 " persons whom we did not know, but
 " we made choice of a couple of stout
 " persons. Pray let me hear their
 " names, said I. Saith he, it was *Hu-*
 " *lett* and *Walker*. I desired to know
 " their reward. Truly, saith he, I do
 " not know whether 30l. a-piece, or
 " between them. I said it was a small
 " reward for a work of that nature.
 " Truly, saith he, that was all," p. 228.

The same person, Lieutenant Colonel
Nelson, deposes, upon the trial of *William*
Hulett, Gent. late of *Worcester*, the same
 day, as follows:

" My lords, and gentlemen of the
 " jury, upon a discourse with *Colonel*
 " *Axtell*, (as I related once this day)
 " about six years since, in many other
 " discourses we fell to discourse about
 " the death of the late king. I, sup-
 " posing he had been acquainted with
 " that affair, desired him to tell me
 " those two persons disguised upon the
 " scaffold. He told me I knew the
 " persons as well as himself. Saith he,
 " they have been upon service with
 " you many times. Pray, Sir, said I,
 " let me know their names. Truly, E
 " said he, we would not employ per-
 " sons of low spirits, that we did not
 " know: and therefore we pitched up-
 " on two stout fellows. Who were
 " those? said I. It was *Walker* and
 " *Hulett*. They were both sergeants
 " in *Kent*, when you were there, and
 " stout men. Who gave the blow? F
 " said I. Saith he, poor *Walker*: and
 " *Hulett* took up the head. Pray, said
 " I, what reward had they? I am not
 " certain whether they had 30l. a-piece,
 " or 30l. between them, p. 272.

The lord chief baron in summing up
 the evidence against *Colonel Axtell* says;
 p. 278 and 279,

" *Nelson* he swears that about six
 " years since he was in discourse with
 " *Axtell* about it (the execution of the
 " king) and *Axtell* told him they were
 " a couple of stout men to your know-
 " ledge (speaking to *Nelson*) I was one
 " to do in that affair. We made choice
 " of two, *Walker* and *Hulett*. Who H
 " gave the blow? *Walker*: but *Hulett*
 " took up the head."

The date of *Walker's* burial, as men-

tioned in his epitaph, is confirmed by
 the parish register of *Sheffield*, which I
 have seen, And am, Sir,
Sheffield, Yours, &c.
 A Nov. 19, 1767. E. GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN,

I WAS pleased to find the hints thrown
 out about *Alfriston*, in your *September*
Magazine, had induced Mr. *Vine* to fa-
 your the public with an illustration of
 them. If the *Echingham* family were
 settled in this part of the county, it is
 most probable this was their mansion-
 house.—But Mr. *Vine* must not stop
 here: After what he has said, we shall
 expect from him all the light he can
 throw on the antiquities of *Sussex*, on
 which so much may be said, and so little
 has yet appeared. His own neighbour-
 hood abounds with subjects for such a
 research; and if he would continue his
 communications in your useful miscel-
 lany, he will oblige the curious; and
 none so much as his and your humble
 servant, D. H.

P. S. I shall be glad if some of your
 correspondents will give us any particu-
 lars about the urn with ancient charac-
 ters, found last month in a coffin in
Barnsby field, near *Pocklington*, *Yorkshire*.
 (See p. 522.)

Mr. URBAN,

PERMIT me to ask your learned readers,
 why commentators have so unani-
 mously agreed to understand by the
 word *ὄργης*, the wrath of Almighty God,
 in that known text *Ephesians* ii. 3. And
 were by nature children of wrath?
 Some of the same commentators tell us,
 that by the children of disobedience, in
 the preceding verse, is meant, men ad-
 dicted to disobedience; if so, why are
 we not to understand by children of wrath,
 men addicted to wrath? The apostle
 reminds the *Ephesians*, that before their
 conversion to Christianity, they were
 dead in trespasses and sins, having their
 conversation in the lusts of the flesh, fulfil-
 ling the desires of the flesh and the mind;
 and were *τετὰ ὄργης ὄργης*; by which,
 G (whatever be the meaning of the word
ὄργης, about which interpreters differ)
 may we not suppose he means, of a
 wrathful and revengeful disposition and
 behaviour? Doth not this sense of the
 words seem to be countenanced by a pa-
 rallel text, *Titus* iii. 3. We ourselves
 also were sometimes foolish, disobedient,
 deceived, serving divers lusts and plea-
 sures, living in malice and envy, hateful,
 and hating one another? Not only en-
 slaved to the vicious appetites of sense,

but

but under the tyranny of fierce and furious passions, spiteful, and bent upon doing mischief; in a word, *sons of violence and wrath, malice and wickedness, &c.* Nor is the similar use of this phrase uncommon. I will only mention, *Ps. lxxxix. 22. Nor the SON of wickedness afflict him.*

Now, Query, Whether this interpretation, which exhibits only plain and undoubted truth and fact, is not preferable to *that* which represents the all-wise and most merciful and gracious Father of the universe, as *angry even to wrath* with the distinguished part of the works of his hands, as soon as he has made them, and when they are absolutely incapable of doing any thing to displease him?

If you think fit to insert this, which is humbly offered to the public consideration, perhaps you will receive an answer to it (written calmly, and without the disposition above-mentioned) the publication of which ('tis presum'd) will oblige many, besides your constant reader

CHRISTIANUS.

MR. URBAN,

Lately perusing the life of Count D *Brühl*, I could not but take particular notice of the following passage, in page 40.

“Kings indeed are men, and it can't with any reason be desired that they should raise themselves above human nature, and assume the spirituality of angels.”

“Accordingly, my great quarrel with sovereigns, is, not so much at their keeping mistresses, and procuring the most exquisite enjoyments of life: But this I think unpardonable in them, that they should be so weak as to give their mistresses and favourites such power over them, &c.”

Kings are indeed men, and it infinitely concerns them to consider themselves as such, *i. e.* as reasonable and immortal beings; *men* capable of, and formed for inconceivably nobler fructifications than sense and appetite can yield. And though it can't be reasonably desired that they should raise themselves above human nature, yet it is certain those are their enemies who don't desire to see them act suitably to the dignity of that nature, and to keep reason on the throne, & the inferior faculties in due subjection to it, which they may do, by divine assistance, without assuming the spirituality of angels. And the supposition that men (of whatever condition) cannot conquer vicious inclinations without attaining angelical perfection, furnishes

the debauch'd with a plea which will not be admitted in the judgment of the great day.

The letter-writer, it seems, is not displeased at their keeping mistresses, as long as they don't give them power, &c. But it is a matter of no importance at all what his sentiments are. The question is, whether they do not hereby incur the displeasure of the Great Sovereign of the world? Whether the divine injunctions to this purpose are not as obligatory on *them*, as on their inferiors? And whether *they* have any more reason than others to make light of that word of terror, — *Whoremongers and Adulterers God will judge!*

But if no considerations of this sort should make any impression, and they confine their views to the present world, how easily might it be shown, and how often hath it been found, that they act the part of enemies to themselves, while they take such liberties. This writer, indeed, represents them, as thus procuring *the most exquisite enjoyments of life*. But no wise man will say, that such as these are comparable to the solid satisfactions which the virtuous find in a married state?

There is a certain *great and greatly beloved Monarch* in *Christendom*, whom it is needless to name (I don't mean his Most Christian Majesty) whose opinion on this subject is very different from this writer's, and who considers the happiness of life as in a great measure owing to conjugal affection and fidelity, and not a course of lewdness and debauchery. And it is matter of lamentation, that this should be represented as tolerable and excusable, particularly in persons in exalted stations, who are under peculiar obligations to a different conduct, as their example is universally acknowledged to have a great and extensive influence. 'Tis to be lamented, that an age already sufficiently corrupt and dissolute, should be rendered more so, by such writings as tend to vindicate an almost universal and unbounded licentiousness, which the passage under consideration manifestly doth. For if kings may innocently keep mistresses, will not people in inferior stations, supposing they are capable of bearing the expence, be easily induced to believe there's no harm in thus imitating their superiors? I will therefore take the liberty to say, these few lines coming (as 'tis said) from an *eminent hand*, are likely to do more mischief than the instruction and entertainment to be found in all the other parts of the book is sufficient to balance.

If the writer should see this, he may, perhaps, smile at it and despise it, while I wish he may repent of and retract what he has written; and thus do what in him lies to prevent its pernicious influence.

An Old Correspondent.

Mr. URBAN,

MR. Doddsley, in his ingenious essay on fable, page 67, amongst other requisites, observes, that "a fable should be natural. This rule (says he) may be infringed by ascribing to creatures appetites and passions that are not consistent with their known characters.—A fox should not be said to long for grapes".—This alludes to the well known fable of the fox and the grapes: which, however absurd it may appear in this part of the world, is not so in the east. For Dr. Hasselquist in his travels, page 184, observes, that "the fox is an animal common in Palestine—and that there is plenty of them near the convent of St. John in the desert, about vintage time; for they destroy all the vines, unless they are strictly watched." To the same effect Solomon saith in the Canticles, ii. 15. *Take us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines; for our vines have tender grapes.*

From hence therefore it seems as if this antient apologue might be restored to its usual rank, without any prejudice to nature or common sense.

E. G.

Substance of two remarkable and interesting Conferences at Bath and in London, between the D. of B--f--d and the E-- of Ch---m.

[From the Political Register.]

WHEN the E--- of Ch---m had finished the skeleton of his administration, he retired, for a few weeks, to Bath, towards the latter end of September, 1766. During his residence there, the D--- of B--f--d came to the same place. This was no sooner made known to his L--d---p, than he determined upon a negociation with that noble Duke. In all probability he considered, that, having broke with his nearest relations and best friends, and justly apprehending a spirited resentment in return, no step could be more politic, than to weaken their strength, by detaching from them their principal ally. This ally had been warmly recommended to him by his noble brother-in-law, who pointed out the necessity of forming a powerful and permanent administration; but he was then

(Gent. Mag. Nov. 1767.)

haughtily rejected: His reason for refusing them before was, because he thought himself alone sufficient; and warmly resented, that any person but himself should presume to have an opinion of what was necessary for the public interest, or requisite to form an administration; and his reason for court-ing it now was, the malice he bore to, and the jealousy he entertained of the strength and abilities of his relation. This is the true and original motive of his application to the Duke of B--f--d when at Bath. To obtain this alliance, he thought it no shame to renounce any or every opinion he had formerly supported. And without further delay he set about framing a new set of principles, which were perfectly agreeable to the uniform conduct and constant declarations of the noble Duke, whose assistance he was going to solicit.

Being met, his Lordship said, that he should be particularly happy to see the king's administration countenanced and strengthened by his Grace's approbation and interest. And added, that having made this declaration, he would very frankly acquaint his Grace with the measures he intended to pursue.

First, He intended to keep the peace inviolate, and to have a very watchful eye over the Princes of the continent, to see that they did the same.

Secondly, He would have no connections with the continent, nor enter into any subsidiary treaty with any of the powers there.

Thirdly, He intended to observe such a strict and rigid oeconomy, as even the most frugal minister should approve. These were his words.

To all which the D. of B--f--d made answer, that these were the measures for which he always declared, that they were his measures; and he would certainly support them, whether his friends were in or out of office. And he made this short remark, that the minister had come into his measures; not he into the minister's.

No propositions were made on the subject of arrangements.

The next resolution taken by the minister, was to displace Lord E--ge---e; in consequence of that step, the minister determined to apply a second time to the D. of B--f--d. The above conference was therefore only a prelude to what was to follow; and it was artfully contrived, to disjoint the powers in opposition, and particularly to create a jealousy between the Duke and his friends.

friends. But the insidious design was easily seen through.

When this second application was made, the scene of politics was removed from *Bath* to *London*. And it was about the 27th or 28th of *November*, 1766, that Lord *Ch---m* applied to Lord *G---r* on the subject of filling one of the offices vacated by the resignations at that time. The answer of that Lord at an interview with the minister was, that he would not accept of any employment, without consulting the Duke of *B---f---d*. And his Lordship in consequence of this application, went down to *Woburn* to consult his Grace upon the subject.

The minister, fluctuating between the hope and the fear of gaining or losing this alliance, resolved upon making the most abject and slavish submission to the *E---l* of *B---te*. It was the only certain means he had left of retaining that mockery of power, which he then enjoyed. He supplicated that interest with a degree of humiliation, that was below the dignity of a man, and was both ridiculous and contemptible in a minister. It was treated however in the outset as it deserved. Lord *L---f---d* refused the post of master of the horse, which was offered him by the minister on the 29th of *November*. But not to be foiled in a point, upon which his very existence as a minister depended, he made a second attempt, and chose another part of that interest upon which to make it. The Earl who was thoroughly apprised of the whole transaction, graciously condescended to take him into alliance; for hitherto he had suffered him to act only in subordination, and at humble distance; and, in order to ratify this union, the Earl gave leave that some of his trusty dependents should take offices, particularly two or three of the persons who had been dismissed by those ministers, whom the Earl had excommunicated for disputing his supremacy.

On the 1st of *December* the *D---e* of *B---f---d*, and Lord *G---r* came to *London*. That evening the *D---e* of *B---f---d* had a conference with the minister at his house in *Bond-street*; when some arrangements of men were mentioned, and the propositions made at *Bath* concerning measures were more properly considered.

The *D---e* of *B---f---d* asked an *English* peerage for the Marquis of *L-----*, and some of the vacated offices for his friends; but nothing for himself.

The minister rejected the proposal of the peerage with the highest indigna-

tion. And as to the offices, he had given the post of first Lord of the Admiralty to Sir *Edward Hawke*; Mr. *Jenkinson* was to be one of the Lords Commissioners of that board; and Lord *Le D---n---r* was destined for the Post-office. There remained then very few vacant offices for the *D---s* friends. And it should seem by the minister's filling several of them, during the time that Lord *Gower* was gone to consult his Grace, that he (the minister) weakly and falsely imagined his former language had detached the *D---e* of *B---f---d* from his friends; and that he would accept of any terms, rather than return to that interest, which the minister very falsely supposed the *D---e* had entirely abandoned. They then came to the three propositions made at *Bath* concerning measures; when it appeared that the minister had totally changed his sentiments, and that he was now the very reverse of what he had been in the former conference. He condemned the peace and declared for a connection with *Prussia*. And then, so far from complying with his other proposition concerning an observance of such a strict œconomy, as even the most frugal minister could not but approve, and which was the more necessary on account of the public incumbrances; he practised on the contrary, the most enormous and unheard of prodigality of the public treasure.

The language now held, and the conduct now pursued, by the minister, were so different from what, when at *Bath*, he had, with so much seeming sincerity, held and promised to pursue, that no person who had approved of the one, could, without the most shameless disregard to principle and consistency, approve of the other. The *D---e* of *B---f---d* with a spirit and probity that does honour to his character, steadily adhered to his former opinion of measures; and absolutely refused to recede from what he apprehended to be for the interest of the public.

The minister having failed in this attempt, and dreading the power of the opposition, determined to make a second effort to divide that interest; and he therefore, in the space of a few weeks, offered that very peerage to the Marquis of *L-----*, which, when so lately asked by the *D---e* of *B---f---d* he had refused with the highest indignation. The Marquis accepted the offer; which is a sufficient explanation of the union between them.

ANONYMOUS.

49. *Poems by Dr. Dodd.*

MOST of these poems, are, as the author has acquainted the publick in a short advertisement, juvenile performances; the rest he says are the mere amusements of vacant moments, never suffered to interrupt useful occupations. And he publishes them not with any hope of encreasing his reputation, but because being scattered through different miscellanies, he was willing to collect them together.

Among the pieces that have been lately written, are six pastorals, of which the author gives the following account. Having heard that *Gesner*, the celebrated author of the death of *Abel*, had published some pastorals, each enforcing some virtue, and all inculcating, from rural incidents, the whole social system, he eagerly procured them, but when he had read them, was greatly disappointed. He thought most of them puerile, and was greatly offended to find modern pastorals, written to inculcate christian morals, full of *Jupiters*, *Junos*, *Pans*, *Fawns*, *Dryads*, and *Metamorphoses*. Being thus dissatisfied with *Gesner*, and having his thoughts turned to pastoral poetry, he says, he amused himself, during an agreeable recess, with writing some pastorals upon the plan which he had conceived *Gesner* had pursued, and which, if he had pursued, this attempt would have been utterly precluded. Having formed his plan, several incidents in rural life assisted him in the execution. “If all the graces and excellencies of poetry are not found in them, let the candid remember, that the author presumes not to affect that high character; a poet is a rare production; and, amongst the number of rhimers and writers, a genuine son of the muses is but seldom to be found.”

The following extract from the fourth pastoral, called *The Mother*, will probably have many admirers.

It chanc'd that *Ægon*, who worn out with toil,

Sequester'd lives in *Tbanet's* fertile isle,
As from his little cot one morn he far'd,
To view the labours he no longer shar'd,
On the wheat field, with wonder and delight,
Beheld a pleasing, but unusual sight.

A cradle caught his view!—with eager pace
Tho' tott'ring on his staff, he sought the place;
And, with his wither'd hand, slow turn'd aside
The humble curtains, where he strait espy'd
A little innocent, in slumber lay'd!
He look'd, and smil'd, and shook his snowy head;

“Ah lovely babe, I too am helpless grown,
“Thy state, said he, resembles much my own.”

Full of the ills of infancy and age,
A thousand thoughts his busy mind engage;
When, turning at the stubble's rustling sound,
The reaper, *Argol*, just at hand he found.
Argol, a swain of manly sense possess'd,
Of upright heart, and sympathetic breast.

“*Argol*, said he, for threescore years & more
“My scythe & sickle in these fields I bore;

“And let me tell thee, lad, but few could claim

“For handling either, a superior fame;

“But through these years, if mem'ry serves me right,

A “Ne'er saw I in the fields so sweet a sight;

“Behold that babe, what innocence is spread

“O'er its lov'd face, what lovely white and red!

“How came it here, and who the infant keeps,

“Insensible of danger, while it sleeps!

“False could a mother prove to such a care,

B “Angels themselves would watch delighted there.”

A R G O L.

Look, *Ægon*, 'midst the reapers you survey

A woman bear the burden of the day;

Mark how she toils, by true affection drawn,

The same to setting sun from rising dawn!

In her the mother of the babe you see,

Sweet infant that, and sweeter mother she:

C The wife of honest *Thyrsis*; him you know,

Who feeds the flock of *Myco* there below,

After a short dialogue between *Argol* and *Ægon*, in which the character of the mother is displayed, the narrative is resumed thus:

Just as he spoke the smiling mother came,
Sweet was her aspect, & her words the same,
Her tenderness diffus'd a nameless grace
O'er the fair features of her blooming face,
While at the cradle's side she anxious stood,
When the just-waken'd babe its mother view'd;

And, smiling, with an eager joy expands,

Sweet innocent! its little dimpled hands.

With rapt'rous bliss she caught it to her breast,

And on the stubble-ground sat down to rest;

E The crowing infant to the nipple clung,

While o'er it, with fond joy, the ravish'd mother hung!

X.

50. *A Paraphrase of eight of the Psalms of David.* 1s. Becket.

The Psalms here paraphrased are the 8th, the 18th, the 100th, the 104th, the 114th, the 133d, the 137th, and 150th. They are published as a specimen of the rest, which will either appear, or not, as these shall be favourably or unfavourably received.

The 8th is the first in the collection, and it is not necessary to look further to form a judgment of the work.

The first nine verses are these:

G All-powerful God! and governor supreme
Of earth's immensity, that, far, extends
Her limit-mocking space, how brightly beams
Through ev'ry track that marks her ample reign,

The spotless lustre of her maker's name!

Aloft their canopies the heavens rear,

Eluding wide the dimly-sighted reach,

Of mortal eyes; less highly-tow'ring these,

H Than, O Jehovah! is thine endless fame.

The verse thus paraphrased is only this,

O Lord,

O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! who hast set thy glory above the heavens.

The most obvious meaning seems to be, "Thy name, O Lord, who hast displayed the full radiance of thy glory in the regions beyond the sky, is yet rendered excellent by the power and goodness which thou hast manifested upon earth."

However, whether this sense be adopted or not, it is contrary to all propriety, as well as truth, to suppose the earth *immense*; and yet the author has enforced the idea by the ungraceful epithet *limit-mocking*, which he has chosen for its extent. But though the earth is *without limits*, we find, in the next verse but two, that the heavens are *still bigger*,

"Aloft their canopies the heavens rear" above the *limit-mocking earth*: The phrase *dimly-fighted reach*, however removed from prose, makes no approaches to poetry; a *reach* cannot properly be said to be *fighted* at all, and consequently not *dimly-fighted*: The *reach* of an eye, is a phrase that may well enough be allowed to express the distance to which an eye can see, and if the eye be *dimly-fighted*, this distance will not be great; but it is certainly absurd to transfer the epithet *dimly-fighted*, from the eye, to its object, or the distance which it comprehends.

The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th verses, in our common *English* translation, are as follow:

When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained: What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour; thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hand, thou hast put all things under his feet.

In the construction of these verses, as it frequently happens, with respect to the *Hebrew* language, there appears to be some difficulty. 'What is man, that thou art mindful of him? for thou hast made him a little lower than the angels.' His being made a little lower than the angels, seems rather to account for his maker's being mindful of him, than to make the accounting for it difficult. We should rather expect, after the word *for*, the words which we find connected with the same exclamation, in the 4th verse of the 144th Psalm, 'Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him! for man is like to vanity, his days are like a shadow that passeth away.'

The sense seems to be this. 'Lord! when I look up and consider the stupendous and glorious worlds which roll round this obscure spot on which I am placed, I consider myself and my species as unworthy of thy notice; and yet thou hast elevated man to a rank but little lower than the angels, for thou hast given him dominion over thy works upon earth, so extensive, so absolute, that all things are put under his feet.' The word *made* should, I think, not be taken for *created*, but for *placed in rank*; for so say,

'What is man, that thou shouldst have created him but a little lower than the angels, seems to imply, that man was the object of divine favour before he existed, which is absurd.'

A Let us now see how this passage is rendered in the paraphrase before us.

Aid me, great God! in wonder rapt, to soar On heav'n-directed Contemplation's wing, View the blue firmament's expanse serene, Or mark the stars that sparkle in the pole.

These, and the silent moon that slides around Her silver-colour'd light, were form'd by thee.

B Say! what is man? for in his lap thou pour'st The bliss-diffusing streams that richly flow From the deep fountain of his Lord's remembrance.

Say! what the son of man! Almighty! say! When honour'd thus with visits from his king.

C Thou, first beneath the virtue-blooming host Of seraphs bright, and angels ever pure, Didst fix his station: mortal, like the rest, Yet more acquainted with the pangs of grief, O'er earth he wander'd: When his precious blood

Had seal'd thy pardon to the falling world, Above the sacred cherubims he rose,

D God's best-belov'd, he saw thy favour grace His forehead with a crown, where glory shed Her fair effulgence; and in lucid form Diffus'd around the venerable ray

That waits on worship's awe-commanding shrine.

Creator infinite! what'er to thee

The various blessings of existence owes, Doth man, the delegate of heaven, rule.

E Setting aside the *fustian*, which is here substituted for poetry, the sense seems to be wholly mistaken; and the reference of the words *son of man*, to *Jesus Christ*, is altogether without warrant from the original, and, indeed, from what occurs in the second chapter of the epistle to the *Hebrews*.

Supposing the words *Son of Man* to refer to the Son of God, who thought it no robbery to be equal with God, can any thing be more incongruous than the words that follow: 'What is thy only begotten Son, by whom thou hast created all worlds, that thou visitest him!' Injustice to this author, it must, however, be allowed, that in this particular he is not singular; the more the pity.

X. 49. *An Account of the Manner of inoculating for the Small-Pox in the East-Indies. With some Observations on the Practice and Mode of treating that Disease in those Parts. Inscribed to the learned the President and Members of the College of Physicians in London. By J. Z. Holwell. F.R.S. Becket.*

The method of inoculation used by the *Brahmins* of *Indoostan*, time out of mind, remarkably tends to support the practice now generally followed with such marvellous success.

In that country the small-pox is epidemic

cal every seventh year. During the months of *March, April, and May* it is then, (though at all other times so mild, as scarcely to be noted,) confluent, malignant, and fatal to nearly all that take it naturally, whether *European* or native.

Inoculation is performed in *Indoſtan* by a particular tribe of *Bramins*, who are delegated annually for the service: They divide themselves into small parties, and plan their circuits, so as to arrive at their destination some weeks before the usual return of the disease.

The inhabitants of *Bengal*, knowing when the inoculating *Bramins* annually return, observe the regimen enjoined; abstaining for a month, from fish, milk, and ghee, (a kind of butter made generally of buffalo's milk) the prohibition of fish respects only the native *Portuguese* and *Mahometans*.

The *Bramine* pass from house to house, and operate at the door, refusing to inoculate any who have not duly observed the preparatory course. It is no uncommon thing for them to ask the parents how many pocks they chuse their children should have; and, strange as it is, they hardly ever exceed, or are deficient, in the number required.

They inoculate indifferently on any part, but prefer the outside of the arm, mid-way between the wrist and the elbow for the males; and the same between the elbow and the shoulder for the females. Previous to the operation, the operator takes a piece of cloth in his hand, and with it gives a dry friction upon the part intended for inoculation, for the space of eight or ten minutes, then with a small instrument he wounds, by many slight touches, about the compass of a silver groat, just making the smallest appearance of blood, then opening a linen double rag, takes from thence a small pledget of cotton charged with the variolous matter, which he moistens with two or three drops of water, and applies it to the wound, fixing it on with a slight bandage, and ordering it to remain on for six hours, without being moved, then the bandage to be taken off, and the pledget to remain until it falls off itself; sometimes (but rarely) he squeezes a drop from the pledget, upon the part, before he applies it. The cotton is saturated with matter from the inoculated pustules of the preceding year, for they never inoculate with fresh matter, nor with matter from the disease caught in the natural way, however distinct and mild the species. He then proceeds to give instructions for the treatment of the patient through the course of the process, which are most religiously observed, and are as follow:

He extends the prohibition of fish, milk, and ghee, for one month, from the day of inoculation; early on the morning succeeding the operation about two gallons of cold water are ordered to be thrown over the patient, from the head downwards, and to be repeated every morning and evening until the fever comes on, (which usually is about the close of the sixth day from the inoculation) then to desist until the appearance of the eruption (which com-

monly happens at the close of the third complete day from the commencement of the fever) and then to pursue the cold bathing as before, through the course of the disease, and until the scabs of the pustules drop off.

A They are ordered to open all the pustules with a fine sharp pointed thorn, as soon as they begin to change their colour, and whilst the matter continues in a fluid state. Confinement to the house is absolutely forbidden, and the inoculated are ordered to be exposed to every air that blows; and the utmost indulgence they are allowed when the fever comes on, is to be laid on a mat at the door; but, the eruptive fever is generally so trifling, as seldom to require this indulgence. Their regimen is ordered to consist of all the refrigerating things the climate and season produce, as plantains, sugar-canes, water-melons, rice, gruel made of white poppy-seeds, and cold water, or thin rice-gruel, for their ordinary drink. The regimen they order when they are called to attend the disease taken in the natural way, is uniformly the same. There usually begins to be a discharge from the scarification, a day before the eruption, which continues through the disease, and sometimes after the scabs of the pock fall off, and a few pustules generally appear round the edge of the wound; when these two circumstances appear only, without a single eruption on any other part of the body, the patient is deemed as secure from future infection, as if the eruption had been general.

When the treatment prescribed is strictly followed, scarce one in a million fails of receiving the infection, or miscarries under it; of the multitudes I have seen, says Mr. H. the number of pustules have been seldom less than fifty, & hardly ever exceeded two hundred.

The success of this practice may well be thought to preclude any reasoning to shew its propriety; yet Mr. *Holwell* has added the reasons upon which the *Bramins* found the several particulars of their practice, as follows:

E They forbid fish, because they suppose it to be a viscid and inflammatory diet, tending to produce a tough slimy phlegm in the first passages. Milk, because by its quick assimilation with the blood, it has a remote tendency to inflammation, when the blood is thrown into any preternatural ferment; and butter, because in common with all oily fat substances, it fouls the first passages more than any other aliment, and in the course of digestion acquires an acrimony which it conveys into the blood.

G They use friction on the part where inoculation is to be made, that the circulation in the smaller blood-vessels may be accelerated, and they dilute the matter with water, that, concurring with such acceleration, it may be more readily and eagerly received.

H They direct the inoculated to be sluiced with cold water, morning and evening, till the fever comes on, which produces a much greater effect than bathing by immersion, in all cases that require the cold-bath, because they say the sudden shock increasing the motion

tion of the blood, drives all offensive principles from the heart, brain, and other interior parts, to the surface, and speedily and certainly promotes the fermentation.

When the fever appears, they desist from this use of cold water, because they say that when the fermentation is once begun, the blood should not receive any additional com-
A motion till the eruption appears; then the aspersion is to be continued to the end of the disease, that by the fresh impetus it gives to the blood, it may enable it utterly to expel the remainder of the immediate cause of the disease into the pustules.

Mr. Holwell says, he has himself been an eye-witness, that when the pustules have sunk,
B and the patient been in the most imminent danger, he has been instantly restored by the external application of about two gallons of cold water, which has never failed to fill the pock, as if by enchantment.

They open the pustules with a thorn while the mater is in a fluid state, even when the
C pustules are most distinct, from a notion that it effectually prevents inflammation and weakness of the eyes, boils, and other eruptions and disorders: In this, says Mr. Holwell, they are countenanced by the opinion of Tissot, and other able and ingenious writers.

They utterly condemn bleeding and purging in the small-pox, which are frequently practised in Europe, insisting that bleeding lessens
D the natural powers, and purging counteracts the regular course of nature, which, in this disease, invariably tends to throw out the offending cause upon the skin.

X.
50. *An Essay towards an Improvement in the Cure of those Diseases which are the Cause of Fevers.* By Thomas Kirkland, Surgeon. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.
E

The author's principal view, in this Essay, is to recommend the use of cold air and cold water: His principles are in substance as follow:

The generally received opinion, that a fever is an effort of nature to expel some morbid matter from the blood, is a mistake. On
F the contrary, a fever increases and protracts the disease; so that an immediate extinction of the fever, if possible, is the surest method of removing the disorder that produced it. A change of constitution for the better, after a fever, is not owing to the fever, but to the morbid matter having acted the part of a powerful medicine.

The secretions and excretions are certainly
G best performed in a state of health; and it is more likely that the morbid matter should be carried out of the body when the circulation of the blood is regular, and the fluids in a tranquil state, than when they are hurried by a violent commotion: It is impossible to separate water and oil during a violent agitation, but if the motion was gentle, they
H might be separated by strainers, suited to the purpose.

If the fluids of the body are too thick, to

pass the small vessels, or are obstructed by error of place, an increased impulse is so far from removing the viscosity and obstruction, that it increases them, as may be proved by any external inflammation: And if the blood has a putrid tendency, this also is increased during the fever; for though symptoms of inflammation appear first in particular habits, yet the cohesion of the blood globules is soon destroyed, and a dissolution of the blood follows.

If the febrile matter is supposed to be separated by a ferment in the fluids, the fever is still against us, for it constantly tends to remix the heterogeneous matter, that might otherwise have been expelled.

The author proceeds to shew, that the ancients extinguished fevers by cold; and quotes the following passages.

HIPPOCRATES.

If a bilious fever does not give way to the usual method, let the patient, on the tenth day, drink as much cold water as he will; if it does not then remit, let the patient drink water which is *extremely cold*. In acute fevers, where the patient is very thirsty, cold water is of great use, if given till it makes him vomit.

CELSUS.

If an ardent fever is very violent, no medical potion is to be given, but, during the paroxysms, the patient must be cooled by water and oil, shaken together till they become white: He must be kept in a spacious room, and lightly covered. Vine-leaves dipped in water may also be applied to his stomach.

When the distemper is at the height, but not before the fourth day, after a great thirst preceding, cold water is to be given copiously, that the patient may drink even beyond satiety; and when the belly and præcordia are filled above measure, and *sufficiently cooled*, he ought to vomit.

GALEN.

When a putrid fever is very violent, nothing should be administered that will rarefy the habit. Cold water, except in particular circumstances, is the properest drink. Cold water is a *perpetual* remedy against the fever *itself*, unless it be assisted by the putrid humours being evacuated, by urine, stool, or sweat*.

If the natural faculties are strong, the fever ardent, and there are evident signs of concoction, give the patient cold water boldly. If he is in a good habit of body, and the state of the air be hot and dry, send him into the cold

* In this sentence there seems to be some obscurity: It does not sufficiently appear what is *assisted*, the fever or the water. Is cold water less a remedy when assisted by nature? or can the evacuation of putrid humours assist the fever against the remedy? Is the meaning this? Cold water *alone*, though not assisted by a critical evacuation, will cure a fever. If so, what is meant by the word *perpetual*? Surely not that cold water will always cure a fever.

bath; this often produces sweat after coming out, and a bilious stool.

If the fever is moderate, the patient weak, and signs of concoction appear, the bath, and a draught of wine are serviceable, with rarefying ointments, especially *when the air is cold*. But it seldom happens that either cold bathing or cold potions are required in such a state of the air, because a constant inspiration of cold air is alone sufficient to cool the patient.

PAULUS.

Ardent fevers may be either excreted by sweat, vomiting, stool, or urine, or *extinguished by cold water*, by which we have wholly cured burning fevers. The bath alone is of use to those who labour under an ardent fever, without an inflammation, tumour, or erysipelas.

RHAZES.

In continual fevers, the patient ought never to desist from the use of cold water; and to omit the *extinction* of the fire, is to suffer the patient to run headlong to destruction.

AVICENNA.

In pestilential fevers I advise (among other medicines) a *very large quantity* of cold water, which *suddenly* gives great assistance; but which, if drank in a small quantity, excites heat.

Mr. Kirkland proceeds to observe, that the moderns have lately adopted the practice of the ancients with success: The *Persian* and *Neapolitan* physicians at this day, cure ardent fevers by an extinction of heat, effected by cold water: We are told by Dr. Johnson, that a lady much advanced in years, was cured of an ardent fever, by immersion in cold water; and the success of the present method of inoculation, seems greatly to depend upon the exposing the patients to cold air, and giving them cold water to drink. The same treatment of the natural small-pox has been also attended with success.

Mr. Kirkland endeavours to account for the practice of extinguishing fevers by cold water, being laid aside, and he refers it to the doctrine of concoction, for the use of cold water not being in general recommended, till signs of concoction appeared, medicines were first given to promote concoction, and when concoction did appear, the cure was effected.

Hippocrates says, that matter is concocted when the humours are thoroughly mixed and tempered with each other; but Mr. Kirkland thinks him in this particular mistaken, and that offending humours in fevers are not concocted as matter in an abscess, and acrid humours discharged from the nose.

He says, in support of his opinion, that matter in the small-pox passes off from the blood, not in a concocted, but a *crude* state, and afterwards becomes pus; and that the same may be said of other eruptive fevers, of crisis by stool, &c. Whenever a metastasis of matter, says he, carries off a fever, it is always in a *crude* state; there is, therefore, great reason to conclude, that in every

fever, the morbid matter, after changing some of the humours into its own nature, is discharged *unaltered*; and that for this purpose a certain time is required according to the quality of the matter, and other circumstances.

The white, light, equal, and continual sediment in urine, does not, in this writer's opinion, prove concoction, for in the fever which accompanies large wounds, even in the purest habits, the urine becomes turbid, and lets fall a sediment *before* any matter is formed in the wound, and while the vessels about it are becoming pervious. Turbid urine, therefore, says he, except when it is turbid from matter being absorbed from abscesses, seems to indicate nothing more than that the obstructed vessels are becoming pervious, and a recovery probable.

Mr. Kirkland, in support of his first proposition, observes, that a fever, instead of promoting maturation, retards it; for that in large wounds, matter is never formed while the fever exists; and there is reason to believe, says he, that if the supposed concoction was to take place, it would, instead of relieving, generally destroy the patient: The juices have a natural tendency to acrimony, for wise purposes, besides those effected by the saliva and bile; for it seems to be the office of the salts contained in the serum or lymph, to render this fluid capable of keeping the crassamentum of the blood in a state of dissolution thin enough to pass the circulation, it being known that lymph is a powerful dissolver of blood; if these salts, therefore, were divested of acrimony by concoction, would not a stop be put to the circulation of the blood, by its becoming too thick to pass the different orders of vessels?

Upon the whole, then, is there not reason to think, that all the doctrine of concoction in fevers is false, and that the morbid matter is always expelled, except after internal abscesses, in a *crude* state? Who then that can remove the cause of a fever in the beginning, would, in compliance with the doctrine of concoction, foolishly wait for its being removed by the fever itself?

Mr. Kirkland supposes the success of the fever powder to arise from its removing the first cause of those fevers which proceed from obstruction, and thus preventing the havoc that would otherwise have been made.

Mr. Kirkland admits, that cordials which increase the fever, sometimes produce good effects; but he says these effects are produced, not in virtue of an increase in the fever, but of a new stimulus, exciting the almost inactive nerves to propel the fluids contained in the small vessels to their extremities; a fever, indeed, generally accompanies the use of these medicines, but it is a drawback upon their good effects. Critical abscesses, with slight inflammation, are brought to maturity by cordials without a fever; and in those wounds where the blood being poor, the powers of nature languid, and the flesh pale and flabby, dis-

discharging an ichor instead of good matter, the bark, without bringing on a fever, generally brings the wound into a good state; and if a fever is by any accident brought on, the progress towards healing is interrupted.

Why then may not a fever be supposed equally to retard health in the small-pox, where a good or bad suppuration is owing exactly to the same cause? and does not the bark also, in this very case, both subdue the fever, and change bad matter into good, at the same time? The same reasoning is conclusive in every case where morbid matter, causing a fever, is to be expelled, and sufficient vigour to effect it is wanting; and *at the very time when cordials are necessary to keep up the patient's strength, it is a right practice to extinguish the fever by cold.*

All fevers are symptomatic, and perhaps a stimulus, irritation, obstruction, and inflammation, are the only causes that produce them; nor will it be difficult to account for every kind of fever, if the different effects which will arise from obstruction and inflammation, or from different kinds of acrimony in different habits be considered.

The method prescribed by Mr. Kirkland for extinguishing a fever, is in substance as follows.

In the beginning of fevers it will always be proper, if possible, to render the whole state of the vessels pervious, by such evacuations and deobstruents as the nature of the case requires.

If, after this, the fever, notwithstanding any favourable symptom, should increase, the patient should be exposed to cold air; but, if able, he should move about, to prevent its chilling the blood; if not able, proper medicine, as a succedaneum for action, should be administered.

If the access of cold air to the body is not sufficient, cold water may be poured upon the patient in the manner of the *Persians* and *Napopolitans*, till the fever is subdued, taking care to preserve the motion of the blood by proper medicines, lest, where extreme cold is necessary, life and heat should be extinguished together.

The degree of cold must always be proportioned to the degree of heat that is to be overcome, and this heat may be ascertained by a thermometer.

If the patient under this treatment has a tendency to sweat, it may be assisted by such sudorifics and diluting liquors as the case requires; nor should evacuations by urine or stool, or both, be omitted, if the matter does not pass off by the skin. Neither must other medicines, whether antiphlogistic, cordial, attenuants, antimonials, antiseptics, blisters, or opiates, as the nature of the fever may require, be neglected; and wherever epidemic fevers have a local rise, particular regard must be paid to that circumstance.

Even brandy, and other cordials, may be given to keep up the patient's strength, at the same time that cold air and cold water may

be applied to extinguish the fever; which these cordials alone would increase.

The *Persians* give cordial confections at the same time that they apply extreme cold.

Mr. Kirkland supports his reasoning by several cases, in which fevers were cured by exposing the body to cold air, and giving cold water to drink.

He concludes by observing, that his reasoning and his facts concur to shew, contrary to a commonly received opinion, that *it is the fever chiefly, and not the disease*, which destroys the patient; and that however they may disagree with an opinion founded on theory only, yet that it certainly corresponds with the long accepted saying of *Hippocrates*, which probably took its rise from facts, *That contraries are the cure of contraries*; and, that *The cure of diseases is nature.*

This little tract is well written, and certainly deserves the attention of those whose studies peculiarly qualify them to judge of its merit.

X.

51. *Considerations on the illegality of presenting such as are unacquainted with the Welsh or British Language to Ecclesiastical Benefices in those Parts of Wales where that Language is generally used and understood.* By a Gentleman of Wales. Harris.

This author observes, that although many attempts have been made to introduce the English language into Wales, and although by the Statute of 27 Hen. VIII. for the union of England and Wales, it was enacted that the Sessions and other courts should be held in the English tongue, and oaths, affidavits, and wagers of law should be in that tongue, and that no person using the Welch language should enjoy any office or fees in the king's dominions. Yet the English never went so far as to deny the Welch the use of their own tongue in their publick religious worship; but that, on the contrary, this privilege was allowed and confirmed to them by two different acts of parliament, the 5th of Elizabeth, and the 13th and 14th of Charles the second.

He observes also very justly, that to prevent any people from paying the joint tribute of homage and adoration to the Divine Being, in the language with which they are acquainted, would be a violation of the natural rights and liberties of mankind, and repugnant to the eternal and immutable laws of God and Nature, from a congruity to which all human laws receive sanction, and become obligatory: And that the appointment of priests for the performance of sacerdotal functions, who are totally unacquainted with the language of the people, is, in effect, such a prevention.

He then proceeds to consider what the municipal laws of England say upon the subject, and whether they are thus subversive of natural right, and repugnant to the laws of God and Nature; or whether, on the contrary, they are such as will give a legal remedy

medy to people aggrieved, by a practice that is eventually so absurd and oppressive.

It appears incontestibly, from the statutes of 5 *Eliz.* and 13 and 14 *Charles II.* chap. 4, sect. 5. that the knowledge of the *Welsh* language was esteemed a necessary qualification for a bishop in that country.

It is enacted, that the Holy Scriptures and Common-Prayer shall be translated into the *Welsh* tongue, AND that it [the translation] shall be REVISED and CORRECTED by the Bishops of Bangor, St. Asaph, St. David's, Hereford, and Llandaff. This implies, that the *Welsh* bishops were to be such only as had a critical knowledge of the *Welsh* tongue; for how otherwise could they fulfill this part of their duty?

If an inability to perform the duty of any office, justly disqualifies a person to hold it, ignorance of the *Welsh* language justly disqualifies a clergyman to hold a *Welsh* benefice. It is the duty of a clergyman, rector, or curate, to read in the church the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, as established by law; to administer the ordinances of the church, to pray and to preach; to exhort and admonish the people under his care, both in public and private; to visit the sick and afflicted, and give them spiritual advice and consolation; but how a minister that understands not his people's language, and whose people understand not his, can do all, or any part of this, must remain as great a mystery to common understandings, as how a great dignitary of the church could say, that he could answer the presenting such a person, to God and his own conscience.

The presenting such a person appears to be contrary to the statute-law, to the determination of the courts, and the articles of the church.

The XXIVth article of the church declares it to be "a thing plainly repugnant to the word of God, and the custom of the primitive church, to have publick prayers, or to administer the sacraments in a tongue not understood of the people."

By the Statute of the 5th *Eliz.* it is enacted, That from the 1st of March 1566, the whole divine service shall be used and said by the curates and ministers throughout all the dioceses where the *Welsh* tongue is commonly used, in the *British* or *Welsh* tongue, in such manner as is now used in the *English* tongue, and differing nothing in order or form from the *English* book."

The Statute of 13 and 14 *Cha. II.* chap. 4. sect. 27. enacts the same; by the same words.

The author then cites several cases, with the determination of the courts in which they are argued. The first case, taken out of the jargon in which it stands in the law-books, is this:

The patron of a *Welsh* living presented one Bagshaw, whom the bishop refused to institute, because the parishioners were *Welsh* men, who understood no language but their own, which Bagshaw could not speak. No other person

(*Gent. Mag. Nov. 1767*)

being presented by the patron within the limited time, the living lapsed to the bishop, who presented, and the patron commenced a suit against him for redress. *Anderson*, then Lord Chief-Justice, when the cause was heard, gave it as his opinion, that, upon the Statute of the 5th of *Elizabeth*, the want of the *Welsh* language in the person presented, was become a good cause of refusal by the bishop; but that the act being a private act, and not expressly pleaded by the defendant, judgment ought not to go by that act, but by common law, according to which the cause of refusal was not good.---*Albany*, and the Bishop of St. Asaph. Trinity 27, *Eliz. C. B.* 1st *Leonard*, 39.

The second case was exactly of the same kind, and all the judges held the cause of refusal good.---*Croke*, *Eliz.* 119. *Quare impedit* for the church of *Whittington*.

Upon these cases the author makes the following pertinent observations:

1. That the judges, by virtue of their office, are to take notice only of publick acts; private acts, if the party would take advantage of them, must be pleaded.

2dly. But that allowing the Statute of 5 *Eliz.* to be a private act, the Statute of 13 and 14 *Cha. II.* is a publick act, and being in this particular exactly the same with that of *Elizabeth*, in any future litigation should commence, need not be taken notice of in pleading.

3dly. That by these cases it appears to be incumbent upon the bishop to examine the persons presented to livings in *Wales*, where the *Welsh* language is spoken in common, with respect to the knowledge they have of that tongue; consequently, a competent knowledge of that language is an essential qualification in such bishop.

But notwithstanding the authority of these statutes, determinations of courts, and articles of the church, an opinion has lately been given by a chancellor of a diocese in *Wales*, that ignorance of *Welsh* is not a good cause for a bishop to refuse institution to a person presented to a living where *Welsh* only is spoken.

This chancellor is called upon by the author to answer his pamphlet, and to publish his opinion and reasons at large.

It is not improbable, says the author, that the learned chancellor may alledge, that, as long as a *Welsh* curate is kept, it is a matter of small consequence who enjoys the profits of the benefice, and that the rector may live in luxurious idleness on his tithes and offerings, while the poor curate, who performs all the duties of the cure, starves upon twenty pounds a year.

Surely it is a strange institution that taxes the public with 400*l.* a year, that 380 may be paid to one man for doing nothing, upon condition that he pays the other twenty to another man for performing all the duties that give pretence for levying the whole sum.

To exculpate our institution from such injurious

jurious absurdity, the author remarks, that the practice is contrary to the spirit of our laws.

As long ago as the time of *Edward the Third*, and *Richard the Second*, two Statutes were enacted to prevent the preferment of foreigners to ecclesiastical benefices, the duties of which they might refer to a curate, upon this known maxim, "That he ought not to reap the emolument who does not perform the duty."

The indulgence of keeping a curate is in no case intended, otherwise than as an *assistance* to the rector, who by age, infirmity, or other misfortune, is become incapable of doing the whole duty himself.

And with respect to the particular case in question, I would inform the chancellor, says this author, that rectors are obliged, notwithstanding they keep curates, to read the service once a month in their own churches, in the language used in common, and understood by the people, under the penalty of five pounds for every omission, upon conviction before two justices of peace, on confession or oath of two witnesses, to be levied by warrant of distress. Stat. 13, 14 Ch. II. chap. 4. sec. 7.

The justices of *Wales* may put this act in execution against such as are illegally preferred to church benefices in that principality.

The author proceeds to shew the detrimental consequences which arise from such presentations; but this seems to be wholly unnecessary; for if no ill consequences follow from preaching the Gospel, and performing public worship in an unknown tongue, no ill consequences would follow from not preaching the Gospel, or performing publick worship at all, then we may say at once, with respect to all the money appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes, "to what purpose is this waste?"

It may perhaps be said, that the service will still be performed by curates, if the rectors are *English*, but if the rectors become *English*, *Welsh* curates will soon be wanting; the *Welsh* gentlemen who bring up their younger children to the church in hopes of a living, will not think it worth while to do so with a view to a curacy of 20 pounds a year. The author admits, that it is the true interest of the *Welsh* to unite with the *English* in language as well as government; but can it be inferred from hence, says he, that it would be proper to compel them to learn the language by such impious and illegal methods as to have prayers and sermons in an unknown tongue?

Upon this occasion he inserts the following extract from Dr. *Wm. Morgan's* excellent epistle dedicatory to *Queen Elizabeth*, with which we dismiss the subject.

"If some persons have a mind that our countrymen should be compelled to learn the *English* language for stricter union sake, rather than that the Scriptures should be translated into our language, I would have such, while they consult the advantages of union, to be more cautious, lest they hurt

the truth; and while they promote concord, I wish they would take care lest they drive away religion. For though I grant it is much to be wished, that the inhabitants of the same isle should be of the same speech, yet it must be considered at the same time, that it requires so much time and trouble to accomplish it, that to suffer the people of God, in the mean while, to famish with the most miserable hunger of his word, would be too tyrannical and cruel. And after all, the likeness and agreement of religion availeth more towards union, than that of language. Besides, to prefer union to piety, conveniency to religion, and a sort of an outward concord betwixt mankind, to that laudable peace which the word of God impresteth on the hearts of men, is not over-pious. Lastly, how foolish are they who think, that the prohibition of the word of God in our mother tongue in order that another may be learned, would avail nothing. For unless Religion will be learned in the vulgar language, it will lie concealed and unknown. For of that thing one is ignorant of, he knows not likewise its use, delightfulness, and value, nor will he be at any pains to acquire it.

Wherefore it is my humble request to your majesty, that you will not on any account suffer yourself to be stopped (nor will you, I am well satisfied, be stopped) but will continue to bless those whom you have already been kind to, and whom you have enriched with the translation of one testament, you will vouchsafe to grant them the other. To whom you have given one udder of truth, you will grant the other. And that you will endeavour fully to perform what you have once proposed; that is to say, that all your people may hear the wonderful things of God in their own language, and that every tongue shall praise God." X.

52. *Considerations on the Douglas Cause. In a Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland, to his Friend in London.* 2 s. Nicoll.

As these Considerations refer to what is not before the publick, it is impossible the publick should judge how far they are the effect of attachment or impartiality. It is a consideration that may well humble the reason of man, that from the same premises, different minds, supposed to be equally able and equally honest, draw different conclusions. This has happened with respect to the cause in question, the judges being as equally divided as is possible for an odd number, in a matter that seems principally to depend not upon a series of subtle and complicated ratiocination, but facts. Yet this author affirms, that there is no difficulty in the case, that all the incidents concur to track the straight path of truth, and lead to perfect conviction.

This has not the appearance either of candour or wisdom; not of candour, because it im-

implies that those who differ from his opinion are weak or dishonest; not of wisdom, because he should have known that another understanding might think the path of truth equally clear, though it terminated in a contrary conclusion, and would therefore have inferred, that whatever produced opposite conclusions, was in itself *dark and dubious*, A with whatever *rays it might appear, illuminated* to him. The author supposes the plaintiff to have proved his point irrefragably: Many wise and good men think otherwise; and, till the question is determined by the great assembly before which it will shortly be debated, it becomes the friends of Impartiality and Truth to say nothing about it. X. B

53. *The Priest in Rhyme. An Epistle to the Rev. and learned Mr. Br-w-r; concerning the Presentation of Mr. H---s to the Living of A--w---le, in Northamptonshire.* 1s. Cook.

The author pretends, in an advertisement prefixed to this epistle, that it fell into his hands by accident, and, that supposing it to have been written by the Rev. Mr. George Wh---f--ld, he called it the priest in rhyme. C

This pretence is certainly without truth, and probably all that read it will think it without humour.

The professed intention of the epistle itself is to induce Mr. Brewer, to whom Mr. Madan has appealed in the present dispute, to publish his sentiments upon the subject; but the real intention seems to be nothing more than to take advantage of a popular topic to sell some rhymes for a shilling, that are not worth a halfpenny. There is false sentiment, false syntax, false rhyme, false spelling, and absolute nonsense in them. Let the reader judge for himself. D

In the following passage *requisites* are said to be supplied, instead of *the want of them*.

— Spiritual hymns, and songs divine
Need no indulgence of the Nine;
Where the bright subject, tow'ring high,
Shall meaner requisites supply.

The following is an instance of false construction.

" I've heard when one defrauds another,
" *To tell him*, that were he his brother,
" *He'd given him* the same advice
" Nor offer'd e'er a better price,
False rhyme,
" — he never can attain,

" Though much desired, a poet's name---

" --- such as we are told to *learn by*

" We're much more likely to get *harm by*.

" They all of their own church *respect*,

" But ev'ry other man *suspect*,

" A brother's lie they all will *own*,

" And swear to, as it were their *own*.

We have also *seek and keep, mein and chin, disappoints and points.*

False spelling.

" Long as earth stands, and billows *role*,

" And none but fools their breasts would
bruize.

The following, which stands between two full points, is absolute nonsense.

Hypocrisy in young men old,
As he who first his Saviour fold.

It is presumed that other specimens of this performance are unnecessary. X.

54. *A Peep behind the Curtain, or the new Rehearsal, as it is acted at Drury-Lane.*

As this piece is not a series of events carried on by dialogue, it contains little that can be reduced to narrative.

A young fellow contrives to carry off a girl of fortune during a rehearsal, to which she is brought by her father and mother, and succeeds; the scenes preparatory to the rehearsal between the author and several persons that belong to the playhouse, and others, are very comic. The following between *Glib* the author, and *Patent* the manager, concerning his Burletta called *Orpheus*, is full of character and humour.

AUTHOR.

I make *Orpheus* see in my hell all sorts of people, of all degrees, and occupations—ay, and of both sexes—that's not very unnatural, I believe—there shall be very good company too, I assure you; *high life below stairs*, as I call it, ha, ha, ha! you take me—a double edge—no boys play—rip and tear—the times require it—*forté—fortissime—*

PATENT.

Won't it be too *forté*?—Take care, Mr. *Glib*, not to make it so much above proof that the boxes can't taste it—Take care of empty boxes.

AUTHOR.

Empty boxes!—I'll engage that my *Cerberus* alone shall fill the boxes for a month. E

PATENT.

Cerberus!

AUTHOR.

Be quiet a little—You know, I suppose, that *Cerberus* is a dog, and has three heads?

PATENT.

I have heard as much.

AUTHOR.

Then you shall see some sport—He shall be a comical dog too, I warrant you—ha, ha, ha!

PATENT.

What, is *Cerberus* a character in your performance?

AUTHOR.

Capital, capital—I have thrown all my fancy and invention into his mouth, or rather mouths—there are three of 'em, you know. G

PATENT.

Most certainly, if there are three heads.

AUTHOR.

Poh, that's nothing to what I have in petto for you—Observe me now—when *Orpheus* comes to the gates of hell—*Cerberus* stops him—but how, how—now for it—guess— H

PATENT.

Upon my soul I can't guess.

AUTHOR.

A U T H O R.

I make his three heads sing a *trio*.

P A T E N T.

A *Trio!*

A U T H O R.

A *trio!* I knew I shou'd hit you—a *trio*,
treble, tenor and bass—and what shall they
sing? nothing in the world but, *Bow, wow, A*
wow!—*Orpheus* begins—

O bark not, *Cerberus*, nor grin—

A stranger sure to pass within

Your goodness will allow?

Bow, wow, wow—

Treble, tenor and bass—Then *Orpheus*
shall tickle his lyre, and treble, tenor and
bass, shall fall asleep by degrees, and one B
after another, fainter and fainter—*Bow, wow,*
*wow—fast—*You understand me?

P A T E N T.

Very ingenious, and very new—I hope the
critics will understand it.

A U T H O R.

I will make every body understand it, or
my name is not *Derry down Glib*—When I C
write, the whole town shall understand me—
You understand me?

P A T E N T.

Not very clearly, Sir—but it is no matter—
Here's your company.

The company is Sir *Toby Fuz*, by Mr.
Love; Lady *Fuz* by Mrs. *Clive*; Miss *Fuz*, D
who is to run away with her spark, and Sir
Macaroni Ventu, who, by the way, is not in
the *Dramatis Personæ*.

The following scene between the cha-
racters is excellent.

Sir M A C A R O N I.

A play-house in *England* is to me, as dull as
a church, and fit only to sleep in.

Lady F U Z.

Sir *Toby* thinks so too;—I'll tell you how it
happened the last time we were there.

Miss F U Z.

As, do, my dear lady, tell what happened
to Papa—'twas very droll.

Sir T O B Y.

Fye, fye, fanny,—my lady, you shou'd not F
tell tales out of school.—'Twas an accident.—

Lady F U Z.

A very common one with you, my dear:
We din'd late; Sir *Toby* cou'd not take his
nap, and we came early to the house;—in
ten minutes he fell fast asleep against the
box door, his wig half off, his mouth wide
open, and snoring like a *Rhinoceros*.

Sir M A C A R O N I.

Well, but the catastrophe, lady *Fuz*?

Lady F U Z.

The Pit and Galleries fell a laughing and
clapping—I jogg'd and pull'd him till my
arms ach'd; and if the Box-keeper had not
luckily open'd the door, and Sir *Toby* fell
head long into the passage, I should have died H
with shame.

Sir T O B Y.

You'll not die with tenderness, I believe,
for I got a lump upon my head as big as an

egg, and have not been free from the head-
ach ever since.

Miss F U Z.

I shall never forget what a slump my Papa
came down with, Ha, ha, ha!

Sir M A C A R O N I.

The tenderness runs in the family, Sir
Toby?

Lady F U Z.

Pray don't you adore *Shakespeare*, Sir *Mac*?

Sir M A C A R O N I.

Shakespeare! (yawning.)

Lady F U Z.

Sir *Toby* and I are absolute worshippers
of him—we very often act some of his best
tragedy scenes to divert ourselves.

Sir M A C A R O N I.

And it must be very diverting, I dare
fwear.

Sir T O B Y.

What more family secrets! for shame,
Lady *Fuz*—

Lady F U Z.

You need not be ashamed of your talents,
my dear—I will venture to say you are the
best *Romeo* that ever appeared.

Sir T O B Y.

Pooh, pooh!

Sir M A C A R O N I.

I have not the least doubt of Sir *Toby's* ge-
nius—But don't your ladyship think he rather
carries too much flesh for the lover—Does
your Ladyship incline to tragedy too?

Lady F U Z.

I have my feelings, Sir—and if Sir *Toby*
will favour you with two or three speeches,
I will stand up for *Juliet*.

Sir T O B Y.

I vow, Lady *Fuz*, you distress me be-
yond measure—I never have any voice till
the evening.

Miss F U Z.

Never mind being a little husky, Papa—do
tear your wig, throw yourself upon the ground,
and poison yourself.

Sir M A C A R O N I.

This is a glorious scene, faith. (aside) Sir
Toby looks as if he were susceptible of the
tender passions.

Lady F U Z.

Too much so, indeed; he is too amiable
not to be a little faithless—he has been a
great libertine—have not you, Sir *Toby*? have
you not wrong'd me?—Come, give me a
pinch of your snuff—

[Takes snuff out of his box.]

Sir T O B Y.

Forget and forgive, my dear,—if my con-
stitution err'd, my affections never did—I
have told you so a thousand times.

Sir M A C A R O N I.

A wonderful couple, upon my soul!—
(aside.)

Of the burletta no specimen can be given
by an extract of the words; for we can no
more judge of a musical entertainment by the
words, than of a face by the skull. X.

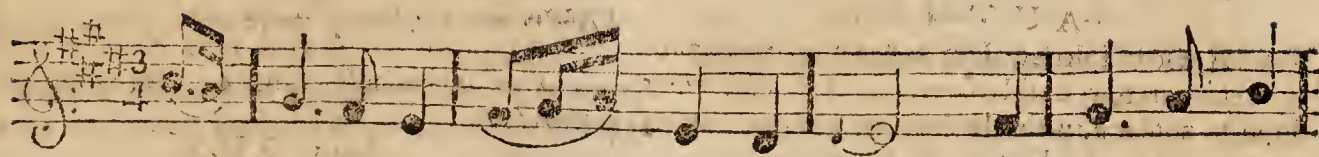
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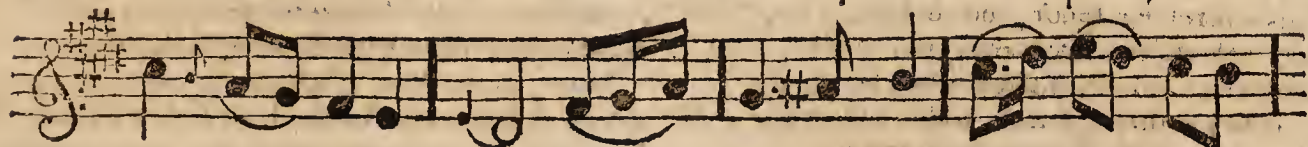
Sung by Mr. VERNON, at VAUX-HALL GARDENS;

Set to Musick by Mr. POTTER.

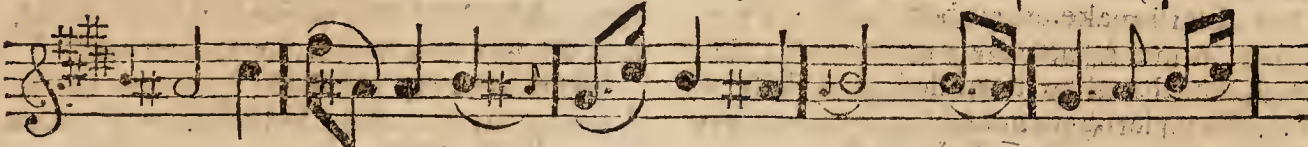
Amoroso.



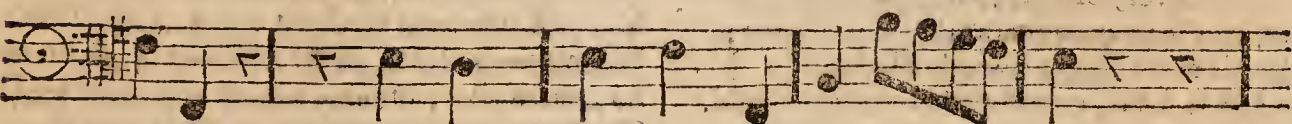
Come Laura, and meet your fond swain, Ere Phœbus de-



clines to the west, Nor let me still languish in



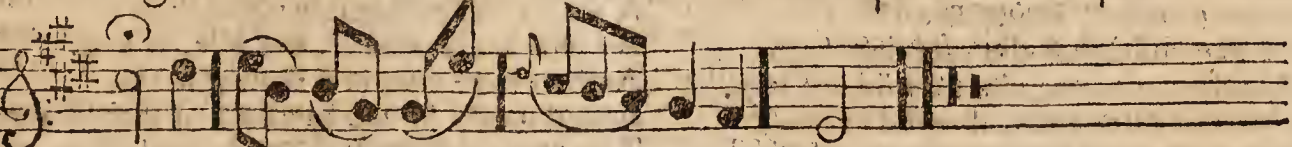
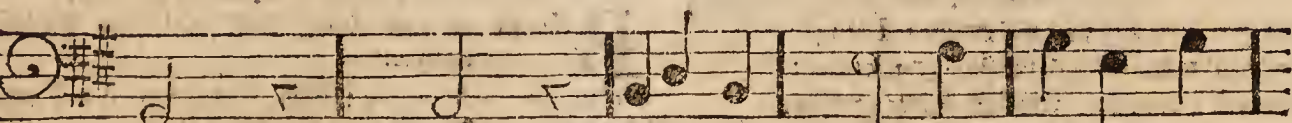
pain, Your presence a - lone makes me blest: When absent no



pleasure I feel, My passions but sicken and die; No power my



tort-ures my tor - tures can heal, Un - less my dear Laura is



by, Un - less my dear Lau - ra is by.



II.

Then haste to yon jessamine grove
Enjoy what no language can tell;
'Tis the seat of contentment and love,
Where peace and tranquillity dwell:
There Cupid our hearts shall unite,
There Hymen his altar shall raise,
The Muses sweet songs shall indite,
And charm the whole grove with their lays.

III.

O think, with such pleasures as these,
How time will glide swiftly away;
Each striving the other to please,
Dull Winter shall smile as the May;
No happiness either will taste,
But what we both jointly approve;
Then hither, dear charmer, O haste,
And bless a fond swain with your love.

PROLOGUE to *The OXONIAN in TOWN;*

*Spoken by Mr. WOODWARD,
In the Character of a Gentleman Commencer,
dressed in his Academical Habit.*

FRESH from the schools, behold an *Oxford*
smart,
No dupe to science, no dull slave of art;
As to our dress, faith Ladies, to say truth,
It is a little awkward, and uncouth;
No sword, cockade, to lure you to our arms—
But then this airy tassel has its charms.
What mortal *Oxford* laundress can withstand
This, and the graces of a well-starch'd band?
In this array, our spark, with winning air,
Boldly accosts the froth-compelling fair;
Fast by the tub, with folded arms he stands,
And sees his surplice whiten in her hands;
And as she dives into the soapy floods,
Wishes almost—himself were in the suds.

Sometimes the car he drives impetuous on,
Cut, lash, and flash, a very Phaeton,
Swift as the fiery couriers of the sun,
Up hill and down, his raw-bon'd hackneys run,
Leaving, with heat half dead, and dust half blind,
Turnpikes and bawling hosts unpaid behind.

You think perhaps we read—perhaps we may
—The news, a pamphlet, or the last new play;
But for the scribblers of th' *Augustan* age,
Horace, and such queer mortals—not a page;
His brilliant sterling wit we justly hold
More brilliant far, transform'd to sterling gold.
Though *Euclid* we digest without much pain,
And solve his problems into brisk champaign.
Fir'd with this juice—why let the Proctor come,
“Young men, 'tis late—'tis time you were
“at home.”

Zounds! are you here, we cry, with your dull
—rules,

Like *Banquo's* ghost, to push us from our stools.

Such are the studies smarts pursue at college,
Oh! we are great proficient in such knowledge.
But now, no more from classic fields to glean,
The muse to *Covent-Garden* shifts the scene;
There shall I enter next, sans cap and gown,
And play my part on this great stage, the *Town*.
[Bowing, and going, returns.]

Soft ye, a word or two before I go;
Our piece is call'd a *Comedy*, you know:
A two-act comedy! though *Rome* enacts,
That every comedy be just five acts.
Hence parent dullness the vain title begs,
For squalling, dancing monsters on five legs.
The bantling of to-night, if rear'd by you,
Shall run, like men and women, upon *Two*.

E P I L O G U E.

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

[Enter as Lucy, with a Pack of Cards.]

HERE they are, Ladies!—Should these
charming packs
Be doubly loaded with a filthy tax?
“My card to your's, my Lord, a thousand
“pound;”
Oh! charming sport!—Oh! might I deal 'em
round?
Yet will I use 'em, and, Oh! deign to list,
Tho' 'tis no lecture on the game of whist.

The future doom of gamblers to explore
I, like the Sibyl's leaves, the cards turn o'er;
Nor think, ye fair, these books of fate deceive,
These only books 'tis modish to believe.

First with long staff, short coat, a swagg'ling
spark,

Some gambler, 'prentice, or attorney's clerk,
His fortune asks—What card describes these
cubs?

Oh! here I have him in the *Knave of Clubs*.
By clear construction of these pips I read,
Thus he will play his cards, and thus succeed:
At Hazard, Faro, Brag, he joins the groupe,
And ends a knave, as he commenc'd a dupe:
And thence, his broken fortunes to repair,
At *Hounslow* first, then *Tyburn*, takes the air.

Here, in the *King of Diamonds*, pictur'd stands
An heir, just warm in his dead father's lands.
Now hey for cards and dice, his elbows flake;
The sympathizing trees and acres quake!
His cooks lament, dogs howl, and grooms re-
gret

Their fate depending on each desperate bett.
Now dup'd, the bullet whizzes thro' his head,
And shatters dust to dust, by lead to lead.

Lo! next to my prophetic eye there starts
A beauteous gambler, in the *Queen of Hearts*!
The cards are dealt, the fatal pool is lost,
And all her golden hopes for ever crost.
Yet still this card devoted fair I view,
Whate'er her luck; to *Honour* ever true.

So tender there, if debts crowd fast upon her,
She'll pawn her *Virtue*—to preserve her *Honour*.

Thrice happy were my art, could I foretell,
Cards would be soon abjur'd by each fond belle:
Yet I pronounce, who cherish still this vice,
And the pale vigils keep of cards and dice,
'Twill in their charms strange havock make, ye
fair!

Which rouge in vain shall labour to repair:
Beauties shall grow mere hags; toasts, whither'd
jades;

Frightful, and ugly, as the *Queen of Spades*.

P R O L O G U E

To A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN;
Or, THE NEW REHEARSAL.

BOLD is the man, and compos mentis,
scarce—

Who, in these nicer times, dares write a Farce;
A vulgar, long-forgotten taste renew;
All now are Comedies, five acts, or two.
Authors have ever in a canting strain,
Begg'd mercy for the bantlings of their brain:
That you, kind nurse, wou'd fondle 't on your
lap,

And rear it with applause, that best of pap—
Thus babes have in their cradles scap'd a blow,
Tho' lame and ricketty from top to toe:
Our bard, with prologue-outworks has not fenc'd
him,

For all that I shall say, will make against him.
Imprimis, this his piece—a Farce we call it—
Ergo, 'tis low—and ten to one you maul it!
Wou'd you, because 'tis low, no quarter give?
Black-guards, as well as gentlemen, shou'd live;
'Tis downright *English* too—Nothing from *France*,
Except some beasts, which treat you with a
dance,

With a Burletta too we shall present you—
And, not *Italian*—that will discontent you.
Nay, what is worse—you'll see it, and must know
it—

I *Thomas King*, of *King-street*, am the poet:
The murder's out—the murderer, detected,
May in one night, be try'd, condemn'd, dissected.
'Tis said, for scandal's tongue will never cease;
That mischief's meant against our little piece:
Let me look round, I'll tell you how the case
is—

There's not one frown a single brow disgraces;
I never saw a sweeter set of faces!
Suppose *Old Nick*, before you righteous folk,
Produce a farce, brimfull of mirth and joke;
Tho' he, at other times, wou'd fire your blood;
You'd clap his piece, and swear, 'twas *devilish*
good!

Malice prepense! 'tis false! it cannot be—
Light is my heart, from apprehensions free—
If you wou'd save *Old Nick*, you'll never damn
poor me.

EPILOGUE.

ALL fable is figure—I your bard will main-
tain it,
And least you don't know it, 'tis fit I explain it:
The *Lyre* of our *Orpheus*, means your approba-
tion;

Which frees the poor poet from care and vexa-
tion:

Shou'd want make his mistress too keen to dis-
pute,

Your smiles fill his pockets—and Madam is
mute:

Shou'd his wife, that's himself, for they two, are
but one;

Be in hell, that's in debt, and the money all gone;
Your favour brings comfort, at once cures the
evil,

For 'scaping bum bailiffs, is 'scaping the devil.
Nay, *Cerberus Critics* their fury will drop,
For such barking monsters, your smiles are a sop:
But how to explain what you most will require,
That *Cow*, *Sheep*, and *Calves*, thou'd dance after
the lyre,

Without your kind favour, how scanty each meal!
But with it comes dancing, *Beef*, *Mutton*, and *Veal*.
For sing it, or say it, this truth we all see,
Your applause will be ever the true *Beaume de Vie*.

ON DANCING.

YOUR Cynic sages, dull, unpolish'd fel-
lows,

With formal cant, and rigid satire, tell us,
That Dancing is an idle, wanton fashion,
The vain amusement of as vain a nation;
That women should avoid such tempting schools,
And only move by frozen *Virtue's* rules.

I own their sober maxims partly right,
Virtue's a gem with native lustre bright,
But, polish'd, shines with a superior light.

Let rosy youth embloom the sprightly fair,
And beauty mould her with a lover's care;
If Motion to the whole denies its grace,
In vain would beauty recommend a face.
With blunted charms, and unavailing eyes,
Such awkward maids relinquish beauty's prize.

'Tis Dancing only heightens ev'ry charm,
And gives each feature double power to warm.
Like Goddesses, it learns us how to move,
And adds a *Juno* to the Queen of Love.
At balls, gay *Cupid* takes his favourite stand,
And gives the blushing fair to *Hymen's* hand,
Glad *Hymen* woos the Virgin into Wife,
And leads her through the various Dance of life.
That partner lost, and age advancing on,
We truly say, "our dancing days are done."

On the celebrated Farce, entitled, A Peep behind
the Curtain.

ROSCIUS weeps o'er his babe with piteous
moan,
And dreads destruction, should the fire be known.
Mov'd by his tears, lo! *Thomas King* steps in,
And fathers publickly the footerkin:
A dutchess thus, so chronicles report,
Once chanc'd to slip a *Pet en l'air* at court;
Confusion strait began to seize her Grace,
When a pert youth with unembarrass'd face,
Adopts the f---t, and saves her from disgrace.

A SQUIB.

YE Gospel poor, no more complain,
Nor think subsistence hard to gain,
M—n deserves thanksgiving;
Who clearly proves, beyond a doubt,
How cheaply you may, out and out,
Procure a decent living.

LOVELY DOLLY. A SONG.

I.

LET others boast in raptures high,
The blooming cheek, the sparkling eye,
Of Kitty, Sue, or Polly:
A sweeter view attracts my sight,
I'll warble forth with new delight
The praise of lovely Dolly.
Dear engaging lovely Dolly.

I would not seek to win the maid
By arts which make the courtier's trade,
Detesting these as folly:
Yet all must own, 'tis rare to find
Such ornaments possess the mind,
As thine in lovely Dolly.
Dear engaging lovely Dolly.

III.

Not void of beauty, and all that,
She'll finely dance, and gayly chat,
To keep off melancholy;
But where's the girl that may be seen,
With sentiments, and noble mien,
Like those which grace my Dolly?
Dear engaging lovely Dolly.

IV.

Haste then to ease my longing breast
I'll gaze, intreat, adore, protest,
By turns look grave and jolly:
Could I thus gain the charming fair,
My greatest joys, my utmost care,
Shou'd center all in Dolly!
Dear engaging lovely Dolly.

An ironical Eulogium on IGNORANCE.*By Dr. CLANCY, of Durrow, in Ireland.**Quanto rectius est se plane nihil scire confiteri.*

Quintil.

Knowledge that woeful source of strife,
The pest and bane of human life;
Deriv'd from Adam's fatal tree,
To curse his wretched progeny;
Has made all true enjoyments less
Than what our fellow-brutes possess;
Who by unerring instinct move,
And from its dictates never rove;
But always steadily pursue
What simple nature bids them do.

This true assertion must surprise,
And shock the learned and the wise,
Who look on all—with proud disdain,
That want the stuff that loads their brain.
And keeps them ever by delusion
In dark irregular confusion.

The surest calm that can allay
The storms of life's tempestuous sea,
Is found in undisturb'd repose,
Whence every just contentment flows:
Thus in the thoughtless, careless mind,
The seat of real bliss we find.—

O Ignorance! thou darling child
Of nature, like thy parent mild;
Thou precious gift, bestow'd at birth,
To form our happiness on earth;
Involv'd in thee, we bid defiance
To all the rocks and crags of science:
In thy safe port secure we sleep,
While Learning ploughs the toilsome deep;
Thy influence makes the blockhead scribble
Conundrums quaint, and far fetch'd quibble;
Makes Anti-Christian — preach,
And Cow-boys Greek and Latin teach;
Physicians gravely mix a potion,
That cures all ills by stopping motion;
The foggy Lawyers make defence
Against all rules of Common-Sense;
Dull Magistrates on benches nod,
And vainly hold the useless rod:
Makes statesmen loll in splendor, brewing
Their master's and the nations ruin.

From love, the choicest boon that Heaven
Has by its kind indulgence giv'n,
Is ev'ry store of sweetness flown,
When secrets once are too well known:
Thus, all the joys of life's short trance
Consist in downright Ignorance.

Knowledge! withdraw thy hated rays;
We love obscurity and ease:
Extend thy glimm'ring light no more,
But let us yawn, and sleep, and snore:
Since not e'en Berkley's visions saw
Th' intrinsic parts that form a straw;
Nor Newton, more than mortals wise,
Who fathom'd earth, and seas, and skies,
Cou'd ever truly understand
The essence of one grain of sand.

*A Devotional Thought:**At rising in the Morning.*

WAK'D to the hours of op'ning day,
Attend, great God, my dang'rous way!

A shield and sun, to guard and light,
My busy steps, by day and night.
In thine embrace, beneath thine eye,
Still may I wake, sleep, live, and die!

Verses inscribed on a small Cottage, in rustic Taste, intended as a Place of Retirement, built by — Powis, Esq; in a Grove by the River Severn.

STAY, passenger, and tho' within,
Nor gold, nor glitt'ring gems are seen,
To strike thy dazzl'd eye,
Yet enter, and thy ravish'd mind
Beneath this humble roof shall find
What gold will never buy.

Within this solitary cell,
Calm thought and sweet contentment dwell,
Parents of bliss sincere;
Peace spreads around her balmy wings,
And banish'd from the courts of kings,
Has fix'd her mansion here.

Extempore on hearing a Young Lady of S—— was on the point of Marriage.

IF one thing hap not, I'll turn nun,
I said Nelly, I thought, in jest;
But while I took all this as fun,
To T—— tries young H——
He woos my charmer, (I'm undone!)
And weds her too, in earnest.

*To Miss M. E. R.**Sent painted in a compartment on Gause.**By a Young Lady, a Relation.*

WHILE on the rough external face,
Of this quaint charact'ry, you trace
The mere mechanic part;
Believe, my pretty dear! you read
Strongly pursu'd, from thread to thread,
The workings of my heart.

An EXTEMPORE.

NO wonder learned men fall out,
Since Letters do the same we see;
In Warwick-lane the recent rout
Was all between great L and D.

They both pretend to lady M,
But which she favours who can tell?
Might I decide the case for them,
The happy letter would be L.
And yet between these heroes brave
Impertinent the fuss is;
Since either letter---(to the grave)
Will do for Mitimusties.

LUCK in a LOTTERY.

Or, The BERKSHIRE COOPER.

Hammer and adze no more the Cooper
plies,
Now he has got the Twenty Thousand Prize:
To barrels, hoops, and staves, he bids adieu;
He's now a gentleman, as good as you.
Frown not, Sir Pride! for say whate'er you
'Tis money constitutes the gentleman: [can,
Money, whate'er the coin, is all in all,
Whether 'tis English, German, or Bengal.

Historical Chronicle, November 1767.

THE aspect of public affairs in Poland becomes every day more alarming. The dyet sat on the day fixed, but proved extremely tumultuous. The bishops of *Cracovia*, *Kiowia*, some other prelates, and some of the *Magnates*, declared that they would never consent to the establishment of a commission, to enter into conference with the *Russian* Ambassador, and at the same time spoke with more vehemence than ever, against the pretensions of the dissidents. Some of the deputies replied to this with great warmth; and the animosity among them rose to such a height, that the marshal of the dyet prorogued the meeting to the 16th instant.

The day after the tumultuous meeting above mentioned, the B--- ps of *Cracovia* and *Kiowia*, Count *Rzewuski*, the Waywode of *Cracovia*, and his son, and some other deputies, were carried off by detachments of the *Russian* troops. Other detachments at the same time marched into the estates of those noblemen, where they live at discretion. This step has intimidated some of the deputies belonging to that party, but others do not regard it. The bishops and noblemen above mentioned, are much blamed by some people for the unguarded expressions which they made use of when they spoke of the powers in favour of the dissidents. On the other hand it is alleged that every deputy at the dyet ought to speak his sentiments freely, and that if he exceeds the bounds of decency, towards any of the foreign powers, it is the business of the tribunals of the kingdom to proceed against him in a judicial manner.

In this critical situation the King will have need of all his wisdom, and the whole force of his capacity, to devise means to stop the turbulent disposition of the members of the dyet.

August 4.

A dreadful earthquake ruined the isle of *Cephalonia*, and almost destroyed the city of *Zante*, in the Levant. The inhabitants had been alarmed by former shocks, and had taken to tents and boats, to pass their time in the fields and on the river; by which precaution many lives were saved; but their consternation and distress is inexpressible.

In the *Jesuits* college at *Barcelona*, in *Spain*, were found riches to the amount of twelve millions of crowns. It consisted of several tons of gold and silver, a large quantity of gold dust, emeralds and diamonds, crowns of gold ornamented with brilliants and rubies, some bales of *Cocoa*, and some rich merchandize from the *East Indies*.

(*Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1767.)

Sept. 26.

About midnight, a dreadful fire broke out at Constantinople, at the house of a *Milanese* taylor, who perished in the flames, which spread and raged with great violence for six hours, notwithstanding the Grand Signor, Grand Vizir, and Great Officers of the Porte, assisted in giving orders, and encouraging the Firemen and Janissaries with money, to exert their utmost efforts for extinguishing the flames. Their progress was stopped on one side of the way at the Church and Convent of St. Anthony, being a stone building, and at the other by the vacancy of an house, which had not been rebuilt after a former fire. If it had not been a very calm night, the whole suburb, which is of large extent, would probably have been laid in ashes. Fifty houses are entirely consumed, most of them large ones, inhabited chiefly by *Frank* merchants, and by *Drugomen*, with some shops. The palaces of the Dutch Ambassador, the *Neapolitan* Envoy, and the *Russian* Resident, two houses of the English Factory, and a small *Roman Catholic* convent, were burnt down.

October 6.

Mount *Vesuvius* threatens mischief; the crater has begun to disgorge abundance of inflammable matter, but as yet it only pours down the side of the mountain in small streams.

October 22.

The house of Lords and Commons in *Ireland* having unanimously resolved upon humble addresses to his majesty, the same together with addresses from both houses, to the Lord Lieutenant, were presented to his excellency. The distinguishing parts of those addresses relate to the Royal Family.

That of the Lords runs thus:

"Interested as we are in the extension of your Royal House, we cannot fail of considering every increase of your family as a valuable acquisition to the state, whilst we feel a filial satisfaction at every event which adds to the comfort of our amiable Sovereign and his Royal Consort.

"Judge then Royal Sir, how sincere and deep is our concern at the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, whose many and eminent virtues, the early pledges of every great and glorious act, justly endeared him to your Majesty and all your subjects."

The Commons runs thus:

"Permit us to congratulate your Majesty upon the further addition to your illustrious house, by the birth of a Princess Royal; an event which must give the highest

highest satisfaction to a people so deeply interested in the happiness of so excellent a Sovereign, adorned with every virtue that constitutes the great king, and the amiable father of a family.

“ Our condolance for the melancholy event, so recent and affecting, we know not how to offer to your Majesty; unwilling to renew your Majesty's fraternal grief, we shall forbear to express our feelings for the loss of so amiable a Prince, whose eminent virtues had justly endeared him to your Majesty and all your subjects.”

October 26.

The late floods (see p. 521) have done incredible damage on the rivers *Irwell* and *Mersey*, where the new navigations were begun. At *Manchester* the river rose so high as to lay the warehouses on the keys, a considerable depth under water—The Duke of *Bridgewater's* navigation likewise suffered greatly; two arches under it for the backwater of the river *Mersey*, and part of the arch over the river *Bolton*, were carried away. The banks of the *Sankey* navigation were likewise broken down; and those of the *Calder* navigation suffered so much that a loaded boat was carried through one of the breaches into a field, and there left at a considerable distance.

October 27.

Last week exhibited repeated scenes of horror in *Italy*, the eruption of Mount *Vesuvius* having continued with great violence: Many fine vineyards are destroyed, and some villas; but his *Sicilian* Majesty's palace and the Museum of *Portici* have escaped, by the lava's taking another course, when it was within a mile and a half of them. The concussions of the air from the explosions of the mountain were so violent, that many doors and windows, even at *Naples*, were forced open by them. The explosions and concussions of the air were most terrible on *Thursday*. The noise generally continued, each time, between five and six hours, and then ceased as suddenly as it began. The stones thrown up by these explosions were of an enormous size, and were thrown between five and six hundred feet high, and many of them fell more than half a mile from the crater. The clouds which issued from the mouth of the volcano, and hung over it, striking one against the other, occasioned continual flashes of forked lightning, the thunder of which was heard when the mountain was silent. The mountain is now calm, and the lavas no longer run. This eruption is universally allowed to be the most violent that has happened this century, both as to the loudness of the explosions, which were heard above thirty miles from *Naples*, and to the quantity of lava. It is impossible to describe the confusion the city of *Naples* has been in for a week past.

See a further account of this wonderful phenomenon in *The natural history of Mount Vesuvius*, written by his *Neapolitan* Majesty's order, and published by *F. Newbery*.

October 28.

Captain *Crosby* of the *Montreal* with the corpse of his late R. H. the Duke of *York* on board, arrived at *St. Helen's*; and made sail to the eastward. He was exactly 31 days on his passage from *Vilia Franca*.

SUNDAY Nov. 1.

The *Montreal* arrived in the river, where the coffin in which his Royal Highness's remains were brought home, was changed for one made by the King's upholsterer, on which his Highness's titles were elegantly inscribed.

MONDAY 2.

This day at noon the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. This great event was soon afterwards made known by the firing of the *Tower* guns.

TUESDAY 3.

The remains of his late royal highness the Duke of *York* were deposited in the royal vault in *K. Henry VIIIth's* chapel. See an account of the procession, &c. p. 535.

An order was issued by the Lord Mayor for apprehending all vagrants, found within the liberties of the city, and passing them to their respective parishes.

The Rev. Dr. *Smith*, master of *Caius* college in *Cambridge*, resigned the vice-chancellorship of that university; and on Wednesday Dr. *Marriot*, master of *Trinity* hall, was elected in his room.

Some labourers in sinking a well at *Benacre* in *Suffolk*, found an earthen jar, containing near 400 pieces of silver coin, the chief part of *K. Edward I. and II.* and struck at *London*, *York*, and *Dublin*. The workmen honestly carried them to *Sir Thomas Gooch*, lord of the manor, who rewarded them handsomely for their trouble.

WEDNESDAY 4.

A session of high court of Admiralty was held at the Old Baily, for trial of Offences committed on the high seas, but no material offences came before the court. A commander, charged with wilfully casting away his ship, with intent to defraud the insurers, was discharged of that offence, no indictment having been preferred against him. Another commander of a vessel charged with cruelty to his apprentice was likewise discharged.

The Rev. *John Swinton* B. D. of *Christchurch*, *Oxon*, was elected in full convocation, keeper of the archives of that university, in the room of the Rev. *Francis Wise*, B. D. of *Trinity-college*, deceased.

One

One *Stratford* an apothecary, in *Great Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden*, who was lately committed to *Clerkenwell-Bridewell*, for committing a detestable crime on his apprentice, made his escape. It is said he has an estate of 600*l.* a year.

THURSDAY 5.

Nine young apprentices, the oldest not 18, having sometime since formed themselves into a gang in order to go on the highway, having committed robberies it is said, to the amount of 500*l.* five of them were this day taken, and diligent search is making after the rest. Their principal rendezvous was at a little public-house near *Shepherd's Bush*, where they used to put up their horses, change their cloaths, and transact all their business. The ring-leader of those hopeful youths some time ago, having discovered a sum of money, to the amount of near 200*l.* which his mother had saved unknown to his father, took the whole, and immediately laid it out in cloaths, pistols, &c. for the rest of his companions.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, a motion was made that the thanks of this court be given to the Hon. *Thomas Harley*, Lord Mayor elect; *Sir R. Ladbroke*, Knt. *Sir Richard Glynn*, Knt. and *Bart.* and *William Beckford*, Esq; this city's representatives in Parliament, for the constant and diligent application and attention which they have shewn, on all occasions (during the course of this Parliament) to the welfare and interest of this great Metropolis in general; and particularly to the several matters which have from time to time been recommended by this court to their care and consideration. Which was resolved, and fair copies ordered to be signed by the town-clerk, and one delivered to each of the said representatives.

The corpse of the late general *Pulteney*, after lying in state, was carried from the Jerusalem chamber in a grand procession, and interred in *Islip's chapel* in *Westminster-Abbey*. This worthy officer died immensely rich, and disposed of his fortune in the most generous and equitable manner.

SATURDAY 7.

The famous *Higgins* was executed at *Caermarthen*. He did not make that resistance he threatened. He died in a very sullen humour, confessed nothing, but, as he mounted the ladder, he gave the sheriff a letter, which he desired might be sent off by express. *A particular account of this extraordinary Robber shall be inserted in the Supplement.*

MONDAY 9.

Being Lord Mayor's day, the Hon. *Thomas Harley*, Lord Mayor elect, proceeded with the usual state to *Westminster-hall*, where he was sworn, and then returned to *Guildhall*, where a magnificent entertain-

ment was provided, at which the great officers of state, many of the nobility, the judges, and other persons of quality were present.

Some unthinking persons treated the late Lord Mayor with great indignity, under a false notion that his Lordship was the occasion of raising the price of bread; tho' nothing could be more false.

A breakfast was given to the friends of the Marquis of *Kildare*, at the Rotunda in the New Gardens, at his seat in *Ireland*, of which the following is the bill of fare:

100 rounds of beef: 100 neats tongues: 1000 sheeps ditto: 100 baked pies: 100 sirloins of beef: 100 geese roasted: 100 turkies ditto: 100 ducks ditto: 100 pullets ditto: 100 wild fowl: 1000 *French* loaves: 2000 large prints of butter: 100 weight of *Gloucester* cheese: tea, coffee, and chocolate, in abundance: 2000 saffron cakes: 4000 plain ditto: 50 hams, 2500 bottles of wine: and a most splendid and large pyramid of sweetmeats in the middle of the desert in the center of the room; likewise a great number of stands of jelly, and a curious fountain playing, handsomely ornamented with ivy, &c.

TUESDAY 10.

About thirty Frenchmen were carried up *Portsmouth* harbour, from on board the *Merlin* sloop of war, having been apprehended abroad for some offences against the English nation.

WEDNESDAY 11.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Common-Council, &c. went in procession from Guildhall to *St. James's*. and presented an address of congratulation to his Majesty on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a prince, containing also expressions of condolance on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. They were most graciously received, and had all the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

Letter from Caermarthen, Nov. 5.

"Tuesday the High Sheriff of this county received a respite for *Edward Higgins*, who was to have been hanged on Saturday. The people in general, and even the Sheriff himself, were so strongly prepossessed that it was a forged one, and I don't know whether any regard would have been paid to it, had not a gentleman, who was perfectly well acquainted with lord *Shelburne's* hand-writing, declared it authentic."

THURSDAY 12.

The Lord Chancellor, Judges, &c. met in the Exchequer Chamber, *Westminster-Hall*, and nominated three gentlemen of each county in England, in order for his Majesty to prick down one to serve the office of Sheriff for the year ensuing.

SATURDAY 14.

A great mob assembled at *Kidderminster*, in *Worcestershire*, and obliged the farmers to sell

sell their wheat at 5s. a bushel, which before was sold at 7s. and at the same time obliged them to sell their butter at 6d. a pound, which before was sold for 8d. They all paid for what they had, and then went home very peaceably.

MONDAY 16.

At Mr. Dudley's, grocer in *Stourbridge*, a spark of fire flew into a barrel of gunpowder, in a back warehouse, blew up the whole building, and buried Mr. Dudley in the ruins, from whence he was dug out a most miserable spectacle; yet there are hopes of his recovery.

The lottery began drawing at *Guildhall*, when N^o. 20784, was drawn a prize of 20l. and being the first drawn ticket, was also entitled to 500l.

A gentlewoman in *Holbourn*, whose husband had presented her with a ticket, put up prayers in the church the day before drawing, in the following manner. *The prayers of this congregation are desired for the success of a person engaged in a new undertaking.*

Mr. Hughes, a stock broker, had his pocket picked in *Jonathan's* coffee-house of 50 lottery tickets, the value of which (at the price then sold) is 800l. The same evening three other brokers had their pockets picked of their purses, one containing 62 guineas, another seven, and the third five. One of the pick pockets has been since apprehended, on whom 35 of the tickets were found and recovered; the other 15 he said were carried to *Holland* by his accomplices.

TUESDAY 17.

A coloured print of the *French King*, engraved on copper, was worked off, in his Majesty's presence, by M. Gauthier, assisted by one of his sons. The work was completed in six minutes, and the picture came out finished with all its colours.

A court of aldermen was held at *Guildhall*, when 100l. was ordered to be paid to the widow of the late worthy alderman *Cockayne*, as a testimony of the sense they entertained of his ever being ready and willing to serve his fellow citizens.

A motion was made in the court of common pleas for a new trial to set aside the verdict given against the surgeons in the *Borough*, for 500l. damages, for breaking a persons leg, by new setting it; but upon hearing the merits of the cause argued, the court over-ruled the motion, and confirmed the verdict.

WEDNESDAY 18.

A *Romish* priest was taken into custody in *St. Martin's le Grand*, and bound over for his appearance at the next sessions at *Hick's hall*, himself in a bond of 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, to answer a complaint made against him, for exercising his function at a private mas-house, in *Virginia-street, Radcliff-Highway*.

THURSDAY 19.

This morning N^o. 3379, was drawn a prize of *Twenty Thousand Pounds*. It is the property of Mr. Alder, a cooper and publican, at *Abingdon*, in *Berks*. The broker who went from town to carry him the news, he complimented with 100l. All the bells in the town were set a ringing; he called in his neighbours, promised to assist this with a capital sum, that with another, gave away plenty of liquor, and vowed to lend a poor cobbler (his old penny customer) money to buy leather to stock his stall so full, that he should not be able to get into it to work; and lastly, he promised to buy a new coach for the coachman who brought him down the ticket, and to give a set of as good horses as could be bought for money.

FRIDAY 20.

Sir George Maccartney kissed his Majesty's hand on his being appointed ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary to the court of *Russia*.

SATURDAY 21.

The King has been pleased to grant unto his Royal Highness *William Henry Duke of Gloucester*, the custody of the lodge and walks in *Cranburn Chase*, in the forest of *Windfor*; and also of the pictures, furniture, and household goods thereunto belonging, in the room of his late R. H. the D. of *York*.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint *Edward Willes, Esq*; Solicitor General, to be one of the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, in the room of *James Hewitt, Esq*; appointed Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*.

His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Mr. Serjeant *Dunning*, to be Solicitor General in the room of *Edward Willes, Esq*;

TUESDAY 24.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for and come thither, his Majesty was pleased to make the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have chosen to call you together at this season of the Year, that my Parliament might have full Time for their Deliberations upon all such Branches of the publick service, as may require their immediate attention; without the necessity of continuing the session beyond the Time most suitable to my people, for the election of a new Parliament: And I doubt not but you will be careful, from the same Considerations, to avoid in your Proceedings, all unnecessary Delay.

Nothing in the present Situation of Affairs Abroad gives me reason to apprehend, that you will be prevented, by any Interruption of the publick Tranquillity, from fixing your whole Attention upon such Points, as concern the internal welfare and Prosperity of my People.

Among these Objects of a domestick Nature

Nature, none can demand a more speedy or more serious Attention; than what regards the high Price of Corn; which neither the salutary Laws passed in the last Session of Parliament, nor the Produce of the late Harvest, have yet been able so far to reduce, as to give sufficient Relief to the Distresses of the poorer sort of my People. Your late Residence in your several Countries must have enabled you to judge, whether any farther Provisions can be made conducive to the Attainment of so desirable an End.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I will order the proper Officers to lay before you the Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year.

"The Experience I have had of your constant Readiness to grant me all such Supplies, as should be found necessary for the security, interest, and honour of the Nation (and I have no other to ask of you) renders it unnecessary for me to add any Exhortations upon this Head: And I doubt not, but the same publick Considerations will induce you to persevere, with equal Alacrity, in your Endeavours to diminish the national Debt; while, on my part, no Care shall be wanting to contribute, as far as possible, to the attainment of that most essential Object, by every frugal application of such supplies as you shall grant.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The necessity of improving the present general Tranquillity to the great Purpose of maintaining the Strength, the Reputation, and the Prosperity of this Country, ought to be ever before your Eyes. To render your Deliberations for that Purpose successful, endeavour to cultivate a spirit of harmony among yourselves. My Concurrence in whatever will promote the Happiness of my People, you may always depend upon; and in that Light, I shall ever be desirous of encouraging Union among all those who wish well to their Country."

Were landed out of the ship *Catherine*, from France, 40 barrels, and 71 baskets of apples and pears; and large commissions are sent to France, for these commodities.

A gypsey woman was taken into custody at Greenwich, charged with decoying children into the fields, stripping them of their cloaths, &c. and frequently selling them to beggars.

WEDNESDAY 25.

Mr. Gates and his assistants took up a number of vagrants in the several parts of this city, pursuant to an order of the late Lord Mayor; and yesterday they were carried before the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, who committed most of them to Bridewell, till they can be passed to their parishes.

This being the birth day of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who enters into the 25th year of his age, his Royal Highness received the compliments of the nobility, &c. on the occasion.

Joseph Harvey and Richard Bittere, for burglary; John Brass, for robbing Mrs. Hubbard, of a sum of money; and William Edwards, for stealing 80l. in the dwelling house of Daniel Lucas, the Fox and Crown at Highgate, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. Edwards seemed to be above thirty years old; but the three others greatly excited the compassion of the spectators, the eldest being about eighteen, and the two others younger. — Edwards was by trade a Painter, and lived several years in good repute in Litchfield-street, near New-port-market; he was waited on by a gentleman, at the desire of Mrs. Bartholomew of the White Conduit-house, relative to a family gold watch, when he trembled very much, and owned the taking 49l. but denied his knowing any thing of the watch.

THURSDAY 26.

The case of Mr. Gibson, on a special verdict, was argued by council, before the Rt. Hon. Lord Mansfield, and nine more of the judges, in the Exchequer chamber Westminster-hall, for upwards of three hours; their lordships are to give their opinion on the case next term.

MONDAY 30.

From the VOTES of the HOUSE of COMMONS in IRELAND.

Sabbati 31 Die Octobris, 1767.

Ordered that the proper officer do lay before this House, a list of the several pensions placed, and now standing upon the civil establishment of this kingdom, distinguishing whether under the title of pension, incident, or annuity severally; together with the annual charge, dates of King's letters, and government warrants, and the terms for which such pensions, annuities, or incidents have been.

Luna, 2 die Novembris, 1761.

Ordered, that the proper officer do lay before this House, copies of all such orders or instructions as have been given at any time to the officers of the treasury, or to any of them, directing that persons should not be paid, whilst any arrear should be due to the civil or military establishments, or to any such effect, or which tended in any sort, to command or to intimate, that the civil or military officers on the establishments of this kingdom should have a preference in payment before pensioners, and whether any such orders or instructions are now in being, and, if not, when they were discontinued.

Letter from the East-Indies.

"On the 10th of September, 1766, came to our garden near Tranquebar, a Moorish,

or Mahometan priest, a dwarf, aged 45 years: his size was scarce that of an ordinary child of four years old. What was remarkable in this case was, that he was not at all misshapen, but all his limbs seemed as well proportioned from head to foot as those of any other person. He sung in the Persian, but understood very little of the Malabar language. The former governor of Madras had his image cast in brass, since the dwarf himself could not be persuaded to go to Europe. He walked a little in our plantation to look about him; but as walking was troublesome to him on account of a disorder in his breast, one of our people carried him on his arms like a child, which he liked very well."

The following extraordinary attestation of the Coroner of Bergen County in New-England, was communicated by a gentleman of such credit, as leaves not the least doubt of its being genuine.

"On the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1767, I Johannes Demarest, Coroner of the County of Bergen and province of New-Jersey, was present at a view of the body of one Nicholas Tuers, then lying dead, together with the Jury, which I summoned to enquire of the death of the said Nicholas Tuers. At that time a Negro man, named Harry, belonging to Hendrick Christians Zabriskie, was suspected of having murdered the said Tuers, but there was no proof of it, and the Negro denied it. I asked if he was not afraid to touch Tuers? He said No, he had not hurt him, and immediately came up to the corpse lying in the coffin; and then Staats Storm, one of the Jurors, said, "I am not afraid of him," and stroked the dead man's face with his hand, which made no alteration in the dead person, and (as I did not put any faith in any of those trials) my back was turned towards the dead body, when the Jury ordered the Negro to touch the dead man's face with his hand, and then I heard a cry in the room of the people, saying, 'He is the man,' and I was desired to come to the dead body; and was told that the said Negro Harry had put his Hand on Tuers's face, and that the blood immediately ran out of the nose of the dead man Tuers. I saw the blood on his face, and ordered the Negro to rub his hand again on Tuers's face; he did so, and immediately the blood again ran out of the said Tuers's nose at both nostrils, near a common table spoonful at each nostril, as well as I could judge. Whereupon the people all charged him with being the murderer, but he denied it for a few minutes, and then confessed that he had murdered the said Nicholas Tuers, by first striking him on the head with an axe, and then driving a wooden pin in his ear; though afterwards he said he struck

a second time with his axe, and then held him fast till he had done struggling; when that was done he awaked some of the family, and said Tuers was dying, he believed. JOHANNES DEMAREST, Cor."

This autumn has been fatal to the horses in America, as well as England and Holland. The distemper there has been attended with fatal effects; in the province of New-Jersey, it has carried off almost all their young horses and colts; and in New-England the havoc it has made is very ruinous.

By a Letter from Charles-Town, there is an attested account that fifteen of the Creek Indians had fallen upon some of the back settlements, upon the confines of East-Florida, and had murdered several men and women.

War Office, Nov. 17, 1767.

30th reg. foot, lieut. Loftus Nunn to be capt.—*vice* Henry Loftus, by *Pur.*

32d reg. foot, capt. John Nugent to be major,—*vice* major John Fletcher, preferred, by *Pur.*

41st reg. foot (or invalids) capt. Charles Hubert Harriot, of the 71st, to be capt.—*vice* Thomas Northey, *Ex.*

57th reg. foot, major general John Irwin to be colonel,—in the room of lieut. general Sir David Cunynghame, *bart. dec.*

67th reg. foot, lieut. col. Henry St. John, of the late 91st reg. of foot,—to be lieut. col. *vice* Thomas Shirley, *resig.*

71st reg. foot, (or invalids) capt. Thomas Northey, of the 41st to be capt.—*vice* Charles Hubert Harriot, *Ex.*

24th reg. foot, John Malin (clerk) to be chaplain.—*vice* Robt. Malyn, *Pur.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr Geo. Basset, chaplain to the E. of Scarborough,—Toft, R. Lincolnsh. *vice* Mr Whatley.

Dr Rutherford, Regius Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Essex,—to Shenfield, R.

Rev. Ch. Jasper Selwyn, V. of Blockley, Chap. to Lord Boston,—to Beverston, R. with Kingstot, Gloucestershire. *vice* Hon. and Rev. A. Bathurst.

Rev H. Parker, D. D. fellow of Trinity-College, Oxford,—to Rotherfield-Greys R. 400l.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1767.

67. 28 **T**HE Princess Louisa, sister to the K. of Denmark, and consort of Prince Charles of Hesse-castle,—of a princess.

Nov. 3. Lady of Godfrey Woodward Vane, Esq;—of a son.

Lady of the Hon. Mr Fox,—of a daughter.

Lady of Rob. Sharpe, Esq; of Lambeth,—of four children, who are since dead.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

WM Knight, Esq; brother to the E. of Cathelough,—to Madame Isabella Panchaud, at Paris.

Elbro

Elbro Woodcock, Esq;—to Miss Palmer, of Wanlip.
 Rev Mr Tattershall, R. of St Paul's Covent-Garden.—to Miss Critchlow of Plaistow.
 Oct. 26. Geo. Langley, Esq; Capt. of Mar.—to Miss Flora Fust, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Fust, Bart.
 27. Hon. Capt. Lewis Duff,—to Miss Davies of Harwich.
 Nov. 2. James Bickerton, Esq; of Swallow-street,—to Miss Sally Hodgson of Portland-st.
 Wm Lloyd, Esq;—to Mrs Collett, relict of Wm Collett of Beconsfield.
 Capt. Clements,—to Miss Susannah Purling, of John-street, Bedford-Row.
 3. Henry Fletcher Paris, Esq; of Tellington,—to Miss Taylor of Chesterton.
 4. Tho. Harrison, Esq;—to Miss Saunderson of Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell.
 7. Hen. Frampton, Esq; of New Ormond-street,—to Miss Jane Harlton of Hyde-street.
 8. Chr. Boydell, Esq; of South-Audley-st.—to Miss Dunn of Panton-street.
 Mr. Jonathan Scrimshire, in Rotherhithe,—to Miss Ives, coheirs of the late R. Ives, Esq;
 10. Tho. Partington, Esq; New Ormond-st.—to Miss Singleton of John-st. Bedford-row.
 Benj. Way, Esq; M. P. for Bridport in Dorsetshire,—to Miss Cooke of Denham.
 13. Mr Jackson of Charterhouse-square,—to Mrs Hawys, widow of the late Dr Hawys.
 16. John Willmet, Esq; of Great James-st.—to Miss Mary Roberts of King-street.
 18. Wm Cockford, Esq; of Red-lion-square,—to Mrs Herbert of Gloucester-street.
 19. Rev Mr Walker,—to Miss Lethulier, eldest daughter of Wm Lethulier, Esq;
 Philip Field, Esq; late high sheriff for the county of Bedford,—to Miss Hardy of Addle-st.
 John Tilson, Esq; of Watlington-Park,—to Miss Maria Lushington of Eastbourne.
 Mr Smith, steward to the Bp of Winchester,—to Miss Pilgrim of Chelsea.
 20. Tho. Peacock, Esq;—to Miss Sarah Wilson, of Great Ormond-street.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

MR Peniston Brooks, at Honduras, upwards of 40 years a considerable log-wood cutter there.
 Mrs Underwood, at Lynn, eldest sister to his late excellency Sir Benjamin Keene.
 Andrew Hamilton, Esq; possessed of a large estate at Massachusetts-Bay.
 Capt. James Cumming, in the Isle of Man, brother to Sir Alexander Cumming.
 Capt. G. Wilkinson, in the Virginia trade.
 John Martindale Esq; at Sutton, Surry.
 Don Joseph de Mellis, aged 82, the oldest officer in the English service.
 Oct. 2. Her Serene Highness Louisa Dorothea, of Saxe-Meininghen, reigning Dutchess of Saxe-Gotha, in the 49th year of her age.
 24. John Clarke, Esq; one of the aldermen and justices of Colchester.
 28. Jarrit Dashwood, Esq; of St Peter's in Thames-street.
 Relict of the Hon. John Finch, second son of Heneage, the first Earl of Aylesford.
 29. Tho. Grimstone, Esq; in Gr. Russel str,

Mr Bearcroft, at torney, in Panton-street.
 30. Mr Watfon, orange merch. Thames-st.
 John Richards of Spalding, aged 68.
 Rob. Worthington, Esq; in Argyle-buildings.
 Rob. Millman, Esq; West India merchant.
 Nov. 1. Relict of Dr. Hawkins, of Penzance.
 2. Christopher Jones, Esq; many years an English factor at Scanderoon.
 Mary Griffiths, in a cella, in the Borough of Southwark, forty years a cryer of old rags, by which she acquired houses in Whitechapel, to the yearly rent of 73l.
 3. — Ritchie, Esq; aged near 90, who had been purveyor to K. George I. and II.
 James Coulston, Esq; in Compton-str. Soho.
 Lady Cann, relict of Sir Robert Cann, Bart.
 4. Tho. Vaughan, Esq; of Derbyshire.
 James Campbell, Esq; at Renfield near Glasgow; by his death 1500l. *per annum* devolves on James Douglass, Esq; nephew to the Dutchess of Douglass.
 Wm Thompson, Esq; of Jamaica.
 Rev. Mr Pittius, pastor of the German Lutheran chapel in the Savoy.
 Mr Horne, apothecary, in Houndsditch.
 Mr Rice Lewis, of the Borough of Southw.
 6. Mr Thomas Fogg of Lad-lane.
 The Hon. Mrs Hatton, sister to the late Lord Hatton; by her death a considerable estate devolves on the Hon. Ed. Finch Hatton.
 Lady Eliz. Griffin, at Paddington.
 7. Ja. Silvester, Esq; in Wimple-st. Cav. sq.
 Bruce Lindsey, Esq; aged 79 Bloombury-sq.
 8. George Beeston, Esq; in Parliament-str.
 Christopher Barron, Esq; one of the directors of the East-India company.
 Rev Mr Clapp, R. of Magdalen-Laver, Essex.
 9. Mat. Gertard, Esq; aged 90, Hackney.
 Thomas Howard, Esq; at Edmonton.
 12. John Norris, Esq; of Hemsted in Kent.
 John Pattershall, Esq; in Upper Brook-str.
 Lady of Gen. Morgan, m. p. for Brecknockshire.
 David Chambers, a weaver, at Hexham, aged 100. He was under the Duke of Marlborough in all his campaigns. In the last war, notwithstanding he was upwards of 90, he again joined the army, and had the honour to fight under Prince Ferdinand on the plains of Minden; from thence he returned again to Hexham, mounted the loom, and worked till within a little time of his death.
 15. R. Pocklington, Esq; of Serjeants Inn.
 Charles Shipman, Esq; Gerrard-street.
 Jonathan Denton, Esq; near 90; he had been equerry to Q. Anne, and K. George I.
 Nic. Raine, Esq; in Upper Brook street.
 Anthony Todd, Esq; in May Fair.
 John Chambie, Esq; of Pelton, Salop.
 16. Mr John Le Farre, aged 97, at Hackney.
 18. Capt Joseph Bromedge, in Horsley-down, formerly in the American trade.
 Matthew Imber, Esq; and a few days before, his brother, the Rev Mr John Imber.
 19. Robert Bettsworth, Esq; at his apartments in Germyn street, St James's.
 Mrs Aubery, in Kensington, sister to the late Dr Sherlock, Bp of London.
 Hon. Miss Charlotte Finch, at the Hot-Wells, Bristol, daughter of the Hon. Lady Charl. Finch, governess to the young princes.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in NOVEMBER 1767.

Stock.	India	South Sea	S. Sea An.	S. Sea An.	Bank An	3 per Cent	3 per Cent	3 per Cent	3 per Cent	Bank 3 per Cent	4 per Cent	Old Long	Lottery	Script.	Wind at
ANK E. India	Stock.	Stock.	old	new	red.	Confol	1751	India An	An. 1766	1758.	1762	Annities.	Fickets.		Drat.
30	159 1/4	272 3/4	270	87	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 14 3/6d		North
31	159 1/4	272 3/4	270	87	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 14 3/6d		Sw
1	Sunday														Well
2	150 1/2	268 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		WNW
3	156 1/2	268 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
4	156 1/2	268 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
5	156 1/2	268 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
6	156 1/2	268 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
7	156 1/2	268 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
8	156 1/2	268 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
9	Sunday														South
10	155 1/2	265 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
11	155 1/2	265 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
12	156 1/2	266 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
13	156 1/2	266 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
14	155 1/2	265 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		SW
15	Sunday														Well
16	156 1/2	269 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		Well
17	156 1/2	270 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		South
18	155 1/2	270 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		NE
19	156 1/2	270 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		NbE
20	156 1/2	270 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		WSW
21	156 1/2	267 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		WNW
22	Sunday														East
23	156 1/2	267 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		East
24	155 1/2	267 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		East
25	155 1/2	268 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		South
26	155 1/2	266 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		Do
27	155 1/2	266 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		Well
28	156 1/2	262 1/2		87 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4	86 1/8	85 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	100 3/4	26 7/8	121. 17 5/6d		NE
29	Sunday														W

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28. to Nov. 28.
 Buried. 2 and 5 169
 5 and 10 78
 10 and 20 67
 20 and 30 155
 30 and 40 186
 40 and 50 109

The Peck Loaf } Wheat 2s. 9d.
 17 lb. 6 oz. } Household 2s. 1d.
 Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Buys. 56 lb. 5s.
 James's Market, Aug. 22. } Hay 21. 12s. 6d. Straw 19s.
 Hay 21. 6s. Straw 12s to 15
 Whereof have died under two years old 735

Nov. 3 564
 10 450
 17 446
 24 487

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For DECEMBER, 1767.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Letter to the D. of B-----d	569
Mosaic geography of Eden demonstrated	570
New explanation of an ancient Coin	571
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius	572
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Remarks on the late act for amending the highways	573
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The doctrine of papal infallibility exposed	576
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—Patriotism, a satire	600
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—On the abuse of cards—Epistle from a young officer to his sister. From M. Saurin to M. de la Motte	602-3
—Prologue and Epilogue to the Widow'd Wife—Song	604
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE—Banishment of the Jesuits.	
Treaty with the Dissidents in Poland. Acts passed—The new road Act.	

With a view of the country in the neighbourhood of Naples, and the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, as it appeared at the late explosion: also, a plate of FLOWERS, being a fourth specimen of the Manner of the most celebrated Engravers.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on unexceptionable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 30s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he shall ship out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
December 7	40 to 50	21 to 25	22 to 24	13 to 18	Guilford,	57 to 60	27 to 29		17 to 19
14	40 to 48	20 to 23	21 to 24	13 to 17	Colchester,	49 to 54	24 to 26		16 to 18
21	40 to 50	20 to 25	22 to 24	12 to 17	Canterbury	47 to 52	23 to 25		15 to 17
28	40 to 50½	22 to 25½	22 to 25	13 to 17					

WESTERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton,	55 to 61	26 to 28		19 to 21	Devizes	55 to 63	24 to 28		21 to 23
Salisbury	57 to 66	24 to 25		17 to 18½	Bristol	61 to 63	23 to 25		15 to 17
Warminster	55 to 62	24 to 26		16 to 21					

OXFORD DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading,	57 to 60	25 to 27		19 to 21	Shrewsbury	61 to 65	24 to 28		21 to 23
Oxford,	55 to 58	23 to 25		17 to 19	Ross	45 to 49	21 to 23		14 to 16
Gloicester,	54 to 61	24 to 24½		16 to 17½	Stafford,	57 to 66½	26 to 28		17 to 19

MIDLAND DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	45 to 56	25 to 26		15 to 17	Darby,	57 to 61	29 to 32		17 to 19
Stamford	45 to 52	24 to 25		14 to 17	Northampton	55 to 63	25 to 28	29 to 31	14 to 16
Peterboro'	45 to 54	25 to 26		15 to 17					

NORFOLK DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	51 to 55	26 to 28	27 to 29	17 to 19	Norwich	49 to 51	21 to 27	23 to 24	17 to 19
Yarmouth	49 to 51	21 to 27	23 to 24	16 to 18					

NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	48 to 59	28 to 29	27 to 31	17 to 21	Newcastle	47 to 51	25 to 27	27 to 29	15 to 17
Durham	46 to 53	23 to 25	23 to 25	16 to 20	Carlisle				

* * * This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve, by sending us from every Corn-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the Three Market Days in every Month, in the manner the prices at the Corn Exchange, London, is set down above, and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the kingdom than has yet been attempted.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev Charles Sturges, V of St Marys in Reading—Chaplain to Lord Cadogan

Rev Tho. Corkshaut, chaplain to the E of Bute—to Oisdaie, R, Nottinghamshire and Barnboro' R Yorkshire.

Rev. Guy Fairfax, chap to Lord Bingley—to Newton Kime, R with Long Profson, V. Yorkshire.

Rev Mr Gervas Jones—to Holwell R, Bedfordshire.

Rev. Mr Forster—to Berwick vicarage.

B——K——TS.

Geo Wood and Henry Johnson, of Islington, carpenters.

Jos. Browne, of St Sepulchre, carpenter.

Jn Ravenscroft, jun. of Islington, victualler.

Lawrence Rous, of Wells, Norfolk, merch.

John Allen, of Liverpool, Lancash flax-dresser.

Charles Parr, Fleet-street, London, haberdash.

Wm Appleton, of Stokesley, Yorksh mercer.

Fra Stratford, Gloucester, money-scrivener.

Wm Puddle, St Mary Lambeth, broker.

Ja Kingston, Chesham, Buckinghamsh grocer

Wm Read Pump yard, Ratcliffe cross, baker.

Jn Price, St Matthew Bethnall green, plaist.

Ja Scarth, Wakefield, Yorksh. & Jn Scarth,

of Thornes, Yorkshire, woolstaplers.

Wm Lockerbie, of Basingstoke, linen-draper.

Sam Ratcliffe, of All Saints, Derbysh. hofier

Wm Adams, of St Faith's in Hants, malster.

Wm Storey, Newcastle upon Tyne, tanner.

Ja Hasselden, Wolverhampton, ironmonger.

Jonath Fullwood, Grainthorough, hardwarem.

Wm Bexwell, of Sudbury, Suffolk, carpenter.

Stanton Day, of Queen-str. Lond. carpenter.

Isaac Reynolds, of St Mary-le-Bonne, broker.

James Bagley, of Isleworth, dealer.

Wm Johnson, of Tothil-str, stable keeper.

Cha Heath, of Long Melford, soap-maker.

Mat Beale, of Walsall, Staffordsh mercer.

Tho Kidd, of Ripon in York shire malster.

Alex Curtis, of Enfield, Middlesex, malster

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

DECEMBER, 1767.

A Letter from Justinian Pagitt, to Dr. Twysden, Chancellor of the Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry. From an original MS.

Worthy S I R,

I Having been present at the proceedings in three very remarkable causes this term, and conceiving that a relation thereof may be welcome to you, do here present them with myself, to your kind acceptance, as sure and legal testimonies of the continuance of my due respects unto you. The first of these was in the King's Bench; the other two in the Star Chamber.

1. In the King's Bench, one *Arthur Chubboggen* was attainted of high treason; viz. for saying in *Spain*, "I would kill the king of *England*, if I could come at him;" which was testified by the oaths of two gentlemen, besides others that justified it, from the several relations of other men. For farther probability of his malicious intent, the officers, that apprehended him at his lodgings in *Drury-Lane, London*, did depose upon oath, that then, when they told him he was the king's prisoner, &c. he bit his thumb, saying, "I care not thus much for your king." Where Mr. Attorney general observed, that in *Spain* the biting of the thumb is a token of scorn and disdain in the highest degree, and will bear an action of disgrace in *Spain*, as spitting in one's face will in *England*. And I hear, that after he was condemned, the judges sent the sheriff to him, to know of him, whether he could alledge any other colourable intent of his coming over. But he gave no satisfaction in that point. He was hanged, drawn and quartered, the 27th *November* last, and 'tis said, he then wished, that he might never enter into the kingdom of heaven, if he ever said those words; for which he was condemned.

2. In the Star Chamber, one *Lodowick Bowyer* was censured, for divers scandalous speeches, concerning the now archbishop of *Canterbury*; which speeches were testified in court, by several men, *viva voce*, viz. That he said to them at *Reading*, that the archbishop was imprisoned &c.

3. In the other Star Chamber case, Mr. Attorney general was retained for one *Philip Bushin*, relator, against five several defendants whereof two were acquitted, and no prosecution against them.

The others were *Dominick Sarsfield*, viscount *Rosenberry*, Alias *Kilmallack*, chief justice of the Common Pleas of *Ireland*, Sir *Henry Bealing*, Knt. and *Philip Pilsforth*.

The charge in general was, for a conspiracy, to accuse, indict, and execute, one *Philip Bushin*, the relator's father, for murdering his wife, and for several undue proceedings in his arraignment and conviction, with other offences.

In particular, *Philip Pilsforth* was censured, for that he being a juror, did say, that rather than he would be fined and imprisoned, he would find the prisoner guilty, though he were his brother. And that afterwards he wished he had given a good sum of money, so that he had not been of the jury. This was censured by my lord chief justice *Richardson*, and divers other lords, for ambodextry. But none did fine him, but my lord privy seal, which was 100l. My lord keeper and some other lords, did not censure him, because they found not any such particulars directly charged in the bill.

Sir *Henry Bealing* was censured as a malicious prosecutor, which malice did appear, in that, when *Bushin* was to have been acquitted by proclamation before a former judge, Sir *Henry Bealing* being sheriff, said, "Let him not be so acquitted, I will find witnesses against him;" and after this, he said, he would follow him to Hell Gates.

My

My lord *Sarsfield* was censured, for wilful misdemeanors to the grand jury, to the petit jury, to the prisoner, and his witnesses.

First, for that he called the grand A jury into a private chamber, that there, when they desired better evidence, he told them, they must find the bill upon probabilities, and that they could not have more clear evidence in this case, unless they expected a miracle from Heaven, such as happened once in the king of France's court, &c. whereupon B he told them, that the king of France once walking in his armory, spied a bird pecking a hole in the window, at which he presently opened the casement, and saw a fellow underneath trembling, who confessed a murder which he had committed.

2dly, For that when two of the petit C jury would not agree, he threatened, fined, and imprisoned them, and added two more in their room to the rest, that were agreed, without impannelling a new jury, and for that when an officer brought word the jury would not agree, he bid the officer go tell them, that at another place in his circuit when one of D the jury could not agree, the rest pulled him by the nose, and pinched him till he agreed.

3dly, For that when the prisoner intreated, that by reason of the tempestuous weather, the noise of the people, and his deafness, he might be admitted within the bar, to hear what was alledged against him, and how they proceeded concerning his life, the lord *Sarsfield* denied it him. And moreover, that when the prisoner intreated, that his servants and other witnesses might be heard, the lord *Sarsfield* denied that request likewise, saying, *I will hear no evidence against the king.*

For these misdemeanors, my lord privy seal, the two chief justices, and my lord of *Dorset* did neither acquit him, nor condemn him. 1st, For that they could not reconcile the depositions. 2d, My lord privy seal and two chief justices said, that for him to do such things as are alledged, 'tis indiscretion, but no crime: that for them he was answerable to his master, that gave him the place, but not in that court; and withal, they considered the inconveniences that might arise, if a judge shall be called in question for the life of a man after verdict found, the party condemned and executed.

But my lord keeper, the two archbishops, earl of *Arundell*, lord *Wimble-*

ton, bishop of *London*, lord *Nubeighe*, Sir *Thomas Edmonds*, Sir *Henry Vane*, Secretary *Cook*, and Secretary *Windebanke*, did all censure him; and I conceive, by comparing their censures together, that my lord *Kilmallack's* fine is 2000*l.* to give damages 200*l.* to be deposed from being a judge, and imprisonment according to the course of the court. And moreover, the archbishop of *Canterbury* censured him guilty of wilful murder. They grounded this their censure upon all the facts alledged, to be fully proved.

Thus whilst I relate other men's censures and errors, I hazard my own. But I know my judge, and so my censure to be rather *errore amoris*, then *amore erroris*, dear uncle, I will spare apologies, and fly to your wonted affability my paper affords me no more room for words, but I will presently so study actions, which may be more certain testimonies that I am, and will ever continue

Your obliged Nephew
in all respectful observances
Lincoln's Inn, to be commanded
Nov. 1618. JUST. PAGITT.

A WORD at PARTING, to his Grace
the D--- of B-----,
Cape dona extrema.

My LORD,
YOUR Grace has no occasion to be alarmed at this public address; I mean neither to betray private conversation, nor to reproach you with the breach of engagements. I pretend to no anecdotes of cabinets, nor will I indulge myself even in conjectures on past stipulations. Shall I say fairly to you, that I have ever disliked juntos and associations of men promising to wade together through every scene of public business? They fetter men of good intentions, and are a feeble barrier to those who have necessities to contend with. The broad tongue of the town has lately been employed in circulating reports of your Grace's declaration, (to those with whom it is probable you might think yourself engaged) That you hoped it would not be considered as a breach of good faith, if your friends thought themselves at liberty to accept of any offers, which might be made to them, of public employments. Whether any, or what answer was returned to this declaration, it is neither my inclination nor my business to inquire. My only intention is H to submit to your Grace's own judgment, whether (setting aside every private

vate contract and agreement intirely out of the question) the accession of your friends to the present ministry, at this time, is not a breach of the good faith which you owe both to yourselves and A to the public?

All this is to be understood, upon a supposition that the change is made upon principles *professed* at least, and not upon the avowal of necessity. If your Grace's followers are starved into compliance, and you will not march them through *Coventry*, for the same reason B with Sir *John Falstaff*, they are to be pitied, and not argued with. The remedy is a very easy one; refer their cause to the Corn Committee, upon whom so much is laid already. I do not see why a distressed patriot should not be relieved as soon as a clamorous weaver: It is a dear time, and both C ought to be provided for.

Your Grace, indeed, who can have no such temptation for yourself, may, during the present prorogation be at leisure to consider how far the step you have taken is consistent with the measures to which you are publicly pledged, and with what decency you D can now acquiesce with the men whom you have so lately renounced. The time, as well as the measure, is somewhat unfortunate. Have any steps been taken to vindicate and assert, (as your Grace would now say) to maintain and support the sovereignty of *Great Britain* over *America*? And, as if every humili- E ating circumstance was to attend you, is not Mr. C---- still to take the lead in the H---- of C-----?

But you have made stipulations; it may be said: --- It is not all bargain and sale. --- What stipulations are any men inclined to grant to those who throw down their arms and surrender at discre- F tion? and what can these men grant to you? --- They would scarcely think you serious in the proposal; they see you sacrificing your personal animosities; your declared, recently-declared enmities, for the sake of offices for your friends; and can they imagine that you will stick out for the sake of the public? They see G you abandoning men whom you have professed to link with and to like, and linking yourself with those who wish it to pass for their merit, that they have undone all that your former colleagues advised. --- Are the ministers likely to become your converts? or have you reso- H lution enough, having reconciled your- self to the men, to quit them upon the score of their measures?

It may be worth your while to ask yourself, To what men you are now reconciled? to a ministry supported (I say it not by way of imputation, but as a notorious fact) and protected by Lord B--- and his friends. What I may think of the noble lord is beside the question. In government I would not be his tool; out of government I will never be his accuser and persecutor. But your Grace may, perhaps, remember, who it was that advised and insisted on the dismissal of Mr. M---, and who have echoed through the kingdom complaints of Lord B---'s influence and resolutions to oppose it. If it is a grievance that his stand- ard is hoisted over these united kingdoms, who is now unfurling and propping it? If it has been his maxim to divide, in order to govern, to whom will he now be in- debted for an additional subdivision, and by consequence, for an additional re- source? --- This, my lord, is not the language of exaggeration or resentment. I have just touched the topics, and left them to your own reflection. As to men, it is, indeed, an indifferent matter.

It is the disease of the present times, D that a short experience convinces us, there are scarce any men, how high in rank soever, who are worth the contend- ing for. --- But measures are permanent, and thence arises my concern, that, at no very distant period, I trust, when the present heats shall be somewhat subsided, and the people of this country shall, as the mind of one man, applaud the pub- E lic-spirited few, who, in a venal and profligate age, dared to exert the legis- lative rights of *Great Britain* over every part of his Majesty's dominions; then, alas, there will be wanting the name of R---, which has derived strength and credit on so many glorious undertakings.

The Mosaic Geography of Eden, illustra- ted and explained, by the Rev. Mr. Sewell, Rector of Hedleigh, Hants.

THE river, anciently called *Orontis*, is now the *Tab*, and bounds the old province of *Elymais*, on the east side; now a part of *Khuzestan*. *Elymais*, (*Gen.* xiv. 1.) is called *Blam*. Its situation is

The river *Pison*, (*Gen. ii. 11. 12.*) compassed the whole land of *Havilah*; where there is gold; and the gold of that land is good; there is *Bdellium* and the onix stone. *Pison* is commonly derived from the Hebrew *push*, to abound; and so it implies abundance. But it may be from *paz*, pure gold, (as in *Psa. xiv. 3.*) the letter *z* being changed into *s*; be- cause of the similarity of sound; and the servile

servile letter or termination *n* added to it. *Tigris*, (*Q. Curtius*. iv. 9.) signifies an arrow, in the Persian language. Hence *Pasitigris*, will imply the golden *Tigris*, which last name it takes from its rapid motion, at its source; for it rises (*Curt.* v. 3.) in the mountains of the *Uxis*, and for fifty stadia, (about sixty-four miles) falls as down a precipice; after that its course is gentle and in a plain country, to the sea. This river is now called *Tiritiri*, that is *Tebrahtigris*, the shining *Tigris*, whose golden sands shine with pure gold. This bounded the province of *Havilah*, (on the east side) called afterwards *Susiane*, from its metropolis *Susa*, now *Sus*; which *Susiane*, between the *Tiritiri* and *Karna*, or the *Pison* and *Gibon*, is now the west part of the *Khuzestan*, as *Elymais* is the east part of it, between the *Tiritiri* and the *Tab*.

And the name of the second river (*ver.* 13.) is *Gibon*; the same is it that encompasseth the whole land of *Æthiopia*. *Gibon*, is from *gaab*, (*Heb.*) to heal; because of the healing, medicinal, and restorative qualities of its waters. The same is the character of the river *Coaspes*, (*Curt.* v. 2. *Herod.* i. 118. *Strab.* 15. *Plin.* xxxi. 3. *Solin.* 33. *Euslath.* ad *Lionys.* &c. 1073.) Therefore the kings of *Persia* anciently carried the waters of it along with them, to drink, on their journeys. But *Coaspes* implies *Choas sepah*, the limits of the province of *Cush*; and *Gibon* too, as above, is the limit of it; whence these two rivers are the same; which also was called, anciently, *Granis*, and at present *Karna*, from *Karan*, to be transparent, from the transparency of its waters. This was the eastern boundary of *Cush*, or *Æthiopia*, afterwards *Sittacene*, now the east part of *Irack*; which *Sittacene* may signify the possession of *Cush*; the *c*, or *ch* in *Cush*, having been softened into *sn* or *s*.

(*Gen.* ii. 14.) And the name of the third river is *Hiddekel*; that is which goeth towards the east of *Assyria*. The word *Tigris*, above, in the Persian language signifies an arrow, and *Hiddekel* is *Haddab kal*, a swift arrow; whence these are the same river. This, originally bounded the province of *Ashur*, or *Assyria*, called afterwards *Babylonia*. For *Ashur* and his offspring were its first inhabitants, after the flood, according to *Isai*, xxiii. 13. They, (the *Assyrians*) laid the foundation of *Babylon*, and raised up the towers of it. But *Nimrod*, the son of *Cush*, did drive out *Ashur* from thence, and so (*Gen.* x. 11.) *Ashur* went out of that land. And, from thence, this tract, called at first

Assyria, was denominated *Babylonia*.—(*Gen.* ii. 14.) And the fourth river is *Euphrates*; about which there is no dispute.

Hence is clearly illustrated and explained the Mosaic geography of *Eden*, named afterwards the province of *Susiane*, from its metropolis *Susa*, on the *Gibon*, or *Coaspes*, or *Karna*, now called *Sus*, not the *Susler*, or *Sesirate*, near the *Tiritiri*, or *Pasitigris*, or *Pison*. This was the eastern boundary of *Eden*, as *Gibon* was the western, which falls into the *Tigris*, or *Hiddekel*, near its junction with the *Euphrates*.

These texts, *Gen.* xiv. 1. and 2 *Kings*, xix. 12. and *Judith* i. 6. hereby explained.

(*Gen.* xiv. 1.) And it came to pass in the days of *Amraphel* king of *Shinar*, *Arive* king of *Ellasar*, *Cherdolaomer* king of *Elam*, and *Tidal* king of nations, —Here *Shinar* is *Babylonia*, *Ellasar*, *Ail-Ashur*, the happy plain, or *Eden*, or *Susiane* above, between the *Tiritiri* and the *Tab*. *Tidal* king of Nations, in the original, of *Goim*, which as supposed by some, should be *Gibon*, or *Gihim*, that is, *Tidal* king of *Gibon*, or *Sittacene*, above, between the *Karna* and the *Tigris*: Thus have we the situation of these four Satrapies; which hath hitherto been a matter of great difficulty.

(2 *Kings*, xix. 12.) And the children of *Eden* which were in *Thelasar*; which is the same with the above *Ellasar*, or *Susiane*:

(*Judith* i. 6.) And all that dwelt by *Euphrates*, and *Tigris*, and *Hydraspes*; which is the same with the above *Coaspes*, *Gibon*, or *Karna*: The word implies *Hadab spe*, the coast of *Hadab*, *Adas*, *Hades*, or *Eden*. Hence the *Hebrew* *Hadab*, and the *Greek* *Hades*, (whence *ndown*, *pleasure*, or *delight*) convey the same meaning.

פז *Paz*, from פז *pazaz*, solid gold, from the radix *solid*, because of its solidity.

Tiritiri, from טהרה *Tibrab* *Tigris*, the pure shining *Tigris*, whose golden sands shined with pure gold; so denominated for its purity.

כוש-שפה *Cush sepah*, the Coast, or Limit of *Cush*.

נה-שפה *The Coast of Hadab*, or *Eden*.

(*Dan.* viii. 2.) At *Shushan* the palace, which is in the province of *Elam*, —I was by the river of *Ulai*. —Here *Shushan* is, by some supposed *Susa*, on the east side of the *Karna*. But *אולאי* *Avlai*, is from *Havilah*, *Gr.* *Ευλά*; the *Coaspes*, or *Euleus*, being the west limit of *Havilah*. But *Shushan* and *Ulai* are,

by

by Daniel, said to be in the province of *Elam*, or *Elymais*, that is, not in *Elymais* originally so called, but in *Susiane*, or *Havilah*, which in Daniel's time was added to, or united with *Elymais*. But the following is a much better explication.

Note, that בִּלְיָ here may signify a citadel or fort, as well as a palace, as in 2 Chron. vii. 12. Also, that the river *Ulai*, אֵלַי *Avlai*, is plainly from בִּלְיָ *Havilah*, in the Septuagint Greek version Ἐὐλά, which *Pliny* calls *Eulæus*, B (vi. 27.) and says, 'it surrounded the citadel of *Susa*.' But this river *Daniel* says, above, was in the province of *Elam*, with its castle of *Shushan*.—Also it is to be observed, that there were two *Shushans*, or *Susas*. The first on the *Coaspes* or *Karna*, now named *Sus*, formerly a celebrated and oppu C lent city, (*Curt.* v. 2.) which stood on the east side of the *Karna*, and on the west of *Susiane*: The second *Shushan*, now called *Thoster*, or *Suster*, (*Sus* שִׁשְׁרָה *Sus tir*, Engl. *Sus tower*,) and *Sofirate*, by *Pliny*; and mentioned by *Curtius*, (v. 3.) as a strong fort reduced by *Alexander*, is situated on the eastern D bank of the river *Tiritiri*, or *Pasitigris*, or *Pison*, near the mountains of the *Uxii*, and within the province of *Elamar*, *Elymais*. This then, most probably, is the *Shushan* of *Daniel*, called by him the *Elam*, or *Elymais-Shushan*, to distinguish it, as it were, from the *Susiane-Shushan*; and *Daniel's* river *Ulai* E then will be the same with the *Pison*, the boundary of *Susiane* and *Elymais*, or *Elam*. This fixes the province of *Havilah*, with its river *Pison*. And that *Assyria*, in *Gen.* ii. 14. called afterwards *Babylonia*, lay between *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, or *Hiddekel*, is undisputed. Therefore, from hence too, is fixed F the province of *Cush*, or *Æthiopia*, in *Gen.* ii. 13. which *Moses* describes to be situated between *Babylonia* and *Havilah* or *Susiane*. Therefore the province of *Cush* will be *Sittacene*, between the *Tigris* and *Karna*.

From hence it appears, that *Pasitigris* is the *Eulæus* of *Pliny*; and that G *Choaspes*, or *Karna*, is not the same with *Eulæus*, as some imagine.

Mr. URBAN,
MR. Rowe, who is a good antiquarian and medalist, is mistaken in attributing the coin imperfectly engraven in your Magazine for October, H p. 494, to *Victorinus* the Elder, one of the thirty tyrants in the time of *Galienus*. I have a coin in my possession, and in good preservation, struck in

memory of *Titus Tattius*, king of the Sabines, and the rape of the Sabine virgins, by *L. Titurius*; which corresponds exactly with the coin there represented. On one side is the head of *Tattius*, with the branch before it; and at the back of the neck, the word SABIN, (not RIN, as it is there put, by mistaking B for R.) Reverse; two Roman soldiers, each carrying off a woman in his arms. In an exergue; L. TITVRI. This is the coin which the rude draft exhibits, but is less in size, and about the thickness of a new mill'd shilling: and in my opinion, evidently proves that the *Titurian* family were of Sabine extraction. You will find a good engraving of this coin in *Ozel's Roman History*, vol. 1, p. 83, who entirely agrees with me in what I have observed in regard to the origin of that family. There are also gravings of the face-side and reverse of this piece, but much larger than the originals in *Lucius Florus's Roman History*, collected from authentic monuments, by the learned *Grævius*, and copied from his edition by an unknown hand; *London*, 12mo 1752, plate 1, figure 3, and plate 2, figure 7; as also in *Goltzius Fasti, Antverpiæ*, 1617, folio, figure 3 and 4; saving one of the men carries the woman on his back. *Lucius Titurius* is likewise mentioned in the exergue of the 10th fig. in that book.

I have another of the same size, extremely fair, on which the branch was wanting. The head is the same as the last, but covered with a kind of foliage, instead of hair, which by the shape appears to be laurel. The inscription, which begins at the back of the head, is, SABIN. A. PV. The reverse is rather concave. You may F likewise find the face side of this, with its legend, in *Goltzius*; only the branch which is wanting on mine, is there represented. I think the same inscription is upon the coin in *Ozel's Roman History*, but I have it not at present by me.

Add to this, that it was not unusual for the Romans to perpetuate the memory of their pristine state and original, by medals and coins; as well as their victories, public buildings, ports, bridges, &c. witness the *Urbs Roma's*, and *Constantinopolis's*, which have on their reverses *Romulus* and *Remus* suckling the Wolf: And this you see was the custom, even after the seat of the empire was removed from *Rome* to *Constantinople*, by *Constantine the Great*.

Broomhead, I am, Sir, &c.
Dec. 16, 1767. JOHN WILSON.

Of the late Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Mount Vesuvius has been so often and so well described by travellers, and their relations so amply inserted in this Magazine, (particularly A in vol. xx, page 161, *et seq.*) that little can be added on the subject without repeating what has been already said. One thing remarkable, indeed is, that at some particular times you may not only ascend with safety to the top of the Volcano, but you may even go into the very mouth of it, and descend to the bottom of the caldron, in which the liquid matter is at other times contained, and which, as lately, when it is agitated with an immoderate heat, boils over in many places, and pours down the sides in a variety of directions, according to the level of the ground where it meets with the most convenient passages.

This caldron, when the mountain is at rest, is sloped on all sides and narrow'd at the bottom, like a sugar-loaf inverted, in like manner as the mountain itself, on the outside, has the appearance of a sugar-loaf standing on its base. And from what Mr Addison has observed, the ascents and descents are equally practicable on both sides, the surface of both being a loose kind of ashes, into which you sink considerably every step you take: And it is further observable, that the outside of this mountain is continually accumulating, in proportion as the excavation is increasing. The cavity, not many centuries ago, was almost choaked up with rubbish and trees; but it is now many hundred yards in diameter at top, and proportionably large at bottom.

The eruptions of this mountain (as they are called) are always attended with a dreadful roaring, and not unfrequently with earthquakes in the adjacent country: and perhaps it may be no improbable conjecture, that the many irregularities in the tides, that have lately happened in some very distant places, and the terrible earthquakes that have been felt in others, may all be the effects of the same cause. We know that the earthquake that some years ago shook Lisbon, extended its effects to countries on the opposite side of the globe, (see vol. xxvi, page 204.) and whenever any of these great convulsions of nature is more immediately directed to one particular spot, the parts through which the ignited matter passes, must in some degree be affected, though the distance from that spot may be astonishingly great.

We have already given an account of the course of the lava, or liquid matter, thrown out by the late eruption, (page 558,) but we cannot help observing, that only two days before the explosion was first heard, the isle of Cephalonia, in the Levant, was almost destroyed by an earthquake, which seems in some degree to confirm the hypothesis, that earthquakes are the effects of rarified air, from ignited matter in the bowels of the earth: an hypothesis that is countenanced by some very learned and ingenious men. See vol. xxvi. p. 70.

The annexed view of this late explosion has nothing new to recommend it, but that it is taken from a different place from those already given. All views of fiery eruptions must have nearly the same appearance in the same place, the difference therefore must arise from the situation of place, and the scite of the country. The pleasure of the country is here shewn in contrast to the horror of the explosion.

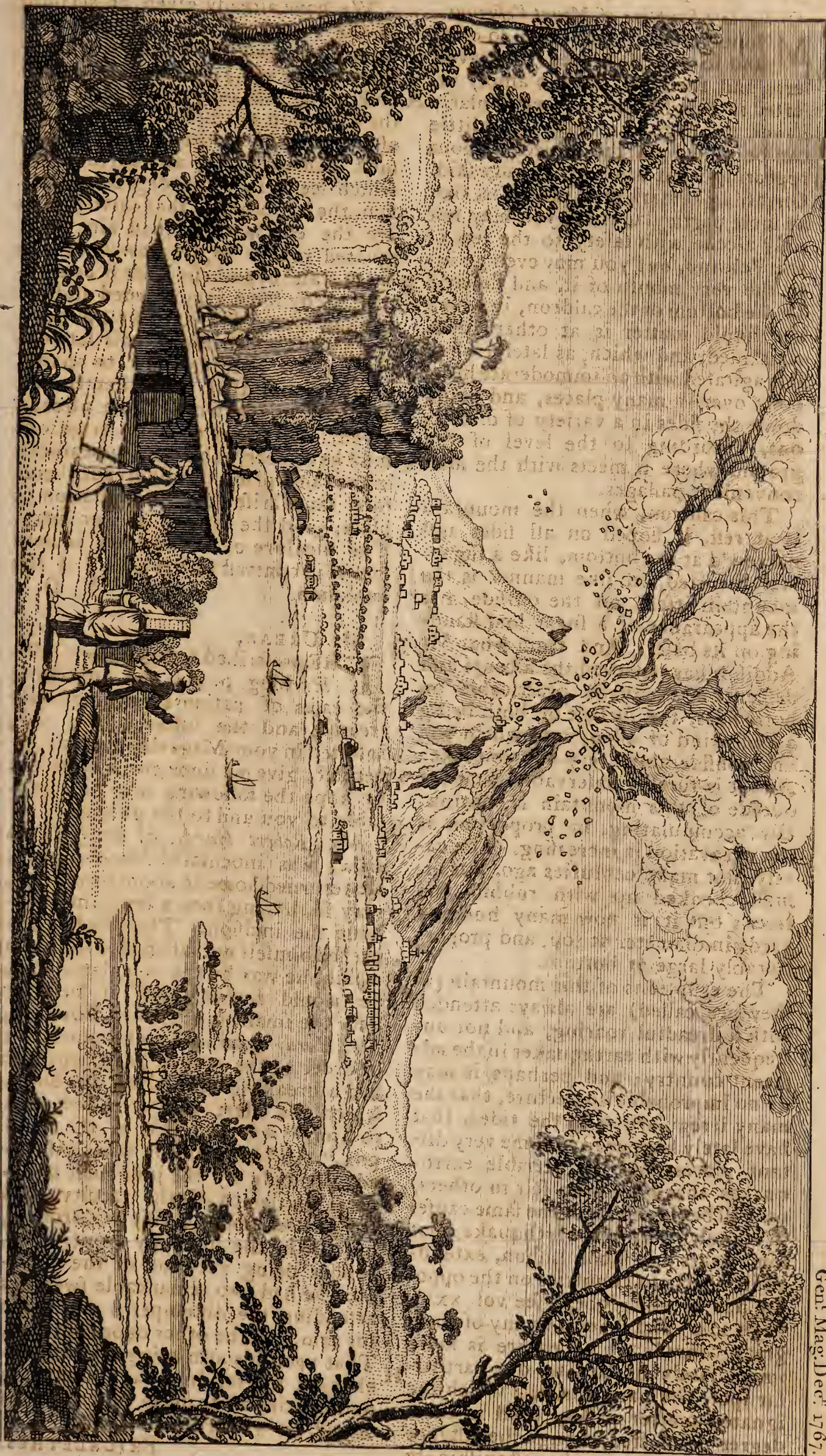
Y. D.

D Mr. URBAN,

THE prescribed forms in your *October* Mag. p. 511, for publishing the cases of patients unsuccessfully treated, and the instance of a case, inserted in your Magazine for November last, give me some encouragement to hope the following may be acceptable to you and to the publick.

E Mr. Robert Hardy, of Bradfield, in *Essex*, was inoculated *March 2, 1767*. He returned home in about seven days, very ill, having then a few pimples about the incision. These he had expressed himself not satisfied with: upon which, he was by the inoculator told, he would forfeit 800*l.* if he ever had the small-pox again. However, Mr. Hardy continued to be much out of order to the 14th of *June*, when he had a breaking out all over his body, which his sister, who attended, said to him, "was the relicks of the small pox." And her opinion was confirmed, not only by the judgment of several gentlemen of the faculty, who were called upon to visit her brother, but also by the unhappy event. For, besides being very full of the small-pox, he had two remarkable swellings attending the distemper; one upon his arm, and the other upon his thigh. That upon his arm being opened, discharged matter in great abundance; and continued to do so till the 5th of *August*, on which day he died.

PHILALETHES.



S I R,

I send you a few remarks, made on a cursory perusal of the act for reducing into one all the statutes relating to the highways.

First, I am sorry to find that timber, standing in hedges, is not to be touch'd: and think that two justices should have been empowered to order surveyors to cut down such trees, *if it should appear to them* (the justices) that the road was injured by them.

Secondly, I humbly think surveyors should be permitted to brush, or prune hedges *at any time of the year*, as before, and not be confined to the winter months only; otherwise such hedges, in narrow deep roads, will inevitably prevent any services being done to them. The winter season is very proper to *plash* and *new make* hedges; but they should be brush'd or prun'd at any time, when necessary.

Thirdly, I am surprized that the power given the justices by a former act, to order the surveyors to *cut hedges low* should be *left out* in this. The brushing, or pruning them upright, from the root, will not be sufficient. Such upright hedges may, notwithstanding that, be so high, as to prevent the road's receiving any benefit from the sun or wind.

Fourthly, That surveyors should not have power, as formerly, to turn the water out of the roads, over the adjoining lands, without applying to justices, is to me very strange; as it will occasion a delay, which may often be very detrimental to the roads; besides, many surveyors will not take the trouble of going eight or ten miles, to a justice on such an occasion.

Fifthly, I think *the giving notice in the church*, of the days on which the statute work is to be done, would have been sufficient (as it was practised before) as the giving every body personal notice, seems too great a burden for the surveyors, especially in large parishes.

Indeed it were to be wished, that, when an alteration had been made, statute work might have been entirely taken away: and the money, for amending the roads, raised by an equal pound rate, with a reasonable composition for labourers, sojourners, &c. I don't mean a rate on the occupiers of land, or houses only; but upon money, stock of all kinds, household goods, &c; by which every person might bear a part in repairing the roads, according to their ability. If it be asked, how shall such

ability be ascertained, in the case of taxing money, &c; I answer, tax them up at a venture; and, if any find themselves agrieved, let them swear off.

A The experience of ages, has shewn the inutility of statute work. It is a burden from which every body has endeavoured, and always will endeavour to screen themselves, and one another. Teams and labourers coming out for statute work, are generally idle, careless, and under no commands. I have found, by ten years service in the office of surveyor, that five hired labourers will do as much work as ten or twelve, who come out upon the statute. They make a holiday of it, lounge about, and trifle away their time. As they are in no danger of being turned out of their work, they stand in no awe of the surveyor. It is a common saying amongst us, (occasioned by the listless behaviour of such people) that if a drop of sweat should happen to fall from any of them, it would infallibly produce a quagmire. In short, statute work will never mend the roads effectually. However, it may be said by this act, people may compound; I am glad of it; as I am of opinion that the money raised by the lowest composition, mentioned in the act (well and judiciously laid out) will do more real service, than if the whole statute work were to be performed, in the manner such work always was, and I fear, always will be done. But here I beg leave to ask, why the whole burden should be laid upon the landholders and labourers. By this act should a gentleman, worth ten thousand pounds, reside in a house of eight, or nine pounds a year, and not keep a team or draft, he is on an equal footing with a poor labourer or cottager, who has nothing to maintain himself (and perhaps a large family) but the labour of his hands: but where is the justice of this?

If it be the intention of the legislature really to encourage the amendment of the roads, all timber, and other trees standing in hedges, by the sides of highways (especially narrow ways on a clay, or loamy soil) should be *entirely taken away*; and the hedges also, against such roads, should be always kept low; otherwise no good can be done to the roads in the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, by the most skilful management, and at what expence soever. We, and our posterity, must still continue to flouch about in the dirt, as our forefathers have done.

To conclude, There are three things absolutely

absolutely necessary for making good (or even tolerable) roads in this country. A cycloidal form, to keep the water from lodging on the road. Frequent drains and outlets, made with judgment, to carry it off, over the adjoining lands. And exposing the roads, as much as possible, to the sun and wind.

And this last is the *Sine qua non*; without which the other two will signify nothing. I am S. I R,
Weald of Kent. Your Friend,
Aug. 24, 1767. and constant Reader,
M. S.

New Anecdotes and Observations relative to OLIVER CROMWELL and his Family.

By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple. C

NICOLAUS COMNENUS PAPADOPO-
LI, in his *Historia Gymnasij Patavini*
(Venet, 1726.) asserts, "That Oliver
Cromwell (the Protector) was a mem-
ber of that university in the year
1618." And he refers to a list of
the English students of that university,
and to Oliver's coat of arms painted in
the piazzas of it, for proof of what he
has said. The same writer very soon
after speaks of him, as having in the
younger part of his life lessened his
small patrimony, by a dissolute life, and
by the length of the time he continued
abroad upon his travels; part of which
time, two years at least (he says) he
spent in improving himself at Padua:
And he fixes his return to England, to
that year wherein king James the first
died, and king Charles the first succeed-
ed to the crown, (which was the year
1625.) He then proceeds, having tak-
en a wife at Cambridge, he, at her
instigation, by gradual and crafty steps,
aspired to the government of the com-
mon wealth.

I will not pretend to discuss, " whe-
ther Oliver's ambitious views were
or were not promoted by the instiga-
tion of his wife; only observing in
general, that there seems to be no
sufficient foundation * for such a
charge upon her; Neither will I
dwell upon the error in the day of his
death, or in the age of his life; though
it is certain that he died on the third
day of September, 1658, aged only a
few days more than 59 years and 4
months; whereas this author says, he

died "*sexagenario major, anno a cæde
Caroli primi decimo, mense septimo, die
quarto qui fuit Iduum Septembris an-
MDCLVIII.*" which I understand to
mean the tenth of September, the Ides of
September being the 13th) I shall pre-
sently prove " that he was born upon the
25th of April, 1599;" So that he would
have been but sixty, if he had survived
till the 25th of April, 1659. I shall
also shew " that he was born at Hun-
tingdon;" and not in Wales, (as this
writer expressly asserts.) However these
are but small mistakes, which a foreigner
might easily fall into.

But his GRAND ERROR (and which
he not only asserts, but even imagines
he has fully proved) concerns no less
than seven years of this great man's
early life, and so essential to a part of
his education, as must have been greatly
conducive to the forming his mind;
and seems quite opposite to the real fact.

So far was OLIVER CROMWELL,
the Protector, from having spent seven
years of his life (from the age of 19 to
26) in his travels abroad, and in study-
ing at Padua, that there is not the least
shadow of reason to suspect he was ever
out of these kingdoms at all; much less
for so long a time, and in that part of
life; (which, on the contrary, appears
to have been chiefly spent in or near
the very parish of his nativity.)

Our historians say, he was entered at
Sidney college in Cambridge, on April
the 23d, 1616, and admitted by the
appellation of *Oliwerius Cromwell Hun-
tingtoniensis, Tutore Ricardo Howlit*, as
appears by the registry book, being then
just 17 years old. About two years af-
ter, in the beginning of 1618, he return-
ed home to his mother. Soon after
this (at the time Papadopoli supposes
him to have been set out upon his tra-
vels) he was sent up to Lincoln's Inn,
when he must have been upwards of
nineteen; here he remained some time, tho'
it could not be two years, for he was
married before he was two and twenty,
on which he settled at Huntingdon; and
after his uncle's death, he removed no
further than into the Isle of Ely. These
facts our writers agree to.

I propose to confirm the improbability,
I might almost have said the impossibility
of Oliver's long travels during these

† And yet it does not appear (upon search)
that he ever was admitted of Lincoln's Inn.
Though his son and heir apparent Richard,
was so, on the 27th of May, 1647; and Mr.
John Thurloe was one of his securities.

And to this word add to particular

* The Biographical Dictionary expressly
asserts " that she had no influence over him".

particular seven years, by the REGISTER of St. John's parish, in Huntingdon, a copy of which, as far as it relates to the Cromwells, six of whom, prior to the protector, I have obtained; but at present I will begin with him.

25th April, 1599, Oliverius, filius Roberti Cromwell, Gen. et Eliz. uxoris ejus, natus 25 April, 1599, et bapt. 29.

22d February, 1600, Margaret Cromwell, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth.

2d January, 1602, Ann Cromwell, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth.

19th January, 1605, Janne Cromwell, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth.

18th January, 1608, Robert Cromwell, son of Robert and Elizabeth.

4th April, 1609, Robert Cromwell, buried.

2d June, 1611, Joan Cromwell, married to Mr. William Baker.

20th June, 1617, Margaret Cromwell, married to Mr. Valentine Walton.

These that follow are (as I take it) the Protector's own children:

8th October, 1621, Robert Cromwell, son of Oliver, Esq.

6th February, 1622, Oliver Cromwell, son of Oliver, Gent.

5th August, 1624, Bridget Cromwell, daughter of Oliver, Esq.

4th October, 1626, Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver.

20th January, 1627, Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver, Esq.

2d July, 1629, Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of Oliver, Esq.

8th January, 1631, James Cromwell, son of Oliver.

9th February, 1636, Mary Cromwell, daughter of Oliver, Gent.

Note; the three first of these eight were born before the death of king James the first.

I flatter myself that it now stands sufficiently proved, "that Cromwell, the Protector, did not reside in Italy, but in England, during the last seven years of king James the first; consequently Papadopoli must be under a gross mistake concerning the IDENTITY of the person; at least, however, his proofs do seem to shew, that some person of the same name was at Padua at that time.

In order to discover who this was, I made enquiry after the register of Hinchinbrooke, where old Sir Oliver Cromwell, the elder brother of the protector's father, lived; but am informed, that there is no register there, being extraparochial.

This old Sir Oliver sold his estate to the ancestor of the now earl of Sand-

wich; and, I am told he left no children.

In his old age he lived at Rumsey; and Sir Philip Warwick visited him there.

See Biogr. Dict. page 521.

There was an Oliver Cromwell, Esq; of Huntingdon, a married man, in 1586 and till 1594, for in the register of St. John's, Huntingdon, it appears he had three children born there within that space of time, viz.

25th August, 1586, Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver, Esq.

B 14th May, 1589, John Cromwell, son of Oliver and Elizabeth.

15th May, 1594, Catherine Cromwell, daughter of Oliver, Esq.

It does not appear who this Oliver was, he might be Sir Oliver himself before he was knighted, who might have had several children born and even grown up, though none of them might survive him. One of his sons might have been named Oliver, and probably of a proper age for studying at Padua, and making the tour of Italy between 1618 and 1625.

An Extract of a Letter dated from a distant County in England, to a Gentleman in London.

YOU tell me I have been reckoned by some, amongst the number of those people who are infected with deistical opinions. I knew it, my dear friend, long ago; but never thought it material to reject that imputation. It gave me no concern; because most of the reputed deists of my acquaintance were men of great decency and strict morals. But as within these few years some of the most worthless, the most profligate, the most flagitious of mankind have thrust themselves into the foremost rank of this body, I think it full time to declare my contempt and abhorrence of those opinions, and desire you will take the trouble to communicate to any of our common friends, who may ever have suspected me as a member of that fraternity, the following sincere attestation of my belief and principles; to which I have steadily adhered ever since I arrived at the years of reflection.

I do not merely believe in God—I live in constant admiration of that stupendous being which created and governs the universe.

Setting aside the joint opinion of the wisest men of all nations and ages, I believe in a future state of happiness and misery. Independant even of divine Revelation, one reason would alone be sufficient to confirm me in this belief, that

that many offenders not only pass unpunished through this world, but even prosper in it, to whose crimes no human penalties are adequate.

I think it my natural duty as a man, A to perform all the kind offices within my power, to every human creature that has not, by the most malicious offences, forfeited the protection of the laws. And I reproach myself for every expensive luxury, while I consider what numbers of deserving people are distressed for want of necessaries.

Though I most heartily despise all dark and cowardly revenge, as I do a malicious lye; though I find nothing almost so horrible and shocking as the treachery of those ungenerous wretches who can care for the man for whose blood they thirst; I cannot help considering a just and adequate vengeance as a proper supplement to human laws, by which some of the most atrocious villainies are not punishable.

MR. URBAN,

THE doctrine of the papal infallibility never appears in a more contemptible light, than when we consider that D some of these pretended infallible guides have fallen into idolatry and heresy, and that others of them have established doctrines and practices absolutely contradictory to those of their successors, in the infallible chair. What I propose at this critical time, is, to give you a few instances by way of specimen, for the use of your readers, who may not have an opportunity of consulting larger treatises, where this matter is more fully discussed. Thus we find that *Marcellinus*, who was the last pope in the third century, sacrificed to idols, as the Pontifical tells us in his life. The 36th canon of the council of *Eliberis* in *Spain*, held F in 305, and approved by pope *Innocent*, determines, that pictures ought not to be in churches, and that none may paint upon walls that which is worshipped, which is point blank against the custom of the *Roman* church. *Liberius*, who came to the papacy in the year 352, at first refused to communicate G with the *Arians*, for which he was banished by the emperor *Constantius*; but in order to recover his see, he consented to the depriving of *Athanasius*, admitted *Arians* to his communion, and subscribed an *Arian* confession of faith, which conditions were accepted, and he restored to his see. *Felix*, who was H pope during his banishment, fell into the same heresy, as we are assured by

Socrates, Lib. 2, c. 29. He was chosen by the *Arians*, and communicated with them; ordaining *Arians* to be priests, and *Jerom* saith, he was an *Arian* pope. *Damasus* was imposed upon by the heretick *Apollinaris*, and wrote in his behalf to *Paulinus*, bishop of *Antioch*, but being better informed afterwards, he joined with *Peter*, bishop of *Alexandria*, at the request of *St. Basil*, in condemning *Apollinaris* in a *Roman* council, held in the year 373.

B The second general council held at *Constantinople* in 381, added to the *Nicene* creed, in the article concerning the holy ghost, these words, "Lord and giver of life, who proceedeth from the father," which creed pope *Damasus* received. When the *French* and *Spanish* churches afterwards added the words, "and from the son," pope *Leo* the third, caused the creed to be engraven on two silver plates, on one in *Latin*, and on the other in *Greek*, and hung them up in *St. Peter's* church, in the very words the *Constantinopolitan* council had penned the creed. But in the time, and by the power of *Nicholas* the first, the words, "and from the son," were inserted in the creed, where they still remain. When *Rufinus* broached the errors of *Origen* at *Rome*, *Anastatius* perceived no errors in his doctrine, till *Jerom* opened his eyes, and three years passed before this infallible judge could be persuaded to condemn *Origen's* opinions. Pope *Innocent*, who came to the See in the year 402, was greatly suspected to favour the hereticks *Pelagius* and *Celestius*, and it was with much difficulty that *St. Austin*, *St. Jerom*, and *Prosper*, at last persuaded him to condemn them, which he did only in the last year of his life. Pope *Leo*, who came to the chair in 440, was at first a favourer of *Eutyches*, and writ a kind letter to that heretick, and two angry letters in his behalf to the emperor and *Flavianus*, because he was excommunicated; and till he was informed by *Flavianus*, what dangerous opinions *Eutyches* held, he inclined to be his friend, though he afterwards assisted in condemning him. *Baronius* in his annals, in the year 443, tells us, that this *Leo* discovered the *Manichees* by their refusing to drink of the cup at the eucharist, which the pope esteems an impiety, not thinking the time would come when his successors would take away the use of it from the laity. In one of his epistles to *Eutyches*, he says, "In the mystical distribution of the heavenly food, that is given and received, by

by which those who partake of the virtue of the heavenly food, are changed into his flesh, who was made our flesh," which is utterly repugnant to transubstantiation, making the bread to be a spiritual and heavenly food, and the change to be not in the elements, but in the receivers. Pope Gregory the great, says, it was not the usage of the catholick church to persecute hereticks, but his successors have adopted a contrary opinion, and even exceeded the heathen persecutors in the cruelty and duration of massacres and religious wars. *Gelasius* came to the papacy in the year 492, and, as the Pontifical tells us, the *Manichees* being discovered at Rome, he made a decree that those who would not receive the sacrament in both kinds, should not receive it in either; and declares it to be a grand sacrilege, for any to divide the holy mysteries. In a tract of the same pope against *Eutyches*, he expressly declares, that the substance of bread and wine remains, after consecration. In his 7th epistle, he makes purgatory, and the limbus infantum, a *Pelagian* opinion. "Let them, says he, take away that third place, which they have made for little children; and since we read of no more, but the right hand and left, let them not make them stay on the left hand for want of baptism, but permit them by the baptism of regeneration to pass to the right." In his tract about excommunication, the same pope says, "Christ hath separated the king's office and the bishops, so that bishops must not challenge royal dignity, nor meddle in secular affairs, nor may kings administer holy things." But nevertheless the succeeding popes have concerned themselves with the temporal affairs of all kingdoms, where they possibly could, and were for some centuries lords of all Europe. *Hormisdas*, who was pope in 514, being consulted by the emperor *Justinian*, whether it was orthodox to say, one of the trinity was crucified for us; *Hormisdas*, in his answer to *Justinian*, exploded this sentence, and would have all catholicks abhor these words, one of the trinity suffered in the flesh. Nevertheless, *John* the second, who came to the papacy in 532, decreed according to *Justinian's* desire, that it might orthodoxly be said, one of the trinity was crucified for us in the flesh.

I am, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

I shall be very glad to see the following calculation in your next Maga-

zine, as the succeeding one will not be time enough to apprise country astronomers thereof. I have particular reasons for flattering myself that it will be nearer the truth than any which have hitherto appeared. The editor of the *Gentleman's Diary* has been wise enough to reject the only calculation which bid fair for coming near the appearance, viz. that of Mr. Morris's tables.

Hayes, Dec. 20th, I am, Sir, &c.
1767. P. TURNOR.

	h				
1768,	Beginning	15	12	3	Appar.
Jan. 3.	Middle	16	23	25½	time at
	End	17	34	34	Green-
	Dig.eclip.	4	52		wich.

A particular Account of the Virtues of the CARDUUS BENEDICTUS, a common Vegetable.

THE Carduus Benedictus, or Blessed Thistle, an annual plant well worthy the title, is cultivated in gardens, flowers in June, and July, when it should be gathered, and dried in the shade, and kept in a dry airy place, to prevent moulding or rotting.

The leaves, and seed, the only parts used in pharmacy, have a penetrating bitter taste, not very strong, attended at first with an ingrateful flavour, much of which it loses by keeping.

Even cold water extracts in a few minutes, the fine, lighter, and more grateful parts of this excellent herb; but if the digestion be continued some hours, the disagreeable parts will be extracted also.

Hence a strong decoction is exceeding nauseous, and even offensive to the stomach, but infused in rectified spirits of wine, it leaves a very pleasant extract.

The nauseous decoction is sometimes used alone to provoke vomiting, and a strong infusion to promote the operation of other emetics; but the elegant bitter, when freed from the offensive parts of the plant, may be advantageously applied to other purposes.

A light infusion of clipt Carduus in cold water is excellent in loss of appetite, where the stomach is injured by irregularities; and far preferable to the common compound bitters of the shops and taverns.

What need is there then to be at the unnecessary expence and trouble of making such a farraginous bitter tincture, as some so fondly keep by them, of gentian, snake root, orange peel, saffron, cardamums, and cochineal; when this single plant alone furnishes us with a simple

simple stomach bitter; preferable to them all.

With me this is always a medical maxim: The more simple a medicine is, the more wholesome it is. More-over a tender stomach that can not be reconciled to a compound prescription, may be brought by degrees to a simple one. That is no small advantage gained.

A strong infusion made in cold, or warm water, if drank freely, and the patient be covered up warm, will produce a plentiful sweat, much better and safer than when forced by Venice treacle; and promotes all the glandular secretions in general besides; or dashed with white wine, it may be of great service after catching cold to restore interrupted perspiration. It also kills worms.

A quarter, or half a pint fasting, or an hour or two before dinner, or both, is good to create an appetite; or a dram made from it to such who can bear nothing colder in their stomach.

It makes a fit bitter also to take with the bark, both to make it sit easier, and to render that drug still more efficacious.

Lesser Centaury is entitled to all here said on the Blessed Thistle.

Yours, J. COOK.

H U E T I A N A.

(Continued from p. 488.)

III.

Study, no Enemy to Health.

IT is a great mistake to think that study is inconsistent with health. We see as many old men among scholars, as in any other profession whatsoever. History furnishes a variety of examples. Does not, indeed, such a regular, uniform, and quiet life, cherish a good constitution, and remove all the causes which might impair it? Provided that the natural heat be also fermented by moderate exercise, and not smothered by a quantity of food too large for the necessities of a sedentary life.

IV.

The little Certainty of the Reputation of learned Men.

MANY scholars have had more reputation than learning; and, on the contrary, many others have had more learning than reputation. A scholar's reputation depends on the art, or accidental occasions he has of displaying his learning; and on the opinion of the vulgar, who are ignorant.

As instances of the former, I will

mention the Cardinal *du Perron*, and the *Sieur du Plessis Mornay*; and, as examples of the latter, Mr. *Bernard* and Mr. *Gale*, two English gentlemen.

The Cardinal *du Perron* was very well-versed in scholastic theology. In that lay his chief strength. He had some knowledge also of dogmatic divinity, but neither universal nor deep, except with regard to some particular controversies, then warmly canvassed, of which he had made himself master. He had but a superficial tincture of polite literature, and of Greek and Latin. As for Hebrew, he was scarce able to read it. But all this, displayed with great address, enlivened by a fine genius, by a ready and lively wit, and great eloquence, and set off by an adult complexion, and happy action, all this, I say, first imposed on the court, which seldom judges but by external accomplishments, and afterwards on the age in which he lived.

The *Sieur du Plessis Mornay* was much inferior to him in all these particulars. We need only read his life to be convinced that study was the least of his employments. He had not studied but by the eyes of others, and composed his works only by the labours of ministers and young students in divinity, who furnished him with materials; making it a party-matter to publish their doctrine under the sanction of his great name.

I never read any work of his but his *Proof of the Christian Religion*. I cannot conceive how a man of his discretion could be so indiscreet as to let so many trifles pass under his name. The whole work is full of quotations maimed, ill-translated, or misunderstood, and abounds with false, weak, and often absurd reasonings. He cites authors of whom he knew nothing but the name: So that *Henry IV.* had reason to tell him, that "it was impossible for him to have read all the writers he quotes in his book on the Eucharist."

Mr. *Bernard* and Mr. *Gale* were of a quite contrary character. I can speak of them with certainty, having been personally acquainted with the former, and having held a long correspondence by letter, both with him and Mr. *Gale*. Mr. *Bernard* was master of the Oriental languages, and of the mathematics,

* Dr. *Edward Bernard*, Savillian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He died in 1696.

& Dr. *Thomas Gale*, Dean of York, a learned Divine, a great Historian, and one of the best Greek scholars of his age. He died in 1702.

and

and was well skilled in antiquity. Mr. Gale had a wonderful depth of knowledge in all parts of polite literature. But so great was his modesty, that it seemed to eclipse his learning. He would scarce suffer the initials of his name to be prefixed to those excellent works he so frequently published. No one was more ready to oblige, and no one set less value on his good offices. I had sometimes occasion to have some MSS. in *England* copied or collated. I should never have taken the liberty to desire him to bestow on them a quarter of an hour of that time which he employed so well for the public service. But being acquainted with my wants by one of our common friends, he quitted all other business to satisfy my desires; and I received what I wished for, without knowing to what hand I was obliged for the favour. This beneficent temper can scarce be paralleled.

VI.

On Montagne's Essays.

The essays of *Montagne* are properly *Montaniana*, that is, a collection of *Montagne's* thoughts, without order or connection. This, perhaps, has not a little contributed to make him so agreeable to our nation, an enemy to the pains necessary to go through long dissertations; and to the present age, an enemy to that application which close and methodical treatises require. The free turn of his wit, the variety of his style, and his metaphorical expressions, have chiefly procured him that high esteem which he has held for above an age, and still maintains: for he is (if I may so speak) the *Breviary* of genteel triflers, and of idle scholars, who would be thought to have some tincture of letters, and some knowledge of the world. You will scarce find a country gentleman, who is desirous to distinguish himself from the class of fox-hunters, without a *Montagne* on his table. But tho' freedom of thought confined within proper bounds, has its use, it becomes dangerous when it degenerates into Licentiousness. Such is the freedom of *Montagne*, who seemed to think himself above the laws of modesty and shame. When we address the public, (as all do who set up for authors) we ought to shew a respect and reverence for it. This fault in *Montagne* was owing to his vanity and self-love. He thought that his merit placed him above rules; that he ought to set an example, and not follow it. His advocates cannot palliate this vanity, with

which he has been so often and so justly upbraided. Notwithstanding his professions of candor and frankness, we see his affectation, and the delight he takes in boasting of his employments, the number of his servants, and the reputation he had acquired. Let all the passages to this purpose, which he has artfully scattered in his writings, be collected, and it will appear that he has been his own panegyrist.

Scaliger was right in saying, *What is it to me whether Montagne loves white wine or claret best?* He does indeed abuse his readers patience by giving them the detail of his own tastes, and all his other domestic impertinences. However, *Scaliger* did not speak thus of his countryman without a byass; for *Montagne*, in his writings, had given the first place, in the republic of letters, to *Justus Lipsius*; though herein of a bad taste, as well as in several other things.

When *Montagne* advances any bold and doubtful opinion, *I do not* (says he) *propose it as true, but such is my opinion*; with which the reader has nothing at all to do. He is only concerned to know what sentiments he ought to entertain, in order to think justly; and not what were the particular notions of *Michael de Montagne*. He declares throughout his work, that *his aim was to paint himself to the life, and to lay his portrait before the public*. Must he not be very vain, and think that the *original* deserved to be seen, studied, and copied by every one, or he could not have proposed such a design.

As for his style, it is of a turn truly singular; and herein he is an original. His lively imagination furnished him with a great variety of Images on all sorts of subjects, with which he composed that numberless train of agreeable metaphors, in which no writer ever equalled him. This is his favourite figure; a figure, which according to *Aristotle*, is the mark of a good genius; because it requires a richness of invention to introduce these images, vivacity to discover them with ease and seasonably, and judgment to chuse the most suitable.

VIII.

Angelo Politien.

Angelo Politien was one of the finest wits in *Italy*. He was also called *Angelo Basso*. He had been preceptor to *Leo X.* and had himself been the pupil of *Andronicus of Thessalonica*. In that happy age, nature seemed to make an effort

effort for the revival of letters, by giving birth to so many great men, who concurred in dispersing the thick clouds of that profound barbarism, which, for so many centuries, had overspread *Europe*. *Italy* profited by the invasion of *Greece*, which was then seized by the *Turks*. The most learned of that country took A refuge in *Italy*. The House of *Medicis* knew their merit, and protected them. And they had for scholars the most noble geniuses in *Italy*, who both in number and dignity excelled all that have appeared since. Pope *Leo X.* would have held his rank among them tho' he B had remained in a private station. He favoured learning with all his power, and his court was an academy. To return to *Politien*; he distinguished himself chiefly in the *Belles Lettres*. His style both in prose and verse, abounds with elegance and beauty. I know not C how the ode which he wrote in honour of the edition of *Horace*, published by his friend *Landinus*, happened to be omitted in the collection of his poems. This ode is a master-piece, and I venture to place it on a level with the finest in *Horace*: In the turn, the numbers D the decorations, and elegance, it is worthy of the noblest antiquity. This, great genius was lodged in a very deformed body: he was pur-blind, and had a nose of a prodigious size. *Paulus Jovius* expressed himself both happily and pleasantly, when he said of him, E *Facie nequaquam ingenia et liberali, ab enormi præsertim naso, sublascoque oculo perabsurdâ*. I say nothing of his morals and his religion: In this respect he has had a very equivocal reputation: And this fault, which is, indeed, a fundamental one, has cast a shade over all F his other good qualities; and the rather, because his character, as a priest, and his employment as a canon, required a regular life, and exemplary manners.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

IT must be a matter of real concern I to all considerate minds, to see the youth of both sexes passing so large a part of their time in reading that deluge of familiar romances, which, in this age, our island overflows with. 'Tis not only a most unprofitable way of H spending time, but extremely prejudicial to their morals, many a young person being entirely corrupted by the giddy and fantastical notions of love and gallantry, imbibed from thence. There is scarce a month passes, but some worthless book of this kind, in order to catch

curiosity by its novelty, appears in the form of two volumes 12mo. price five or six shillings, and they are chiefly the offspring, as I take it, of the managers of the circulating libraries, or their venal authors. Some few of them, indeed, have come from better pens, but the whole together are an horrible mass of hurtful insignificance, and, I suppose, may amount now to above an hundred volumes; I speak at the lowest.

The author of *Polly Honeycomb* made a commendable attempt to stop the progress of this growing evil, and parents might learn, if they pleased, to debar their children the use of such pernicious books, from thence. But young gentlemen and ladies of seventeen, are not always under the command of parents, in regard to their private amusements; something further, therefore, should be tried, and one can think of no method so plausible for restraining the mischief, as by driving these books out of their minds, and out of their way, by turning their thoughts into another channel, and introducing a more harmless, and a more beneficial species of reading. I would propose then, that, for this purpose, some friend of yours should oblige young people with a set of books of the following kinds.

1. Portions of history in general, which should contain the most entertaining and instructive passages from authors of all nations. These should be well chosen, and given in the words of the several writers, to make them the more authentic; and where the narrative happens to be too diffuse for the purpose, it might be abridged, so that the collection should not exceed two or three volumes.

2. Portions of *English* history, which in the like number of volumes, might include all the remarkable stories and revolutions comprized in our history, from the *Norman* conquest to the present time; each story to be taken from that author who has treated it most accurately, and given in his own words as far as G conveniently could be done.

3. Portions of natural history. In these volumes scenes equally amusing and instructive should be opened to their juvenile minds, and often with proper and suitable reflections. This part of the work would be extremely easy, in the conduct of it, on account of the numerous productions already extant upon the subject.

The design would extend, in the whole, to about nine volumes; and the chief thing required in the editor, would be a little

little previous thought and recollection in selecting with judgment the proper passages from the various authors, and prefixing (for that I think should be done) a previous account of the author whence the article or the story is taken; as likewise, in case it should be an historical article, to give a short state of affairs as they then stood in the country where the event to be related happened, together with the character of the principal actors, for the sake of making the article the more intelligible to the reader.

Yours, &c.

T. Row.

Mr. URBAN,

I SENT an account for your Magazine, three or four years ago, (which was accordingly published in it at that time) of my being perfectly cured of the stone and gravel, by the use of water only. I saw the same account reprinted in the Magazine for last month, with a query, what sort of water I drank, and a supposition it might be some mineral. Had that been the case, I should certainly have named the particular water, otherwise I should have defeated the only end I had in giving the account at all, *viz.* the public good. But, is what is called fair water, either river or spring water? What I have constantly used is from a well in my cellar, which is supplied by the rain, filtered through a loomy gravel, without any other spring, and though the pump is encrusted with a sandy contexture, to the thickness of near half an inch, yet this water has had the effect I mentioned, not only on myself, but a person in my family, who has drank it for the same disorder. And I do further certify, that ever since the time when I first published my case and cure, I have been free from all symptoms of that disorder, except a touch at the end of a fit of the gout, which is soon removed by resuming the use of the water; and am certain that any kind of what is called fair water, will have the same effect.

R. BULLOCK.

Brixton Cause-way, Surry,

Dec. 14, 1767.

To the Author of the Confessional, concerning his Limiting Clause, in 13 Elizabeth.

S I R,

I N your learned work, p. ix. of the preface to the second edition, we have the following position: "We have certain laws of the State enjoining subscription, which do not require that every person who is received into the

(Gent. Mag. Dec. 1767.)

ministry, or is admitted to an ecclesiastical living, shall acknowledge, by subscribing, &c. that *all* and *every* the 39 articles are agreeable to the word of God. The case stands thus:--- The statute, 13 Eliz. c. 12. enjoins subscription to all the articles of religion *which only concern the confession of the true christian faith, and the doctrine of the sacraments*, comprised in a book imprinted, intitled "*Articles &c.*" as in the title of our present articles."

Then follows the story of the conversation between Sir P. Wentworth and Abp. Parker. I will only observe by the way in relation to this story, that you might have given us from Sir Sim. D'Ewes, to whom you refer, the reprimand that the queen sent to the parliament for the attempt to strike out of the book certain articles; and then it would have appeared to have been an attempt only, made whilst the bill was depending, but never passed into a law with those articles *put out of the Book*. But then perhaps you could not have made the Abp's question to Sir P. W. mean the *limiting Clause* only.

As to the five corollaries you draw from the abovementioned conversation, I shall leave you, as I hope every body else will, in the full enjoyment of them.

You proceed, in the note p. xii. of the said preface, to observe, that "great hath been the wrangling upon the question, Whether the clergy are not, by this act, obliged to subscribe to the whole xxxix articles, notwithstanding the limitation in the first paragraph of it." You then mention that Dr. Burn gives the latest account of this matter, and puts the subscription to the *whole* 39 articles upon the footing of *Practice*, upon which you cry out "I am unwilling to ask, in whose practice it seems to have been so understood, as a practice directly contrary to an act of parliament can convey no very advantageous idea of the practicer's integrity." Whether you intended this stroke for the Right Reverend the bishops or the Reverend the judges; those who ministerially took the subscription to, or those who judicially decreed a deprivation upon a neglect or refusal to read, the articles, is best known to yourself. And you have it in your power to lash both or either, when you are in a proper humour to take up your pen again.—But you have not done yet. After mentioning what you call the *limiting clause*, you add, "So that it should seem, whoever requires any clergyman to subscribe

scribe any other articles of religion, besides those mentioned and described in the first section of the 13 *Eliz.* hath not the authority of any statute for the practice; and how far such practice can be justified in a protestant state, and in a country that calls itself a land of religious and civil liberty, by any other authority, is to me an impenetrable secret. This, I think, is the sum of what you have advanced; and, as you have delineated the matter, we are in a melancholy state indeed!

This controversy, concerning the *limiting clause* in 13 *Eliz.* was again set on foot in the beginning of this century by a learned coadjutor of your friend Mr. *Ant. Collins*, in a tract intitled, “*Reflections on a late Pamphlet, viz. Priestcraft in perfection.*” In these *Reflections*, as they are called, your whole argument is stated to the full, and the story of *Abp. Parker*, and *Sir P. Wentworth*, is by no means forgotten. In the year 1710, came out “*A Vindication of the church of England from the aspersions of a late libel intitled, Priestcraft in Perfection, &c.*” In the preface to this book the whole of this *Reflector’s* arguments is so fully considered and confuted, that, had you fortunately seen this performance, your great candor would have obliged you to have given your readers the arguments on the other side of the question. When you have an opportunity of reading the said preface, you may be tempted to go through with the whole book; where you will again see the other side of the question relating to another topic you have started anew. Whilst I am recommending to your perusal one whole book, give me leave to do the same by two small tracts * written by *Dr. J. Pearson*, (afterwards *Bp. of Chester*) first against *Dr. Burges* on the subject of *farther Reformation in the doctrine of the church of England*. These tracts may give you information in several matters. There is one particular you may see there, from which I am in doubt whether you will receive more of pleasure or pain. The position is this, “*That there is no necessity of subscription, by virtue of the act of 13 Eliz. 12, because that thereby those articles now urged do not appear to be by that law established,*” p. 367. It may give you some concern that you were not acquainted with this

position before; as it might have saved you the learned labour of many years, by pursuing this one topic only to its full extent. You might at one stroke, in the compass of a small pamphlet have gotten rid of that intolerable burden of subscription to any one of the articles. But, happily for the world, you was unacquainted with it; otherwise the republic of letters might not have seen your learned Confessional! Happily, perhaps for yourself! As you would not then have felt the inward satisfaction you now have from the favourable reception the Confessional hath met with from the public.

I shall now enter upon the principal intention of this letter, which is designed to evince the sense which the legislature of this kingdom has entertained of the act of 13 *Eliz.* You say this act enjoins subscription to all the articles of religion, which only concern the confession of the true christian faith, and the doctrine of the sacraments, &c. This you call the *limiting clause*; and the force of it extends through all the subsequent clauses; as they refer to the said articles mentioned in the first section. And afterwards you add: “*They must be little conversant in the history of those times; who can suppose that the parliament of 1571 would consign any minister to censure, and finally to deprivation, for maintaining any thing contrary to the disciplinarian articles.*” I will only observe here, that if this clause is truly a *limiting* one, there is not such another, so vague and indeterminate, in any penal act, throughout the Statute Book. We shall see hereafter, in what manner the legislature expressed their limitations or exceptions on a like occasion. If this be a *limiting clause*, it is so worded that no minister could, or in fact did, avail himself of it. Let us now proceed to the Act of Uniformity, 13 *Charles II.* chap. 4. This Act, so far as it concerns subscription to the Articles, enjoins it to several persons, that were not obliged to subscribe by the Act of 13 *Elizabeth*. The Articles are called in this Act of Uniformity, the Thirty-nine Articles; and were not so mentioned in 13 *Eliz.* as you observe. The reason was this, Those that were agreed upon in 1562, had no numbers affixed to them, either in the English or Latin edition; and therefore the Act 13 *Eliz.* calls them the Book of Articles. The 30th section of the Act of *Charles II.* is worthy your observation. I apprehend the Article of Consecration of Bishops and Ministers,

* The tracts are republished in a work intitled, “*Bibliotheca Scriptorum Ecclesie Anglicane, or, Collection of Tracts, &c.*” 1709, 8vo.

ministers, is included under your general denomination of *disciplinarian Articles*, and therefore excepted by your *limiting clause* of 13 *Eliz.* Whereas this 26th Article, injoining Consecration by the form set forth by Edward IV. is by this Act of Charles II. altered as to the form, and applied unto the *Book containing the form and manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating of Bishops, &c. in this Act mentioned*; and it is enacted, "That all subscriptions hereafter to be had or made unto the said Articles, by any deacon, &c. who by this Act, or any other law now in force, is required to subscribe unto the said Articles, shall be construed and be taken to extend, and shall be applied to the Book, &c. in this Act mentioned." Now, I apprehend, the legislature clearly understood, that subscription to this 36th Article was in-joined by 13 *Eliz.* and did not construe your *limiting clause* to extend to it. Let us now see whether we cannot find out the sense of the legislature, as to the obligation of subscription to the whole xxxix Articles. For this purpose I must refer you to the *Toleration Act*, 1 *Will. and Mary*, chap. 13. This Act, you know, was made to exempt the protestant dissenters from the penalties of certain laws. In order to intitle them to this exemption, it is ordained, that they shall declare their approbation of, and subscribe the Articles of Religion mentioned in the statute made in the 13th year of the reign of the late queen Elizabeth; except the 34th, 35th, 36th, and part of the 20th. Now by your *limiting clause* the legislature has made unnecessary exceptions: for these very Articles were never, according to your hypothesis, in-joined to be subscribed by 13 *Eliz.* and I may add some more besides these; particularly the remaining part of the 20th. You cannot imagine, sir, that the legislature intended to bind the protestant dissenters to more than the ministers of the church of England were bound, who were partakers of the emoluments of the establishment. This were to judge very hardly of the actors in this grand crisis of our liberties; when both civil and religious were as well, at least, understood as at present, though less bruited of; notwithstanding they had the wisdom to guard against the extreme to which we seem to be running apace. I must observe to you, that this Act is clear and determinate as to the exceptions; and no dissenter can be at a loss what to do to obtain the benefit of it. Very different is the case of the ministers of the church of England under the *limiting clause* you are pleased to hold out to them; whilst the sentence of deprivation stares them in the face.

I shall trouble you, sir, with only one Act more, and that is the *Act of Union*, 5 *Anne*, chap. 8. In this Act the rights, &c. of both churches, *England* and *Scotland*, are expressly secured, and the perpetual security of them made the fundamental and essential conditions of the said Union. This Act provides, that "Whereas it is reasonable and necessary, that the true protestant religion professed and established by law in the church of *England*, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, should be effectually and unalterably secured; be it enacted, &c. by this present parliament assembled, &c. That an act made in the 13 *Eliz.* &c. and another made 13 *Charles II.* &c. and all and singular other acts of parliament now in force, for the establishment and preservation of the church of *England*, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, shall remain and be in full force for ever."—And this act farther provides, "That every successor of the queen, at their coronation, shall take and subscribe an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the said settlement of the church of *England*, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, &c." I have now done with Acts of Parliament; and my observations upon them shall be as short as may be.

I lay it down as a conclusion from the whole; that the clause in the first paragraph of 13 *Eliz.* is not a *limiting clause* in the sense of the legislature, as appears by their subsequent Acts.

I. The *Act of Uniformity* of Charles II. enjoins a new form of *Consecration*, &c. different from that before mentioned in the 36th Article; and orders, that all subscriptions hereafter, shall extend to the form in this Act mentioned. Now it is plain this Article was subscribed to before, by virtue of the Act of 13 *Eliz.* and yet by your *limiting clause* it is excluded; tho' the legislature at that time understood and signified the contrary.

II. The *Toleration Act* obliging the dissenters to subscribe the Articles mentioned in 13 *Eliz.* except three, and part of the 20th, plainly understood that Act to oblige those whom it concerned, to subscribe the *whole book*.

III. The *Act of Union*, declaring the two Acts (13 *Eliz.* and 13 *Ch. II.*) and singular other Acts now in force for the establishment

establishment and preservation of the church of *England*, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, shall remain and be in full force for ever; and ordaining, that all the successors of the queen shall, at their coronation, take and subscribe an oath to maintain and preserve the same. It is strange if the legislature should understand that the clergy were exempt by 13 *Eliz.* from subscribing the *disciplinary Articles*, when they bound their kings and queens to take and subscribe an Oath to maintain and preserve inviolably not only the doctrine, but worship, discipline, and government of the church of *England*.

At present I take my leave, and am,
Dec. 15, 1767. Sir,
Et. Et. Et.

From the Public Advertiser.

SIR, I Don't believe there is an instance in history of any people who have made such rapid progress in improvements as we have done of late years. That we do get forward in the *Arts*, our annual exhibitions will testify, and every body has remarked how wonderfully we are improved in post-chaifes, turtle, and turnpikes! The *Scotch* pavement, that at first met with so much unreasonable opposition, has now put the metropolis on a proper footing, and will be productive of many other improvements in our houses and equipages. We have at last opened our eyes to the great advantages of water-carriage; and from the good effects of the Duke of *Bridgewater's* canal, I hope to see inland navigation carried to as great perfection here, as it is in *Holland*; nor will this hope appear to be ill-founded, when we consider how many public spirited noblemen and gentlemen, in different parts of the kingdom, have entered heartily into this scheme, and that they have got such able engineers and surveyors as Mess. *Brindley*, *Smeaton*, and *Mylner*. The new streets and openings intended to be made in the city, will render it more clean, more airy, and more wholesome; whilst the practice of inoculation becoming general, will save a vast number of lives, and that loathsome distemper the small-pox, no longer spoil the faces of our women, nor swell the bills of mortality. Now I have mentioned *Inoculation*, I cannot help observing how greatly that salutary practice is improved; and in order to shew the public in what a rude state it was about ten years ago, I send you the following advertisement from an inoculating

weaver, in the west of *England*, who was the *Sutton* of that time.

February 11, 1758.

A ' I GEORGE RIDLER near *Stroud* in the county of *Gloster* Broadweaver at the desire of people hereabout do give Noutis That I have Inockilated these too Seazons past betweene 2 and 300 for the Smale Pox, and but too or three of them died—A Mainy peepel be a feard of the thing but evaith it is B ' No More than Scrattin a bit of a haul in theier Yarm A pushin in a peece of Skraped rag dipt in Sum of the Pocky Matter of a Child under the Distemper—That Every body in the Nashion may be sarved I Will God Willin Undertake to Inockillat them with the pervizer they will take too Purges before hand and loose a little blud away, C ' for half a Crown a head; And I will be bould to say Noo body goes beyond me.

' NB Poor Volk at a Shillin a head but all Must pay for the Purging.

Now it appears from Doctor *Ridler's* own account, that one in a hundred died D by his method of inoculation; and 'tis also very certain, that by the *Suttonian* method, not above four in a thousand die: Therefore, Sir, how greatly are we improved in point of skill! For as we say in the city, death received at least a commission of one per cent. on the former practice, whereas by the present method he does not get an half per cent. which, indeed, is not a living profit; but I shall wave that point, and proceed to compare the different prices demanded by Doctor *Ridler* and Doctor *Sutton*. Doctor *Ridler* offered to inoculate the whole nation, King, Lords, and Commons, men, women, and children, for half a crown a head, and poor folk at a shilling a head, besides an extra charge "for the purging," which could not be above sixpence more, calculating the physic at threepence per dose. Now Doctor *Sutton* (as I have been informed) takes at least five guineas a head, which is forty-two times as much as was demanded by Doctor *Ridler*, and clearly shews how prodigiously we are improved of late years in point of wealth. Perhaps some Grumbletonian may remark, that the improvement in point of skill, bears no proportion to the great advance in the price, the former being little more than two to one, whereas the latter is H forty-two to one: But I shall not enter into this argument, as it might draw my letter to too great a length.

G. T. OBSERVATOR.

A remarkable Speech at opening a late S---s.

Mr. S-----,

THE condition of this country, at the conclusion of the last spring, was such as gave us strong reason to expect, that not a single moment of the interval between that period and our next meeting would be lost or misemployed. We had a right to expect, that gentlemen, who thought themselves equal to advise about the government of the nation, would, during this period, have applied all their attention, and exerted all their efforts to discover some effectual remedy for the national distress. For my own part, I had no doubt that, when we again met, the ----- would have been ready to lay before us some plan for a speedy relief of the people, founded upon such certain lights and informations as they alone are able to procure, and digested with an accuracy proportioned to the time they have had to consider of it: But if these were our expectations, if these were the hopes conceived by this h----, how grievously are we disappointed! After an interval of so many months, instead of being told that a plan is formed, or that measures are taken, or, at least, that materials have been diligently collected, upon which some scheme might be founded for preserving us from famine; we see that this provident -----, these careful providers, are of opinion, they have sufficiently acquitted themselves of their duty by advising the ----- to recommend the matter once more to our consideration, and so endeavouring to relieve themselves from the burthen and censure which must fall somewhere, by throwing it upon the ----- God knows in what manner they have been employed for these four months past. It appears too plainly they have done but little good; I hope they have not been busied in doing mischief; and tho' they have neglected every useful, every necessary occupation, I hope their leisure has not been spent * * * in spreading corruption through the people.

Sir, I readily assent to the laborious panegyric which the gentleman upon the lower bench has been pleased to make of a very able member of the -----, whom we have lately lost: No man had a higher opinion of his talents than I had; but as to his having conceived any plan for remedying the general distress about provisions (as the gentleman would have us understand) I see many reasons for suspecting that it could never have

been the case. If that gentleman had formed such a plan, or if he had collected such materials as we are now told he had, I think it is impossible but that, in the course of so many months, some knowledge or intimation of it must have been communicated to the gentlemen who acted with him, and who were united with him, not less by friendship than by office. He was not a reserved man, and surely, Sir, his colleagues, who had every opportunity of hearing his sentiments in the -----, in private conversation, and in this h----, must have been strangely inattentive to a man, whom they so much admired, or uncommonly dull, if they could not retain the smallest memory of his opinions on matters on which they ought naturally to have consulted him often. If he had even drawn the loosest outlines of a plan, is it conceivable that all traces of it should be so soon extinguished? To me, Sir, such an absolute oblivion seems wholly incredible. Yet admitting the fact for a moment, what an humiliating confession is it for an -----, who have undertaken to advise about the conducting of the k-----, to declare to this h----, that by the death of a single man, all projects for the public good are at an end, all plans are lost, and that this loss is irreparable, since there is not a leader surviving who is in any measure capable of filling up the dreadful vacuum?

But I shall quit this subject for the present, and, as we are to consider of an answer in return to the advice from the -----, I beg leave to mention some observations occurring to me upon the advice itself, which I think I am warranted, by established practice of this h----, to treat merely as the advice of the F m-----.

The chief and only pretended merit of the present advice is, that it contains no extraordinary matter, that it can do no harm, and consequently that an answer of applause upon such advice, is but a mere compliment to the ----- from which no inconvenience can arise, nor consequence be drawn. Now, Sir, supposing this to be a true representation of the advice, I cannot think it does the m----- any great honour, nor can I agree that to applaud the ----- for such advice would be attended with no inconvenience. Although an answer of applause may not enter into the approbation of particular measures, yet it must unavoidably convey a general acknowledgment, at least, that things are, upon the

the whole, as they should be, and that we are satisfied with the representation of them, which we have received from the ----- But this, Sir, I am sure, would be an acknowledgment inconsistent with truth, and inconsistent with our own interior conviction, unless we are contented to accept of whatever the ----- please to tell us, and wilfully shut our eyes to any other species of evidence.

As to the harmlessness of the advice, I must for my own part regret the times, when advices from the ----- deserved B another name than that of innocent: when they contained some real and effectual information to this h----- some express account of measures already taken, or some positive plan of future measures, for our consideration. Permit me, Sir, to divide the present advice into three heads, and a very little attention will demonstrate how far it is from aiming at that spirit of business and energy, which formerly animated the advice from the -----

You will see, under this division, that the small portion of matter contained in it is of such a nature, and so stated, as to preclude all possibility or necessity of deliberation in this place. The first article is, that every thing is quiet abroad. The truth of this assertion when confirmed by an enquiry, which I hope this ----- will make into it, would give me the sincerest satisfaction; for certainly there never was a time when the distress and confusion of the interior circumstances of this nation made it more absolutely necessary to be upon secure and peaceable terms with our neighbours: But I am a little inclined to suspect, and indeed it is an opinion too generally received, that this appearance of good understanding with our neighbours deserves the name of stagnation, rather than of tranquility; that it is owing not so much to the success of our negotiations abroad, as to the absolute and entire suspension of them for a very considerable time. C-----, e-----, and a-----, it is true, have been regularly appointed, but, instead of repairing to their stations, have, in the most scandalous manner, loitered at home, as if they had either no business to do, or were afraid of exposing themselves to the resentment or derision of the court to which they were destined. Thus have all our negotiations with P----- been conducted, and thus have they been dropped. Thus hath the ----- ransom, that once favourite theme, that perpetual echo with some gentlemen, been consigned to oblivion. The slightest re-

membrance of it must not now be revived. At this rate, Sir, foreign powers may well permit us to be quiet; it would be equally useless and unreasonable in them to interrupt a tranquility which we submit to purchase upon such inglorious terms, or to quarrel with an humble, passive g-----, which hath neither spirit to assert a right, nor to resent an injury. In the distracted, broken, miserable state of our interior g-----, our enemies find a consolation and remedy for all that they suffered in the course of the war, and our ----- amply revenge them for the successes of our arms.

The second article of the advice contains a recommendation of what concerns the dearth of corn, to our immediate and earnest deliberation. No man, Sir, is more ready than myself, as an individual, to shew all possible deference to the respectable authority under which the advice from the ----- is delivered; but as a member of this society, it is my right, nay I must think myself bound to consider it as the advice of the m-----; and, upon this principle, if I would understand it rightly, or even do justice to the text, I must carry the m-----'s comment along with me. But what, Sir, has been the comment upon the recommendation made to us from the -----? Has it amounted to any more than a positive assurance that all the endeavours of ----- to form a plan to relieve the poor in the article of E provisions, have proved ineffectual? That they neither have a plan nor materials of sufficient information to lay before the h-----? and that the object itself is, in their apprehension, absolutely unattainable. If this be the fact, if it be really true that the m-----, at the same time that he advises the ----- to recommend a matter to the earnest deliberation of the -----, confesses in his comment, that this very matter is beyond the reach of this h-----, what inference must we necessarily draw from such a text, and from such an illustration? I will not venture to determine what may be the real motive of this strange conduct, and inconsistent language; but I will boldly pronounce that it carries with it a most odious appearance * * * * *

With respect to the third and last head into which the advice may be divided; I readily agree that there is a cause of discord somewhere; where it is I will not pretend to say. That it does exist is H certain; and I much doubt whether it is likely to be removed by any measures taken by the present ----- As

to vague and general recommendations to us; to maintain unanimity amongst us, I must say I think they are become of late years too flat and stale to bear being repeated. That such are the kind sentiments and wishes of our -----, I am far from doubting; but when I consider it as the language of the m-----, as a m-----'s recommendation, I cannot help thinking it a vain and idle parade of words without meaning. Is it in their own conduct that we are to look for an example of this boasted union? Shall we discover any trace of it in their broken, distracted councils, their public disagreements, and private animosities? Is it not notorious that they only subsist by creating divisions among others? That their plan is to separate party from party, friend from friend, brother from brother? Is not their very motto *Divide et impera*? When such men advise us to unite, what opinion must we have of their sincerity? In the present instance, however, the advice is particularly farcical. When we are told that affairs abroad are perfectly quiet, consequently that it is unnecessary for us to take any notice of them; when we are told that there is, indeed, a distress at home, but beyond the reach of this ----- councils to remedy; to have unanimity recommended us in the same breath, is, in my opinion, something lower than ridiculous. If the two first propositions be true, in the name of wonder, upon what are we to debate? Upon what is it possible for us to disagree? On one point our advice is not wanted; on the other it is useless: But it seems it will be highly agreeable to the m----- to have us unite in approving of their conduct; and if we have concord enough amongst ourselves to keep in unison with them and their measures, I dare say that all the m-----'s purposes, aimed at by the recommendation, will be fully answered, and entirely to their satisfaction. But this is a sort of union which I hope never will, which I am satisfied never can, prevail in a free ----- like ours. While we are Freemen we may disagree; but when we unite upon the terms recommended to us by the m-----, we must be slaves.

Mr. URBAN,

SEEING an attempt in your Magazine, (p. 457.) to invalidate the account of *Richard Plantagenet*, and hap'ning, at the same time, to be in the company of several gentlemen of capacity and integrity, well acquainted with *Eastwell*, I

can assure you that the story, as related by *Peck*, is here universally credited; and that the well which *Richard* sunk for his use near his little dwelling-house, is always shewn as a great curiosity to strangers. I am, Yours, &c.
Hytbe, Oct. 5, 1767. VERUS.

From the BOSTON (New England) GAZETTE, at the Top of which is printed in Italicks, *Save your Money, and you save your Country!*
Boston, November 2.

AT a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled at Faneuil-Hall, on Wednesday the 28th of October, 1767, the Hon. *James Otis*, Esq; Moderator; a written address to the inhabitants, subscribed *Philo Patriæ*, recommending œconomy and manufactures, was, by their order, read:

The town then took into consideration the petition of a number of inhabitants, 'That some effectual measures might be agreed upon to promote industry, œconomy, and manufactures; thereby to prevent the unnecessary importation of *European* commodities, which threaten the country with poverty and ruin:' whereupon, in a very large and full meeting, the following votes and resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas the excessive use of foreign superfluities is the chief cause of the present distressed state of this town, as it is thereby drained of it's money; which misfortune is likely to be increased by means of the late additional burthens and impositions on the trade of the province, which threaten the country with poverty and ruin:

Therefore, voted, That this town will take all prudent and legal measures to encourage the produce and manufactures of this province, and to lessen the use of superfluities, and particularly the following enumerated articles imported from abroad, viz. loaf sugar, cordage, anchors, coaches, chaises; and carriages of all sorts, horse furniture, mens and womens hats, mens and womens apparel ready made, household furniture, gloves, mens and womens shoes, sole-leather, sheathing and deck nails, gold and silver and thread lace of all sorts, gold and silver buttons, wrought plate of all sorts, diamonds, stone and paste ware, snuff, mustard, clocks and watches, Silversmiths and Jewellers ware, broad cloths that cost above 10s. per yard, muffs, furs, and

tippets, and all sorts of Millenery ware, starch, womens and childrens stays, fire-engines, china ware, silk and cotton velvets, gauze, Pewterers hollow ware, linseed oyl, glue, lawns, cambricks, A silks of all kinds for garments, malt liquors and cheefe. And that a subscription for this end be and hereby is recommended to the several inhabitants and householders of the town; and that *John Rowe*, Esq; *Mr. William Greenleaf*, *Meletiah Bourne*, Esq; *Mr. Samuel Austin*, *Mr. Edward Payne*, B *Mr. Edmund Quincy*, Tertius, *John Ruddock*, Esq; *Jonathan Williams*, Esq; *Joshua Henshaw*, Esq; *Mr. Henderson Inches*, *Mr. Solomon Davis*, *Joshua Winslow*, Esq; and *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; be a committee to prepare a form for subscription, to report the same as soon as possible; and also to procure C subscriptions to the same.

And whereas it is the opinion of this town, that divers new manufactures may be set up in *America*, to its great advantage, and some others carried to a greater extent, particularly those of glass and paper:

Therefore, voted, That this town, D will, by all prudent ways and means, encourage the use and consumption of glass and paper, made in any of the *British American* colonies; and more especially in this province.

Then the meeting adjourned till 3 o'clock afternoon; when the committee appointed in the forenoon, to prepare E a form for subscription, reported as follows:

Whereas this province labours under a heavy debt, incurred in the course of the late war; and the inhabitants by this means must be for some time subject to very burthensome taxes: And as our trade has for some years been on the decline, and is now particularly under F great embarrassments, and burthened with heavy impositions, our medium very scarce, and the balance of trade greatly against this country:

We therefore the subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed circumstances, to promote industry, economy, and manufactures among ourselves, and by this means prevent the unnecessary importation of *European* commodities, the excessive use of which threatens the country with poverty and ruin, do promise and engage, to and with each other, H that we will encourage the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in

any of the *British American* colonies, and more especially in this province; and that we will not, from and after the 31st day of *December* next ensuing, purchase any of the following articles imported from abroad, viz. loaf sugar; and all the other articles enumerated above.

And we further agree strictly to adhere to the late regulation respecting funerals, and will not use any gloves but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new garments, upon such an occasion; but what shall be absolutely necessary.

The above report having been considered, the question was put, Whether the same shall be accepted? Voted unanimously in the affirmative.

The clause in the warrant, viz. 'To consider of some measures for employing the poor of the town of *Boston*, by reviving the linen manufacture, and in such other ways as shall be most beneficial,' was read—Whereupon voted, that *John Barret*, Esq; *Mr. Edward Payne*, *Middlecot Cook*, Esq; *Mr. Henderson Inches*, *Meletiah Bourn*, Esq; *Jonathan Williams*, Esq; and *Ezekiel Goldthwait*, Esq; be a committee for the purpose aforesaid, to report as soon as may be.—

The representatives of the town have made humble application to his excellency the governor, that he will convene the general assembly as soon as may be.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk:

At the above meeting several samples of starch, called *Poland* starch, and of the common sort of starch; hair-powder of the best sort, glue, and snuff like *Kippen's*, so called, all manufactured in this town, were produced in town meeting, and much approved of.

Mr. John Baker, who manufactures the *Poland* starch, so called, being present, declared his readiness to contract with the inhabitants for 2000 barrels at the prime cost of that article in *London*.

Mr. Gillispie, the manufacturer of G *Scotch* snuff, so called, offered to furnish the inhabitants with what may be wanted, at the first cost of that article in *North Britain*.

The town were also informed, that our paper manufacturers had given assurance, that in case they can be supplied with the necessary materials, usually burnt or thrown away in our great towns, they could supply the province with whatever sorts of paper they have occasion

occasion for, in sufficient quantity, with some left for the other colonies.

Within the last year, 30,000 yards of cloth were manufactured in one small country town in this province; so far does the spirit of industry begin to prevail among us, and we hope will in this way, assisted by frugality and economy, daily afford us a more promising prospect of our emerging from the present alarming scarcity of money, and consequent stagnation of trade; and from the almost universally increasing complaints of debt and poverty.

We are confidently told, that in the town of *Llyn* upwards of 40,000 pair of women's shoes have been made in one year, equal in goodness to any imported from abroad. It is thought that in a few years they will be supplied with callimanco and other stuffs manufactured in this province.

There is a certain herb, lately found in this province, which begins already to take place in the room of Green and Bohea Tea, which is of a more salutary nature, as well as more agreeable flavour. It is called *Labrador*.

We are assured from good authority, that many of the ladies of this town have said, that in the list of articles not to be purchased, Tea ought by no means to have been omitted; and that they are resolved to omit the use of it for the future.

It is judged that the spirit of frugality and economy prevails in our country towns; as the demand for *European* superfluities is of late very greatly diminished.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING a great inclination to visit the unfrequented counties of *North-Wales*, I went from *Aberystwith* to *Cardigan*, near fifty miles, being the whole extent of the county. The accommodation to be met with on the way, which

is only at a place called *Aberystwith*, is miserable beyond your worst idea; the country is nearly destitute of inhabitants, the soil a bed of rock, not in the least mountainous; but barren to an excess, and, excepting a little black oats or barley, productive of nothing but furze, (which thrives prodigiously along the sea coast) fern, and heath, to which may be added a dwarf kind of *Kentish* cherry, which is here in some places in great plenty, as also in the adjoining county of *Pembroke*. The *Irish* Channel is in view the whole way, and a most certain guide it is, for notwithstanding my sin-

gular sagacity, I have now and then, since I came into this country, wandered out of my way, for I never made use of a guide, except in ascending the mountains.

The town of *Cardigan* is situated two miles from the sea, upon a large river, that after passing the town forms a capacious bay, and then presently declines into a small stream: the country round it is neither disagreeable nor very pleasant, but every kind of provision, except beef, uncommonly plentiful; fish very near as cheap as at *Dolgethy*, where I eat salmon bought for a penny a pound. *Mackrel*, indeed, is a regale denied them, not a single one this year having been taken; but the prime delicacy of all is their mutton, and it is certainly the highest luxury.

In my way from hence to *St. David's*, forty miles, the sea coast still in view, I obtained from my landlord at *Cardigan* a recommendation to a proud nasty Taffy, for a mouthful of bread and cheese, and a bait for my horses, that whole length of way not furnishing even one public house. The whole county of *Pembroke*, to this place, resembles *Cardiganshire* for barrenness and misery; but in *St. David's* I found myself arrived to the very height of nastiness; nor is it possible to express the abominable stench of the intolerable house, or rather hovel of reception for travellers, at which I was forced to take

up my quarters; mops and brooms are things, in general, which the people of this country know very little the use of; but here, for itch and filth of all kinds, I will defend the superiority of *St. David's* to *Scotland*, against any partial Scotch advocate whatsoever. I must have been poisoned but for the profuse

libations of lavender water, which I was perpetually opposing to *W. W.* stink and nastiness.

Such terrible accommodations are no inducements to view a place honoured with the interment of the British Saint, and Bishop; besides the cathedral, where

is contained the dusty tomb of the father of our sulky *Henry* the seventh, and the superb remains of an ancient palace, that in later times was honoured with the residence of King *John*, in his

expeditions to *Ireland*. Adjoining to the palace also appears very venerable vestiges of an abbey, now intirely unroofed in every part, exposing to the winds and rain the sculptured resting places of the worthies, (or as likely unworthies) of past ages; so that I had the pleasure of beholding

beholding the Maidenhair, Hartstongues, and Spleenwort, plentifully flourishing from between the Knights Templars legs, and mitred noddles of long-forgotten Welsh Bishops, decorating with living green the monumental effigies of those whom time long since crumbled into nothing.

From hence to *Haverford-west* twenty-two miles, a populous and increasing place, handsomely built, the country continues its disagreeable cheerless aspect; but from hence to *Pembroke*, ten miles, the land is rather better, and is a little more cultivated.

Pembroke is a handsome walled town, but its chief consequence is derived from being so near *Milford-haven*, and in having a most noble old castle, now, like the rest, in a ruinous condition. The haven must be of great importance in time of war and distress, as it affords a capacious reception for our navy. The hills declining to the water, bare in some parts, and covered with coppice wood in others, diversify the scene, and afford a pleasing prospect.

Pembroke, Yours, &c.
Dec. 14, 1767. T. K.

MR. URBAN,
THERE is an odd phenomenon attending the human body, as singular as common. That a person is shorter standing than lying; and shorter in the evening when he goes to bed, than in the morning when he rises.

This remark was first made in *England*, and afterwards confirmed at *Paris*, by *M. Morand*, a member of the the Royal Academy of Sciences in *France*, and by the Abbot *Fontana* likewise.

The last mentioned person found, from a year's experience, that ordinarily in the night he gained five or six lines, and lost near as much in the day.

The cause of which effect, so ancient, so common, but so lately perceived, proceeds from the different state or condition of the inter-vertebral annular cartilages.

The vertebrae, or joints of the spine, are kept separate, though joined by particular cartilages, every one of which has a spring. These yield on all sides, without any inflexion of the spine, to the weight of the head and upper extremities; but this is done by very small and imperceptible degrees, and most of all when the upper parts of the body are loaded with any exterior weight. So that a man is really taller after lying some time, than after walking, or carrying a burthen a great while.

For this reason it is, that in the day, and evening, while one is sitting or standing, the superior parts of the body that weigh or press upon the inferior, press those elastic annular cartilages, the bony jointed work is contracted, the superior parts of the body descend towards the inferior, and proportionably as one approaches the other, the height of the stature diminishes.

Hence it was, that a fellow insisting for a soldier, by being measured overnight, was found deficient in height, and therefore refused; but by accident being gaged again the next morning, and coming up to the stature, he was admitted.

On the contrary, in the night time, when the body is laid a-bed, as it is in an horizontal situation, or nearly so, the superior parts do not weigh, or but very little upon the interior; the spring of the cartilages is unbent, the vertebrae are removed from one another, the long jointed work of the spine is dilated, and the body is thereby prolonged; so that a person finds himself about half an inch, or more, higher in stature in the morning, than when going to bed. This is the most natural and simple reason that can be given, for the different heights of the same person at different times.

J. COOK.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING heard of good bread being made of potatoes in several parts of the country, I applied to a gentleman for his recipe, who had long made them an ingredient in his bread; and was informed, that nothing more was necessary than to get the large mealy sort, and boil them as for eating, then to peel them, and mash them very fine, without adding any water. This done, two parts of wheat flour were to be added to one of potatoes, and a little more yeast than usual; then to knead the whole mass together, and when properly mixed and made into dough, to let it stand a proper time to rise and ferment, before it is put into the oven.

Having caused these directions to be carefully observed, I found the bread to be good and palatable, and there can be no doubt of its being wholesome. Were bakers to make use of no worse ingredients in their bread than this useful root, they might well be justified in times of scarcity, provided they sold it at a moderate price. But if this should be thought inconsistent with the present laws, a clause might be added in some act, empowering magistrates to grant licenses for this purpose, under proper limitations.

Yours, &c.

55. **A** Letter to the Rev. Mr. Madan, occasioned by reading two Pamphlets relative to the Presentation to the Rectory of Aldwinckle. By the Widow A of the late Mr. Fleetwood.

The late Mr. Fleetwood was sole patron of the advowson of Aldwinckle, which upon his death, descended to his three sisters, one of whom Kimpton married, as heirs at law.

In the year 1745, he married the writer of this pamphlet, now his widow, who brought him a fortune equal to his own.

They lived together two years and seven months, during all which time the most cordial intimacy subsisted between Mr. Kimpton and the family. In September, 1747, Mr. Fleetwood was taken ill with a fever, and during his sickness, Kimpton had perpetual access to him, and was constant in assurances to Mrs. Fleetwood, that should the fatal period come, he would be husband, friend, brother, and all to her.

The manner in which this good man became the husband of the widow will presently appear.

Mr. Fleetwood had sometime before sold a freehold estate, part of the Fleetwood's possession at Aldwinckle, for 1500*l.* but his mother, who was then living, being intitled to her dower therein, Fleetwood vested 500*l.* with Mr. Kimpton upon trust, that he should pay her the interest during life, and, on her decease, the principal, to such uses as he should appoint by his will. For this money Kimpton gave him a bond.

Mr. Fleetwood, on the 14th of September, when he was first taken ill, made a will, by which he bequeathed all his personal estate in possession or reversion, to his wife; this will he deposited in her hands, and at the same time told her, that he owed Mr. Kimpton 101*l.* for which he had given him a bond.

Mr. Fleetwood, after languishing about six weeks, died; and Kimpton within one hour after his death, produced another will to his widow, dated two days after the first, by which his wife was intitled to no more than 400 of the 500*l.* which was to attend the uses of his will after the death of his mother, and of which his mother and Kimpton were appointed executrix and executor, he also declared that he had a bond from Fleetwood, not for ten but for two hundred and twenty pounds, which he urged her then to read, and declared, that if she would not read it then, she should never read it. This behaviour of the husband, brother, and friend, was so extraordinary, that the late Dr. Letherland who was present, could not forbear expostulating with him upon it, but he not vouchsafing a reply, abruptly left the room.

In the same afternoon he came to take an inventory of the goods, and one of the neighbours saying, that it was indecent to begin such business before the late owner was laid out, he replied, "We will go first into the kitchen, and by the time we come into the chamber, that work will be com-

pleted." He proceeded accordingly, and entered the chamber of the dead, where he did not omit to take an account even of the linen in which the body was laid out.

The widow, on the 4th day after her husband's decease, attended his body to the grave, without any notice having been taken by Mr. Kimpton, who the next evening, as she was sitting alone musing on her misfortunes, paid her a visit.

His behaviour had hitherto been insolent and morose in the highest degree, but now he desired her not to be cast down, said he would do all in his power to serve her, and hoped she might see better days. As she paid little attention to the capricious civility of a man whom she knew to be incapable of kindness, he proceeded to insinuate, that she had fasted too long, and added, that as he knew she was fond of a chicken, he would, if she pleased, go and buy one, and if agreeable, stay and sup with her: she replied, that she should chuse to be alone; however, he insisted on sending her a chicken, and went out immediately, as she naturally supposed, to buy one. Kimpton however, intended other matters for in about half an hour he sent, not a chicken, but two men, who telling the widow they were sent to take care of her, began to padlock up the doors, and then returned, as her guests, into the parlour; she desired them, however, to go into the kitchen, and, though not without some rough language, they complied.

Thus, by virtue of a supposed bond and judgment, not to this hour produced to the widow, did this kind creature, the brother and the friend, possess himself of the whole of Mr. Fleetwood's effects, taking every thing out of the house, not leaving the widow so much as a bed, nay, not even a chair, telling her she might sit on the bench behind the counter.

All intercourse between them ceased till the death of Mr. Fleetwood's mother, which happened about three years afterwards, and then the widow applied to Mr. Kimpton to be paid the four hundred pounds which had been bequeathed to her by her husband's will upon that contingency.

Instead of complying with this reasonable request, Kimpton declared he would never settle with her till compelled by the Lord Chancellor.

No method was taken to bring this worthy executor before the Lord Chancellor till about six months ago, when a bill was filed against him, to which he has not yet put in his answer.

Sometime after filing the bill, he desired an amicable meeting, which accordingly took place, and the widow having furnished a friend with the whole particulars of her claim, Kimpton was so closely pressed that he absolutely denied the existence of his bond to the late Mr. Fleetwood, for four hundred and fifty pounds, and pretended that the 400*l.* which was to be paid to his widow on the death of his

his mother, was not vested in his hands, but *was to arise from the sale of the advowson.* Being contradicted in this falsehood, he refused to carry on the conference, and referred the parties to his attorney Mr. Rosewell, in *Angel Court, Throgmorton.*

The widow and her friend, accordingly attended Mr. Rosewell, and having informed him that Kimpton had denied the existence of *his bond*, he expressed his surprize; for that the bond so denied to exist, *was in his keeping.*

Kimpton being now detected in this important falsehood, and pushed hard for an account, exhibited one, after a lapse of near twenty years, in which he brings the bond he had before denied to exist into the Debtor Side, in the following words.

To his own (the executor's) bond, to the testator, dated the 12th of September, 1744, the interest whereof was appropriated to Mrs. Anna Fleetwood, for her life, in lieu of dower; so that the principal did not become *assets in his hands* to pay legacies *at her death* 450l.

By this article he not only admits the existence of the bond, but that at the death of Mrs. Anna Fleetwood, this 450 pounds became *assets in his hands to pay legacies.* So that by his own account, interest appears to be due on this bond to the widow of Mr. Fleetwood, from the death of his mother, which being 17 years ago, the sum is no less than 382l. 12s. for which he has not, however, thought fit to make himself debtor in the very account from which the fact appears. This account, however, is not less remarkable for what he has set down, than for what he has not; for among other articles, are the following.

Fees to Dr. Leitch and, and Dr. Lobb, (both dead) 8l. 8s. 1d. though, Mr. Fleetwood being of the faculty, the doctors paid him the usual compliment, and accepted no *f.c.*

To cash paid Mrs. Martha Fleetwood, (the widow) for housekeeping 5l. 17s. 6d.

The widow avers he never paid her a farthing; and, besides these, are several articles amounting to a considerable sum for *law charges*, incurred by Kimpton's usual proceedings in not paying just demands until compelled. And one hundred pounds, a supposed debt due to his wife, for which there is not the least voucher, and the strongest presumption that it never existed.

The writer of this pamphlet, for her character, and the truth of the facts she has related, refers to several people of known credit; and if her account is true, it seems to justify her assertion, "that Kimpton has neither truth nor honour to be sullied nor lost."

Admitting these facts, Kimpton deserves no credit; we must therefore have other evidence than his own; with respect to the transaction between him and Mr. Madan, and Mr. Harveys, before we can believe him *injured*; and let it be added, that admitting these facts, he deserves no pity; however he may appear to be *distressed.*

If the facts are not true, it highly behoves Mr. Kimpton to contradict them, which, if he does, a faithful account shall be given in this Miscellany of his defence. X.

56. Aldwinckle, a Candid Examination of the Rev. Mr. M—'s Conduct, as a Councillor and a Friend; agreeable to the Principles of Law and Conscience.

This is professedly written in sympathy, for the afflicted patron of Aldwinckle. The author treats, and very justly, the notion of similitude of guilt, between any unlawful dealings concerning an ecclesiastical living, and the sin of Simon Magus, as a jest. Every sensible man will certainly say with the great Dr. Whitby. "What relation this sin of Simon's hath to what we now call Simony, it is not easy to conceive." However, every man is certainly under a moral obligation to fulfil such laws of his country as are not contrary to the law of God.

This author observes also, that though a bond from a person presented to a living that he will resign in favour of a purchaser, is ipso facto void, yet a bond to resign generally upon notice from the patron, so that the living may become vacant, and the patron present a new is legal, consequently may be put in suit, and the penalty recovered; and he makes no doubt but that such bonds are given every year.

It follows therefore, says he, that the acceptance of a living under promise to resign, is not, by the law, deemed simoniacal, for the bond itself is a promise, under the sanction of a penalty. Burn declares that these bonds have been allowed both in law and equity, and cites cases to prove it.

Of these facts he supposes Mr. Madan (as he was bred to the law) could not be ignorant, and therefore thinks he has unfairly suppressed them to justify the advice he gave to Kimpton, yet he admits that Harveys could not legally "take the living to serve the purpose of a sale of the presentation".

This author observes, that, though a vacant living cannot be sold, yet the perpetual advowson, which was what Kimpton wanted to sell, may be sold while the living is vacant; but this is nothing to the purpose, for if the advowson of the living is sold, while the living is vacant, the purchaser will not have the next turn or presentation.

It is however true, that Kimpton might have sold the advowson, and then have presented an old incumbent, which is what he ought to have done; or have presented a young incumbent, under condition, by bond, to resign upon requisition. How he came to do neither, it is very difficult to guess, supposing he had no expectation of obtaining the same advantage by what he did do. The less regard he had to religion and virtue, the less probable it certainly is, that he should give away the whole of his property with no other view than to afford a gospel minister an opportunity of evangelizing the people of Aldwinckle.

The only part of this pamphlet that contains

tains new matter, is a letter of Mr. Fuller's to a friend; and another to Mr. Harveys, which are in substance as follow.

Mr. Fuller, to a Friend.

S I R,

About three months after the presentation in 1764, I saw Mr. Kimpton on the Exchange, he told me he had presented Mr. Harveys to the living, that he hoped he had to do with men of honour who knew his intention in the presentation; being well acquainted with the unhappy situation of his affairs when he applied to Mr. Madan for advice: and that he expected Mr. Harveys would resign when he should have an opportunity to sell the advowson.

In December following I met Mr. Kimpton in the street accidentally; he told me of the distress he was in, from an apprehension that Mr. Harveys would keep possession of the living, the consequence thereof would be his ruin. I desired him to call on me the next morning; told him I knew a gentleman of great worth and honour, who I thought had an intimacy with Mr. Madan, and I would attempt something for his relief. Mr. Kimpton came; with his consent I waited on the gentleman mentioned to him, and requested his application to Mr. Madan, the gentleman complied, and in a few days after desired me to go with him to Mr. Brewer's, where Mr. Madan and Mr. Kimpton met us.

I related Mr. Kimpton's story to me about the presentation. Mr. Madan absolutely contradicted what Mr. Kimpton had told me.

I had long entertained a high esteem for Mr. Madan and Mr. Harveys; at the same time I thought Mr. Kimpton a man that would not knowingly deceive me.* Their accounts being contradictory, nothing could be expected from the former, in consequence of any promise; I then took up the matter on the supposition of *misunderstanding* one another; and in that view I thought it equitable Mr. Kimpton ought to be relieved, and expressed myself to this purpose. "Mr. Harveys is in possession of Mr. Kimpton's estate without any valuable consideration; and that if things should remain so, Mr. Kimpton with a wife and three children must be totally ruined, and his just creditors injured and disappointed; this I cannot reconcile with the sentiments I entertain of morality."

The result of this conversation, was Mr. Madan's promise to use his endeavours for Mr. Kimpton's relief, as a distressed man; though as an injured man he could have nothing to do with him.

I saw Mr. Madan's manuscript which Mr. Kimpton takes notice of in his pamphlet; I found his account of the conversation at Mr. Brewer's defective with regard to what I said on that occasion. I therefore wrote to Mr. Madan, January 1767, acquainting him with that observation as well as *some others*: however, I cannot help remarking the same de-

fect in the printed answer to Mr. Kimpton, as I had taken notice of in the manuscript, and no regard paid to the letter that pointed it out; nor to another I wrote to Mr. Harveys, March 20, 1766, relative to this affair; notwithstanding so free a use has been made of my name by Mr. Madan and Mr. Brewer, I presume the reason is, they would not so well have answered Mr. Madan's purpose as the letters he has printed.

Mr. Brewer and I are said by Mr. Madan "To change the state of the question entirely, and to mention Kimpton's distresses with warmth, and to press him much by himself and friends to do something towards his relief; *not with any view to the living*, but merely in the light of charity to a poor distressed man."

If this is true, it proves that Mr. Brewer, as well as I, previous to changing the state of the question, pleaded for Mr. Kimpton's relief on the foot of JUSTICE or EQUITY; and I should imagine his reasons for doing so, arose from the knowledge he had of the negotiation of this affair, being a party in it from the beginning. And Mr. Fuller for once will say of himself that he has too much modesty to press Mr. Madan with his friends to an act of mere charity to Mr. Kimpton that would cost them many hundred pounds, without *any view* to the living. And I declare to the best of my knowledge, the proposal to relieve Mr. Kimpton by a charitable donation, was first mentioned by Mr. Madan himself, after it had been argued on the principle of equity.

Mr. Madan says (p. 13) "Mr. Fuller seemed to change his apprehensions of the thing, and to be satisfied that no breach of promise, or designed injury had been offered Mr. Kimpton." To this I say, Mr. Madan knows best how things seemed to him. Indeed from what Mr. Kimpton told me, I thought it was understood by all parties, at the time of the presentation, that "the transaction was intended for the accommodation of Mr. Kimpton." But Mr. Madan contradicting this, I was incapable of judging with certainty in the matter. I was willing to indulge myself in the most favourable construction I could of Mr. Madan's declarations, yet insisted on Mr. Kimpton's relief on the foot of equity; which I think Mr. Madan has not attempted to reply to.

It is said, "Mr. Fuller seemed to think that Mr. Kimpton did imagine that he should have some compensation for the presentation; and Mr. Harveys was not apprized that there was any such expectation, this was the footing the affair then stood upon in Mr. Fuller's judgment." The truth is; I thought *before, at, and ever since* meeting, that Mr. Kimpton ought to have a FULL COMPENSATION for the living; and that he expected as much, or a resignation, at the time it was presented. I never said, it was my judgment that Mr. Harveys was not at all apprized that there was any such expectation, however it seemed to Mr. Madan.

* See Fleetwood's letter above.

Mr. Madan says, (p. 14.) he " put the question separately to each of the company, do you think Mr. Kimpton has been injured by Mr. Haweis or me? They severally answered, *no*. To this I can only declare, *I have no remembrance of this question, and these answers.*

SIR, Yours &c.

W. FULLER.

Mr. Fuller to Mr. Haweis, dated March 20, 1766.

SIR,

I have, Sir, carefully attended to what has been said by the several parties relative to the subject under consideration. If it be supposed, that you took the living without intention to resign it for the benefit of the distressed patron; nay without so much as an imagination that he expected any such thing: yet upon being *solemnly assured* he always thought you took the living for the present to save him from distress, and expected your resignation on a proper occasion; and that the worthy gentleman (Mr. Brewer) who went with him to Mr. Madan for advice in the present difficulty, *understood the thing in the same light*: can you enjoy the benefice with freedom and pleasure of mind, whilst the patron languishes under all the distresses of a bankrupt?

That your tenure by law is sufficient, does not admit of a doubt, but, Sir, where is the **RULE IN EQUITY** (I do not mean the court of chancery) that can assure you of the peaceable and happy enjoyment of this estate; the possession whereof you obtained, and still continue in, through a *misapprehension of the patron* in the midst of distress.

In what light soever some friends that may have an affection for you, may conceive the affair; others that may be men of good minds, will entertain thoughts not quite so favourable; and the enemies of the gospel, I much fear, will rejoice in this opportunity, and attempt toully your reputation as a minister of Christ, and injure the cause that so many worthy men seem of late to have been raised up to revive, defend, and diffuse.

Can you not, Sir, with honour resign this living; (the poor patron's **ALL**, yea more than all, *for which he has no equivalent*) assuring the bishop at the same time, that you had no such intentions when you accepted the presentation, but that now you find the *patron presented it with such expectations*: and that a disappointment will be ruin to himself and family. I apprehend there is no ecclesiastical law that prohibits any incumbent's resigning who chuses it; and I cannot but suppose that his lordship has so much humanity, that he would be pleased by your means, to find a family rescued from destruction: though perhaps he may blame something in Mr. Kimpton's conduct. The measure I have taken the liberty to mention, or some other that would be attended with the poor man's relief, I am persuaded will redound to your future honour and comfort, and I am assured it

will give pleasure to some of your most sincere friends.

That you may be directed into such conduct as is right; such as will afford you the most pleasing reflections at all times; is the sincere desire of

Dear S. I. R,

Your most humble servant,

W. FULLER.

X.

57. *Observations on National Establishments in Religion in general, and on the Establishment of Christianity in particular. Together with some occasional Remarks on the Conduct and Behaviour of the Teachers of it. In a Letter to the Author of an Essay on Establishment in Religion.* 1s. 6d. Bladon.

The expedience or non-expedience of national establishments in religion, is a question too complicated to be discussed in this Miscellany. The controversy, as revived by the *Confessional*, is already become voluminous, and new pamphlets on each side are appearing every day.

This author declares himself an enemy to establishments, and having exploded Popish establishments as unnatural, tyrannical, and cruel; he charges the Protestant establishment with having prevented the progress of truth, by drawing up articles, creeds, forms of confessions of faith, and requiring subscriptions to things *incredible, absurd, unscriptural, or plainly false*; but here certainly he begs the question, and is himself doing what in others he so zealously condemns: In whose opinion are those things incredible, absurd, unscriptural, or *plainly false*? Not surely in the opinion of those who enjoined them; and this author, upon his own principles, has no right to conclude, that because they are in his opinion thus incredible, absurd, or plainly false, that they are so in themselves. His cause can be supported only by a general concession that all men are *fallible*, that truth cannot be determined, and that therefore opinion should be unrestrained; that we should forbid the preaching of no opinion, however contrary to our own, lest we should forbid the preaching of truth; and that we should establish no opinion, because we cannot know that we do not establish error.

58. *Doubts concerning the Authenticity of the last Publication of the Confessional, and the current Editions of certain Books cited in it. Addressed to the Author of that learned Work.* Rivington.

In this little tract, the author of the *Confessional* is detected in several errors with respect to quotation, and some inconsistencies of sentiment; but it contains nothing that can in any degree affect the point in question. Whether any man, or any body of men, has a right to determine what is truth for others, or what shall be taught as truth.

X.

59. *A Review of the Venereal Disease, and its Remedies.* By William Fordyce, Surgeon. 2 s. Spilsbury.

Among mistakes in former writers on this subject, Mr. Fordyce reckons the following:

1. That any purgative long used will effectually cure a clap.
 2. That the patient should not be bled till after a month's purging, even in sanguine temperaments, and where the complaint is obstinate. *Sydenham.*
 3. That mercurials are never necessary in the first species of gonorrhea.
 4. That in the gonorrhea which affects Morgagni's glands, and the seminal vesicles, the cure may be rested on plaisters, ointments, fomentations, pulvices, the knife, the sweating-box, diet-drinks, abstinence, and salivation. *Boerhaave.*
 5. That in a confirmed pox, the cure consists in drawing off all the fat of the body, even to the last particle.
 6. That a gonorrhea never terminates in a pox, provided the matter loaded with the venereal infection is freely and copiously discharged. *Astruc.*
- Mr. Fordyce, in the course of his tract, lays down the following positions, which he says his own experience has proved to be true.
1. When mercurial unctions are necessary, the salutary effect does not arise from the salivation so much as from the quantity of quicksilver necessary to extinguish the symptoms.
 2. Swellings in the testicles which do not yield to the hydrargyrosis, distortions of the penis, nodes, gaggions, tubercles, exostosei, gummata, cancerous appearances, old venereal sores, and ulcers in the womb, which *Astruc* pronounces to be incurable, do frequently yield to some kinds of mineral water, strong decoctions of sarsaparilla, and hemlock outwardly and inwardly applied.
 3. The solution of corrosive sublimate, recommended by *Vansweiten*, and dispensed under as many quackish names as there are advertisements in the news-papers, cannot be depended upon for the cure of the venereal disease in any stage.
 4. A bad clap will frequently become a pox by trusting to the running.
 5. Astringents, injections, and balsamics, are pernicious.
 6. The purges used in this disease should be gentle, and by no means administered daily.
 7. Cancerous buboes, that resisted all other remedies, have yielded to *Storck's* hemlock.
 8. Pocky symptoms, when the body is otherwise in perfect health, yield to a proper quantity of mercurial ointment.
 9. Guaiacum is of little use in this disease; so, for ought that appears to this author, are decoctions of bardana and mezerion; saponaria, lobelia, and many others that have been much cried up.
 10. A cure in a virulent gonorrhea is never effected, but a pox generally brought on by mercurial injections.

11. Genuine mercury is to be preferred to its ores; the native and factitious cinnabar, and the antimonial kinds inwardly and outwardly applied, have produced bad effects, both in the hands of this writer and Dr. *Astruc*.

12. Mercury dissolved with acids is pernicious, especially the turpeths, corrosive sublimate, or sublimate dulcified by repeated sublimations, and mercurials precipitated. Of some of these half a grain a fourth part, or even less, and that diluted too, will produce anxieties, tremblings, vomitings, hypercatharses, convulsions, and sometimes death.

13. All mercurial applications to a venereal sore of any kind, before the infection is wholly conquered are pernicious.

14. If the habit be scrophulous or scorbutic, a small quantity of mercurial ointment rubbed on any part of the body, will often produce a violent salivation of several weeks, and, after all, the venereal taint will remain; scorbutic and scrophulous dispositions, therefore, must be corrected before a cure can be effected by mercury.

The author's method of curing a virulent gonorrhea is this.

Procure from two to four stools every other day, for the first fourteen days, and the same number every third day for the second fourteen days, by half an ounce of salts and manna. If, after this time, the running is not considerably diminished, or become of a better colour or consistence, the thighs, particularly the inside of them, should be rubbed with an ointment consisting of equal parts of crude mercury and hog's lard, to the quantity of an ounce or more, at due intervals, purging medicines being intermixed at proper distances, even though the chordee and heat of urine should still subsist; or take *Bellost's* pill, called also the blue pill, ten grains to a dose. Fermented liquors, rich food, and exercise should be avoided.

Upon this part of the author's work it may be observed, that whether it is intended for the practitioner or patient, it is defective; for although he condemns *Boerhaave's* principle, "that mercurials are never necessary in the first species of gonorrhea," yet in this direction for its cure, he does not advise mercurials, either internally or externally, except untoward symptoms remain after purging with manna and salts a month. Either mercurials should be administered if such symptoms do not remain, which is not here directed, or the cure is to be depended upon without mercurials, according to a principle which is condemned; and when the case happens in which the author recommends mercury, he is not explicit with respect to the friction, though he is with respect to the pill. He says an ounce, or more, should be rubbed in at due intervals and that purging medicines should be intermixed at proper distances; but what those intervals and distances are, or how much more than an ounce may be applied, he has left undetermined.

The book is, however, written with intelligence and candour; the author confesses his mistakes, and seems to found his principles wholly upon experience.

He mentions one characteristic of the venereal disease, the knowledge of which may free many persons, conscious to practices that may have contracted it, from the most tormenting anxiety upon trifling disorders that resemble some symptoms of that malady. It is, says Mr. Fordyce, always in a *progressive state, growing worse every hour*.

He also confesses that a virulent gonorrhoea cannot be speedily cured, if it be cured effectually; that it will often run out to two or three months, and in some cases to five or six, if the severest regimen is not observed: It is to be hoped, therefore, that quacks and nostrum-mongers, who impudently pretend to cure it in a few days, without confinement, or alteration of diet, will be no longer believed, to the destruction of the miserable and deluded patient, & perhaps of a wife and family.

In his last section, the author has considered the present state of the venereal disease among us, and is of opinion, that so far from being on the decline, it is gaining ground, which, indeed, from some particulars in this account is very probable, for the author tells us of one man who got a clap by *dining upon turtle*, and of another who incurred the same misfortune, by *carrying some Cayenne pepper about him in an handkerchief*.

60. *An Essay on the Character of Manilius, in an Epistle to Juvenis. In which is attempted a Description of the Distressed, the Miser, and the Liberal. With other Epistles in blank Verse.* By William Wyld. 1s. 6d. Richardson and Urquhart.

There is some reason to conclude, that if the writer of these pieces had succeeded in other pursuits, he would not have become an author; a criticism on his performance is therefore neither suitable to our plan nor inclination.

61. *A Letter to Lord Clive, on the great Benefits which may result to the Publick from patriotically expending a small Part of a large private Fortune: particularly in promoting the Interests of Agriculture, by forming an experimental Farm. Containing a practical Course of Management, with Estimates of the Expences and Profit. Illustrated with a Plan of the Farm.* 1s. 6d. Nicol.

The author of this letter proposes to Lord Clive, that he should purchase some of those extensive tracts of land which are a disgrace to the landlords and agriculture of Great Britain. This tract the author would have chosen so as to comprehend a sample of all the species of soil that surround it, which he imagines would not be difficult. When such

a tract is enclosed, the author advises that it should be formed into an *experimental farm*, and he gives particular directions for dividing it into compartments, and prescribes all the various modes of culture which should be tried upon it, he has prefixed a plan of such an experimental farm as he recommends, and has calculated the expences and the produce. He recommends a treatise lately published by the Rev. Mr. Harte, entitled, *Essays on Husbandry*, which he says is superior to all praise. But as the first execution of this project, according to the author's computation, will cost six and twenty thousand pounds, it must, with respect to the publick, be a mere object of curiosity.

62. *Thoughts on the Causes and Consequences of the present high Price of Provisions.* 6d. Doddsley.

This little but most masterly tract (except an appendix to the *Irish Debates*, a genuine work of acknowledged merit just published, in which the same principles are laid down, and illustrated upon a more extensive plan) is the only performance of all that have been hitherto written and printed upon the subject, in which there is one word of truth or common sense. The author has proved, with the utmost perspicuity and force, that the present high price of provisions arises principally from two sources, the increase of our national debts, and the increase of our riches; that is, from the poverty of the publick, and the wealth of individuals.

The cause of the late immense increase of our national debt is well known; many millions were annually borrowed, funded, and expended during the late war: To pay the interest of these new funds, new taxes were every year imposed, and additional burthens laid on every comfort, and almost every necessary of life, which, by former taxes, occasioned by former wars, were sufficiently loaded before. These must unavoidably increase the prices of them, and that in a much greater proportion than is usually understood; for a duty laid on any commodity does not only add the value of that duty to the price of that commodity, but the dealer in it must advance the price double or treble that sum; for he must not only repay himself the original tax, but must have compensation for his losses in trade by bad debts, and loss of interest by his increased capital. Besides this, every new tax does not only affect the price of the commodity on which it is laid, but that of all others, whether taxed or not, and with which, at first sight, it seems to have no connection. A tax on candles must raise the price of a coat, or a pair of breeches; because, out of these, all the taxes on the candles of the wool-comber, weaver, and the taylor, must be paid. A duty upon ale must raise the price of shoes, because from them all the taxes upon ale drunk by the tanner, leather-seller, and shoe-maker, which is not a little, must be refunded. No tax is immediately laid upon corn,

corn, but the price of it must necessarily be advanced, because, out of that, all the innumerable taxes paid by the farmer on windows, soap, candles, malt, hops, leather, salt and a thousand others must be repaid; so that corn is as effectually taxed, as if a duty by the bushel had been primarily laid upon it; for taxes, like the various streams which form a general inundation, by whatever channels they separately find admission, unite at last, and overwhelm the whole. The man, therefore, who sold sand upon an ass, and raised the price of it during the late war, though abused for an imposition, most certainly acted upon right reasons; for, though there were no new taxes then imposed either on sand or asses, yet he found by experience, that from the taxes laid on almost all other things, he could neither maintain himself, his wife, or his ass, as cheap as formerly; he was therefore under a necessity of advancing the price of his sand, out of which alone all the taxes which he paid must be refunded. Thus it is evident that the increase of taxes must increase the price of every thing, whether taxed or not; and that this is one principal cause of the present extraordinary advance of provisions, and all the necessaries of life.

The other great source of this calamity is certainly our vast increase of riches. That our riches are amazingly increased within a few years, no one can doubt. Whoever will cast his eyes on our public works, our roads, our bridges, our pavements, and our hospitals, the prodigious extension of our capital, and in some proportion that of every considerable town in *Great-Britain*; whoever will look into the possessions and expences of individuals, their houses, furniture, tables, equipages, parks, gardens, cloaths, plate, and jewels, will find every where sufficient proofs of this proposition. This great increase of private opulence is undoubtedly owing to the very same cause which increased our national debt; the enormous expences and unparalleled success of the late war; and indeed very much arises from that very debt itself. Every million funded is in fact a new creation of so much wealth to individuals, both of principal and interest; for the principal being easily transferable, operates exactly as so much cash; and the interest, by enabling so many to consume the commodities on which taxes are laid for the payment of it, in a great measure produces annually an income to discharge itself. Of all the enormous sums then expended, little besides the subsidies granted to *German* princes, was lost to the individuals of this country, though the whole was irrecoverably alienated from the public; all the rest annually returning into the pockets of the merchants, contractors, brokers, and stock-jobbers, enabled them to lend it again to the public on a new mortgage the following year. Every emission of paper credit by bank-notes, exchequer and navy-bills, so long as they circulate, answers all the purposes of so much additional gold and silver as their value a-

(*Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1767.)

mounts to: If we add to these the immense riches daily flowing in since that period, from our commerce extended over every quarter of the globe, from the new channels of trade opened with *America*, and the amazing sums imported from the *East-Indies*, it will not, sure, be difficult to account for the opulence of the present times, which has enabled men to increase their expences, and carry luxury to a pitch unknown to all former ages.

The first and most obvious effect of this increase of money, is the decrease of its value, like that of all other commodities; for money being but a commodity, its value must be relative, that is, dependant on the quantity of itself, and the quantity of the things to be purchased with it. In every country where there is great plenty of provisions, and but little money, there provisions must be cheap, that is, a great deal of them will be exchanged for a little money: on the contrary, where there are but little provisions in proportion to the number of consumers, and a great plenty of money, or what passes for money, there they will inevitably be dear, that is, a great deal of money must be given to purchase them. These effects must eternally follow their causes, in all ages and in all countries; and that they have done so, the history of all countries in all ages sufficiently informs us. The value of money at the time of the *Norman* conquest, was near twenty times greater than at present; and it has been gradually decreasing from that period, in proportion as our riches have increased; it has decreased not less than one third during the present century, and one half at least of that third since the commencement of the last war, which, could it exactly be computed, would probably be found to be in proportion to the increase of its quantity either in real or fictitious cash; and it would also appear that the price of provisions is advanced in the same proportion during the same period.

The increase of money does not only operate on the price of provisions by the diminution of its own value, but by enabling more people to purchase, and consequently to consume them; which must unavoidably likewise increase their scarcity, and that must still add more to their price. Twenty rich families will consume ten times as much meat, bread, butter, soap, and candles, as twenty poor families consisting of the same number; and the prices of all these must certainly rise in proportion to the demand. This effect of the increase of wealth is very visible in the northern parts of this island, the inhabitants of which having of late acquired riches by the introduction of trade, manufactures, and tillage, can now well afford to eat roast beef, and therefore consume much of those cattle with which they were formerly glad to supply us; and will not part with the rest, but at prices greatly advanced. The consumption of every thing is also amazingly increased from the increase of wealth in our metropolis, and indeed in every corner of this kingdom;

and

and as the manner of living, throughout all ranks and conditions of men is amazingly altered, the value of our money is decreased by its quantity; our consumption increased by universal luxury; and the supplies, which we used to receive from poorer countries, now also grown rich, greatly diminished, the present exorbitant price of all the necessaries of life, may be readily accounted for, without having recourse to forestallers, regraters, engrossers, monopolizers, higlers, badgers, bounties, post-chaises, turnpike roads, enlarging of farms, and the extension of the metropolis, with all that ridiculous catalogue of causes, which have been assigned by essay-writers to this evil, and frequently adopted by the absurdity of their readers. How far all or any of these have accidentally, collaterally, or locally contributed to augment the price of provisions, is not of much importance to enquire; because whatever may have been their effects, they could have none at all, had they not been assisted by the first and great cause, the increase of taxes, and the increase of riches.

The author proceeds to observe, that, although the price of provisions is at present very high, they cannot with propriety be said to be dear. Nothing is properly dear, except some commodity, which, either from real or fictitious scarcity, bears a higher price than other things in the same country, at the same time. In the reign of Henry II. the value of money was about fifteen times greater than in the present age, and a penny then would go as far at market, as fifteen pence now; but it does not follow that things at market are dearer now, than they were then; because now fifteen pence are earned with the same labour as was then necessary to earn a penny. It is certainly therefore improper to say, that provisions are dear, but we should rather affirm; what is the real fact, that money is cheap.

This cheapness of money in its consequences affects different conditions of men in a very different manner: to some it operates exactly in the same manner as real dearth and scarcity, at the same time that to others it gives considerable advantages. All those who subsist on settled stipends must inevitably be ruined by it: merchants, and traders of all kinds, are greatly benefited; but the labourer and the land-owner are most grievously oppressed. Those who subsist on settled stipends must be ruined; because, if their incomes cannot be advanced in proportion to the decrease of the value of money, and the consequent increase of the prices of every thing, else the same nominal sum affording affluence in one age, will not prevent starving in another; of which we have numerous examples in our schools, colleges, alms-houses, and other charitable foundations. Merchants and traders are constantly gainers by it; because they can always raise the prices of whatever they deal in, faster than the value of money decreases: but the labourer,

having nothing to subsist on but his daily work, must ever be behind-hand in advancing the price of his labour; because he is not able to wait till it acquires its due proportion of value, and therefore by it he must suffer extremely. The land owner likewise cannot raise his rents in any proportion to the fall of the value of money; because the charges of cultivation, the family expences of the occupiers, and the maintenance of an increasing poor, burthens inseparable from his land, must all rise in proportion to that fall; and these must perpetually retard his progress. The price of labour and of land must by degrees advance, as money decreases in value; but, as these are the last that will feel its effects, the labourer must, in the mean time, be miserably pinched, and the land owner dreadfully impoverished by it.

Public poverty and private opulence, under which we now suffer, is the fatal disease which has put a period to all the greatest and most flourishing empires of the world; and an effectual remedy for it is yet a secret. No acquisition of foreign wealth can be effectual for this purpose: was our whole national debt to be at once paid off, by the introduction of all the treasures of the east, it would but accelerate our destruction; for such a vast and sudden influx of riches would so enhance our expences, and decrease the value of money, that we should at once be overwhelmed with luxury and want. The most concise method of cure would be to take superabundant wealth from individuals, and with it discharge the debts of the public; but here justice, liberty, and law, would obstruct our progress with insurmountable difficulties. Whoever therefore would attempt this salutary but arduous undertaking, must begin by gradually paying off that debt, not only by oeconomy, but by the most avaricious parsimony, and as far as possible, by narrowing those channels through which riches have flowed in such torrents into the pockets of private men: He must be deaf to all mercantile application for opening new outlets of commerce at the public expence: He must boldly resist all propositions for settling new colonies upon parliamentary estimates; and most carefully avoid entering into new wars: in short, he must obstinately refuse to add one hundred thousand pound to the national debt, though by that means millions could be introduced through the hands of individuals. How far these measures are practicable, or consistent with the honour, dignity, or even advantage of this country in other respects, I cannot determine; but this I will venture to affirm, that by no others this calamity, so doubly and so justly at this time complained of, can ever be redressed.

Projectors every day hold forth schemes unintelligible and impracticable; for not executing which, government is arraigned; the ignorant support them, the factious make use of them, and oppositions, knowing what it is to be hungry, pathetically bewail the miseries of the poor. The dowager at the quadrille

quadrille table inveighs loudly against the cruelty of parliament, for disregarding the voice of the people, and suffering provisions to continue at so exorbitant a price; calls a king; and if she happens to be beaten, grows more outrageous against the ministry; while the silent old general, her unfortunate partner, in three sentences recommends military execution on all butchers, bakers, poulterers, and fishmongers, as the most equitable and most effectual remedy. Were these impertinences productive of no mischief, they would be only ridiculous, and unworthy of a serious confutation; but as they tend to deceive, to disappoint, and to exasperate the minds of the vulgar, and to leave those of their betters discontented, and dissatisfied with government; whatever shall explain the true and fundamental causes of this calamity to the people, and give some check to the nonsense, which is every where written, talked, and propagated on this subject, is an attempt, which may render great and important service both to the social and the political world.

This service he that has now given an account of the tract, which recommends it, has always attempted, in conversation, though not in print, whenever an opportunity offered, and has been often blamed, and perhaps justly, for the contempt and indignation which he has sometimes expressed at the senseless gabble of pertinacious opponents: Nothing has a stronger claim to pity than folly, yet, unfortunately, nothing, on some occasions, more powerfully provokes anger.

63. *The Widowed Wife, a Comedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane; By W. Kenrick. 1s. 6d.*

This piece is built upon the following fiction.

Mr. *Wildman*, who from his connections must be supposed to be a gentleman of fortune, married a gay giddy woman, by whom he had a son and a daughter, *Frederick*, and *Narcissa*; when the son was about nine years old, and the daughter about six, he became jealous of his wife, and having fought a duel with the person whom he supposed had injured him, left him desperately wounded, and concluded he was dead.

In this situation he went to *India*, where he had a distant relation, Sir *John Melmoth*, whose name he assumed, and though he retired so secretly, as that no body here knew what was become of him, yet he contrived to take his son with him, to whom he naturally gave the same name that he had assumed himself.

After Mr. *Wildman* was gone, Mrs. *Wildman*, by the command of an uncle, upon whom she was wholly dependant, also changed her name for that of *Mildmay*, that, as he said, she might renounce, if possible, even the memory of a man, who, in his opinion, had cruelly wronged her.

Frederick Melmoth, the son of Sir *John*,

was sent from *India* to *England* for education, and being just come from college, pays his addresses to *Narcissa*, and is well received. When a marriage between them is on the point of taking place, *Alderman Lombard*, to whom Sir *John Melmoth* made consignments for his son's use, refuses to honour his draught, and gives for a reason, that Sir *John* is dead, and has cut off his son *Frederick* with a thilling.

Just at this time *Wildman*, having been absent in *India* twelve years, comes home; by the friendly assistance of Sir *John Melmoth*, he had made a fortune in the army there, and is now called general *Melmoth*: having continued wholly ignorant of his wife, his daughter, and all his concerns here for several years; he at length discovered that the person he thought he had killed in a duel, was alive, by meeting him abroad; and is soon convinced by him, that his wife is innocent. This intelligence after some fruitless enquiries by letter, brings him to *England*.

Soon after his arrival he is seen, and known by his wife, who is thrown into great disorder by the surprize, and faints; the parties being all at *Part*, she gets into a chair, comes home, without being remarked by her husband, and is told by a physician, whose assistance is called in, that the person whom she knew to be her husband, was called general *Melmoth*, and that young *Melmoth*, who had addressed *Narcissa*, her daughter, was his son.

Mrs. *Mildmay*, now supposing the young lovers to be brother and sister, conjures her daughter to think no more of the match.

Young *Melmoth* soon after, meeting his mistress, generously tells her, that his father is dead, and has disinherited him, so that he is wholly destitute even of subsistence.

The young lady, imputing her mother's late commands not to marry *Melmoth*, to her having heard of his situation, resolves to requite his generosity, by putting him in possession of her fortune, which, by the bounty of her uncle, is 15000*l.* and the young couple at length agree to steal a marriage in *Scotland*.

This project, however, is discovered and disappointed, and the lady thrown into great astonishment and distress, by being told that she has irretrievably lost her lover in a brother.

But an interview between Mr. *Wildman* and his wife, puts an end to the supposed relationship between the lovers, and restores *Melmoth* to *Narcissa*, with a fortune of his own; for it appears that Sir *John*, his father, after having made the will that disinherited him, made another, by which he provided liberally for him, and that of this will, *Wildman* himself is executor.

A tender reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. *Wildman*, whose son appears to have died in *India*, and the marriage of *Narcissa* and *Melmoth*, concludes the piece.

The bulk of it, however, consists of trifling

ling incidents, not essentially dependant upon the principal design; and it is incumbered with several characters of no use, but to produce those incidents. The greater part of the dialogue produces, in the closet at least, neither interest nor mirth. The principal persons of the drama are not marked with such characteristic differences as constitute the chief merit and power of comedy, and the peculiarities of the subordinate characters, are such as exist only upon the stage.

In the situations produced by the principal action, there is something interesting and tender; but in the following particulars the story is scarce within the circle of probability, widely as it is extended in favour of the stage.

It is improbable that Mr. *Wildman*, a fugitive for murder in *India*, should incumber himself in the hurry, confusion, and distress of such a flight, with his son, a boy nine or ten years old.

As he could not be supposed to receive any remittances from *England*, it does not appear what became of his estate, nor how his wife and daughter could be wholly dependant upon an uncle.

If he was not known to his relation, Sir *John Melmoth*, whose name he assumed, it is difficult to account for the attachment between them, so that Sir *John* should make his fortune, and leave him executor of his will. If he was known to his relation, it is difficult to conceive that by his means he should gain no knowledge of his affairs in *England*, not even of the recovery of the man he supposed he had killed, till he saw him alive in *Bengal*. The recovery of a gentleman dangerously wounded in a duel, would have been communicated to the whole kingdom, in every News paper and Magazine, both which are constantly transmitted to our settlements abroad, and which it is impossible to suppose a person in *Wildman's* circumstances, should not search with the utmost impatience of curiosity.

It is also improbable that Mrs. *Wildman*, who must often have seen young *Melmoth* during his addresses to her daughter, should mistake him for a son, who must have been at least nine years old when she lost him.

And it is improbable that if young *Melmoth* knew of his father's arrival, which must have been the case, if *Wildman* had been his father, he should pretend to *Narcissa* that his father was dead, and had disinherited him, yet both *Narcissa* and her mother, suppose this to be the case.

An attempt is made to remove this difficulty, Mrs. *Wildman* observes, that men in love are strange creatures, and that *Melmoth* might practise this deceit to make sure of the lady's regard for him. And *Narcissa* intimates, that it must have been a scheme to mislead her into the dangerous project of elopement. But the experiment, if intended to prove the sincerity of the lady's affection, was carried far enough, when she had

consented to a clandestine marriage, after she thought him a beggar; and except a man in love, who indeed frequently does strange things to gratify his passion, can be supposed to do strange things to delay and embarrass the gratification, his forming a scheme to mislead *Narcissa* into a project of elopement is not accounted for.

49. *Patriotism, a political Satire. By Cato Redivivus.*

Though patriotism is the name of this performance, it is not the subject. It contains nothing but some common place satire and panegyrick on several persons that are, or have been in the ministry. As a composition, it is a rude heap of incongruous images thrown together, with as little order as stones out of a cart, and is wholly destitute both of the power and graces of poetry. The author, however, has practised some arts to give it an air of importance. As all writings are generally deemed important to the public that are dangerous to the writer, the author has affected to display a sense of danger by dashing a great number of his words; though he might as safely have printed them at length as the title of his book; an artifice that naturally brings to mind, another of the same sort, practised with the same view, by certain itinerant dealers, who affect to deal in contraband commodities; they stop the passenger with an air of secrecy and circumspection, and ask him in a whisper, if he will buy some *India* handkerchiefs; hoping that the commodity will be supposed to be genuine, from the danger intimated by the manner of disposing of it; but if they decoy a silly youth or ignorant peasant into a dark alley, they there gull him of his money for some of the worst manufacture of *Spitalfields*, which might have been exposed to sale upon the rails of *Moorfields* with as much safety as parliament gingerbread.

Among other words which the author affects to be afraid to spell are *France, Spain, Continental, Publick, and British*, with many others, in combinations where they are manifestly as harmless, as the dash substituted in their stead: as in the following examples:

Triumphs on triumphs swell'd the trump of Fame,

While F— and S— shook ev'n at Br-t-n's name.

Hence, [from luxury] mad unnat'ral c-nt-n-tal wars.—

Hence p-bl-c debts; on p-bl-c debts encrease!

Evils, whose dangerous destructive charms
Revenge half ruin'd F— of — in arms.

As in the hands of *Midas* every thing is said to have changed into gold; in the hands of this author even gold changes into lead.

Mr. *Pope*, in his address to Lord *Bolingbroke*, says,

And shall this verse to future times pretend
Thou wert my guide, philosopher, and friend!

The gold of these verses our author has thus transfused, in an address to the translator of *Plato*.

Tell me, may my ambitious muse pretend
Thou art my old acquaintance, and my friend! A

So *Pope* says,
Where contemplation prunes her ruffled wings
And the free soul looks down to pity kings.

Cato Redivivus,
Where wise reflection spread her peaceful wings
And loyalty with pity looks on—kings.

Cato also found the following, B
Look round the habitable world; how few
Know their own good, or knowing it pursue.

And he made,
'Tis strange to think, and yet we see how few
Know their own powers, or knowing them pursue.

The reader may judge of the following extracts for himself. C

The author, speaking of certain insects that are too high for contempt, one of which had moved in the House of Commons that he should be fet in the pillory, for writing a pamphlet to justify the proclamation for prohibiting the exportation of corn, proceeds thus;

But who, that makes his country's good D
his care,
Unfeelingly could sit, or calmly hear?
What must he think of our once envy'd state,
If, in a p-r-l-m---ry debate,
The *Salus populi* *suprema* *lex*
Is deem'd an absolute old woman's text?

After mentioning the *Visions of Dreams*, and several other things equally remote from the realities of nature; he enquires where dwells a certain happy mean, which in the preceding line he calls a rural scene: it may perhaps be thought strange that a mean should dwell any where, but we discover immediately afterwards, that this mean is not only a rural scene, but a gentleman.

In what far country lies this rural scene? F
Say, in *Utopia* dwells this happy mean?
No.—In sage *Onslow* all those charms engage.

The poet then becomes genealogist, and tells us, that *Luxury* begat *Poverty*, *Poverty* begat *Dependance*, *Dependance* begat *Corruption*, and *Esau* begat *English Boroughs*. We find also, that *Poverty*, after killing his father *Luxury*, took to a sea-faring life, and his son *Dependance* being owner of a vessel, undertook to navigate it, not through a sea, but a voyage, and not through his own voyage, but the voyage of another, one *Slavery*. Then *Poverty*, of *Luxury* the heir, Begat *Dependance*, foul *Corruption's* fire. Whose bark the shameless parricide conveys Through *Slavery's* voyage, with a wind for Place, H

O *Boroughs*! Constitution's rotten part!
Esau's *Defendants*!

The author then mentions several odious

practises with becoming indignation, and amongst others, that of sucking plums from the bowels of a bankrupt.

Hence piff ring commissaries plums create,
Suck'd from the bowels of a bankrupt state.

To atone for the coarseness of this idea, we find soon afterwards *shallows* in policy refined in a glass,

Fathom their depths of policy, or find
Their shallows in Reflection's glass refin'd.

Besides committing these acts of violence on common sense, our author has broken the head of a certain harmless honest old gentleman, one *Fri. cian*, in more places than one. X

65. *The Hortonian Miscellany; being a Collection of original Poems, Tales, &c.* By Wm Adkins, Gent. 2s 6d Bingley.

A few specimens of this miscellany will preclude all critical remarks.

A familiar description of convivial happiness.

With W. G. and neighbour B,
And F. B. O. and T. and P,
We sit and drink, and smoke and chat,
One while of this, and then of that;
'Till landlord, weary of us all,
With yawning jaws, cries, "Gents, d'ye call?"

"Aye, fill the mug, and then to pay;
"Just one more rub, and then away."
No sooner spoke, but quick 'tis done.
For landlord wishes we were gone:
The reck'ning comes—now mark the bill,
"There's just twelve pence, Sir, if you will,
"For ale, and for tobacco four;
"Please but to look, 'tis on the door:
"For cards and candles what you please;"
But then we mind not what he says;
So finish game, and each doth pay
His tupp's, and then he goes his way.

Instances of the power of Wine.

The soldiers march into the fields,
To meet the dreadful foe;
Then round his faithful weapon weilds,
And death meets ev'ry blow:
His heart, surrounded with good wine,
No enemy doth fear,
That liquor makes him keep the line,
And so will *English* beer.

The honest tar that seas do roam,
New countries to explore;
Forgets the raging billows foam,
If once he reach the shore;
For wine, like *Lethe*, from his mind
Will every thought expel,
Give all his troubles to the wind,
There's none with him can dwell.

A pious exhortation to be drunk.
As drinking such a virtue has,
No man would be without,
So let's get drunk as *David* was,
Come, put the glass about. X

INSCRIPTIONS.

At Sir JEFFERY AMHERST'S, *New Montreal,*
near *Riverhead*, in *Kent*.

On an Obelisk.

DEDICATED

To that most able Statesman,
During whose Administration,
Cape Breton and *Canada* were conquered,
And from whose Influence
The *British* arms derived
A degree of Lustre
Unparalleled in past Ages.

To Commemorate
The providential and happy meeting
Of three Brothers
On this their paternal ground
On the 25th of *January* 1764,
After a six years glorious war,
In which the three were successfully engaged
In various climates, seasons, and services.

Louisberg surrendered,
And six *French* battalions,
Prisoners of war, 20 of *July* 1758,
Fort du Quesne taken possession of 24 of *Novem-*
ber 1758,
Niagara surrendered 23 of *July* 1759,
Ticonderage taken possession 26 of *July* 1759,
Crown Point taken possession 4 of *August* 1759,
Quebec capitulated 18 of *September* 1759,
Fort Levi surrendered 5 of *August* 1760
Isle au Noix abandoned 29 of *August* 1760
Montreal surrendered,
And with it all *Canada*,
Ten *French* Battalions
Laid down their arms, 8 of *September*, 1760,
St John's, Newfoundland,
Retaken 18 of *September*, 1762,

Written on the walls of the Root-house.

By a Lady.

W Hile neighb'ring heights assume the name,
Of conquer'd lands well known to fame,
Here mark the valley's winding way,
And list to what old records say.
"This winding vale of *Holm's* dale
"Was never won, nor ever shal."
The prophecy ne'er yet has fail'd,
No human power has e'er prevail'd
To rob this valley of its rights,
Supported by its valourous Wights.
When foreign conquest claim'd our land,
Then rose our sturdy *Holm's* dale band,
With each a brother oak in hand;
An armed grove the conqueror meet,
And for their ancient charter treat,
Resolv'd to die, ere they resign'd
Their liberties in *Gavel-kind*.

* The General, the Admiral, and the Co-
lonel.

† A custom whereby the lands of the father
are equally divided at his death amongst all his
sons, or the land of the brother equally divided
among the brothers, if he have no issue of his
own. This custom is of force in divers places
of *England*; but especially in *Kent*, it being a

Hence freedom's sons inhabit here,
And hence the world their deeds revere;
In war and every virtuous way,
A *Man of Kent* still bears the day.
Thus may our queen of valley's reign,
While *Darent* glides into the main,
Darent, whose infant reed is seen,
Uprearing on yon bosom'd green!
Along his widening banks may peace
And joyful plenty never cease!
Where'er his waters roll their tide,
May heav'n-born liberty reside!

Left by a Gentleman in the Root-house.

*Fortior est qui se quam qui fortissima vincit
Prælia, nec virtus altius ire potest.*

A Midst the dire and horrid roar
Of wide spread war in fields of gore,
Where thousands hapless fell,
Of one alone, humane and brave,
Who knew to conquer and to save,
Fame and *Montreal* tell.

The JEST, or CUPID outwitted.

A Whim of late my fancy seiz'd,
In love I vow'd I would be:
The little god was hugely pleas'd,
But wonder'd how it could be:
For well he knew this heart of mine
Had foil'd his keenest arrows,
And equal held the power divine
Of *Venus* and her sparrows.
Yet still on mischief fully bent
He toil'd him much, and bustling;
And long to thwart this odd intent
His brain he rack'd and puzzled:
At last he mark'd with joy supreme
The dulness of my hearing;
And streight a most malicious scheme
His wickedness was clear in.

Away he flew, both round and square,
To girls of all conditions;
And in the bosom of the fair
Suggested strange suspicion:
My words, he said, tho' grave enough,
In downright jest were spoken:
My vows were mere extemp're stuff
Made only to be broken.
Did I with argument sincere
E'er strive to undeceive 'em;
With voice for me too faint to hear,
'Twas, Ladies don't believe him.
Thus baffled in each amorous suit,
And, rest of all my credit,
How then can I the charge refute,
When godlike *Cupid* said it!
Yet in the midst of many a wound
That in my aching breast are,
A sovereign balsam still is found;
To heal 'em ere they fester.

For trust me when I do protest
To wed I'm not so stupid:
In truth 'twas nothing but a jest,
So farewell, master *Cupid*.

composition made between the conqueror and
the *Kentishmen*, after all *England* besides was
conquered, that they should enjoy their ancient
customs, whereof this was one. COWLEY

In the abuse of Cards; From the French of Madame des Honliers.

West are the joys that flow from moderate use,
But pleasure grows distasteful in abuse,
Where cards amuse and not distract the thought,
An evening may be pass'd without a fault,
But when the mind is once by play engross'd,
Virtue is hazarded, and peace is lost,
What tho' the gamester glitters to the eyes,
The wretch is but a monster in disguise!
Who like the spider, watching to devour,
Spreads his fell net on every gaudy flow'r,
To catch the playful fly—a fatal snare!
Then strips his plumes—and leaves the carcass bare—

How smiles the common enemy to find!
Friends, like himself, to ruin half mankind.
Once let the breast this fatal passion seize,
And avarice succeeds by slow degrees;
At her approaches, honesty withdraws,
No more the judgement yields to reason's laws,
A thousand cares the tortured soul molest,
Nature no longer tastes her wonted rest;
Too much the love of gold employs the mind,
It leaves no trace of former worth behind;
The heart that once could feel a social pain,
Is lost to ev'ry pleasure now, but gain.
The cheated dupe, instructed by his wound,
Learns to dispence the mischiefs he has found,
Creeps, like a wretch, neglected to his grave,
And, as he liv'd a fool, he dies a knave.

Sent by a young officer to his sister, who had neglected to forward a Letter to him.

Dear Fanny, forgetful as fair,
This reproof is with justice your due,
For not sending that letter with care,
Which was carefully given to you,
Perhaps 'twas a line from my fair,
Which my fears and my doubts might remove,
Or perhaps from a friend more sincere,
Which tho' less, a great pleasure would prove.
Make amends then, before 'tis too late,
By sending the letter e're long,
When I, in my turn, shall forget,
Forgetting you ever did wrong.

An Epistle from M. Saurin, to Mr de la Motte, occasioned by his quitting the Monastery, to write Operas for the Theatre.

What curst allurements from the heavenly way,
Turns, dear La Motte, thy destin'd course astray?
What demon tempts thee? oh reflect in time,
Close on the precipice, where leads thy crime!
But late thy eyes the sacred light survey'd,
And each terrestrial object wore a shade;
What were thy transports in those sacred seats,
Where the blest eye a second Eden meets?
Where weeping saints in mortal chains confin'd,
Disclose the fervors of th' angelick mind!

The occasion of these verses shall be shewn in some future Magazine.

And grace triumphant in her fetters shows,
The soul she snatch'd from more than earthly woes!

Who sing their conquest, and with joy sustain,
The pleasing rigors of her honour'd chain!
Heart-touching objects, scenes of bliss divine!
How did they strike a tenderness like thine?
Wretch! art thou steel'd? or does reflection move?

[love?] Where are thy vows! and where thy promis'd
Illumin'd canst thou quit th' abodes of peace,
For new distraction, and assur'd disgrace?
Or can that voice the impious chorus aid,
That late to Heav'n the holy anthem paid?
Why was thy soul with rays celestial grac'd,
If lost the ardor, and the light effac'd?
Or didst thou try the heavenly fields to paint,
That vice might the dishonour'd pencil taint?
Such is the contradiction seen in thee,
As well may *David* and *Moliere* agree.

Or he whose lays with warm devotion glow,
Conclude to sing a shepherds or beau!
O fatal talent, for perdition giv'n,
That mocks the grace of condescending hea
Unhappy gift, that leads the mind astray
From Heaven's direction, and from Reason's way!

Hail happy meekness, which mankind despise,
But known and grateful in th' Eternal's eyes!
Which scorns all show, but keeps one faithful end

To know no stain, and make its God a friend!
Oh could I, friend, one beam celestial find
To dart this truth to thy revolted mind!
Happy if Heav'n my kind design would aid,
And snatch thee from the pit thy hand has made.
But oh! in vain I call, in vain I lure,
Thy soul is harden'd, and thy sail is sure!
I shrink with anguish at thy hopeless state,
On thy last hours what speechless horrors wait?
The oracles of life thy bane become,
And heav'n, in words like these, reveals thy doom.

“The mind which once celestial grace has felt,
“To whom her hands have heavenly mamma dealt;

“To whom those brighter glories shone reveal'd,
“By which the pomp of monarchs sinks conceal'd;

“Which once has tasted of the sacred peace,
“Suffers relaps'd, incurable disgrace.

“The fatal fall delighted demons view,
“And seize their destin'd prey, a tyrant crew!

“Heav'n fees the ruin with permissive eyes,
“And bars access to all returning cries!

“Tremendous fate!—nor less deserves the crime

“That wounds the Lord of Life a second time

“That draws him from his glorious throne above,
“Renew'd contempt and infamy to prove.

“That spurns the gift his vital blood obtain'd,
“His death dishonour'd, and his love disdain'd.

“Wretch, self-condemn'd, who impiously brave
“Stilles the call divine, that warns to save!

“And arm'd in guilt—but stop, my trembling
My hand forbears its wonted pow'rs to use!

Know by these marks thy sad, thy hopeless state,
And learn the justice of almighty fate!

PROLOGUE, *To the New Comedy of the Widow'd Wife.*

TO gain the public ear, the man of rhimes
Should always speak the language of the
times ;

And little else hath been of late in hearing
Than terms and phrases of electioneering.

Our author therefore sends me to assure ye,
Worthy and free electors of old Drury,
How happy he should prove, if it content you,
That he be one of those who represent you,
The state Poetic, laws and legislature,
Like the Political in form and nature ;
Phœbus, the nine, and bards of reputation,
King, Peerage, Commons, of the scribbling nation.

[Wit,

Now from Parnassus' throne the Prince of
It seems, hath issued out his royal writ
For a new member—No offence to give
To a late worthy representative ;
Who, ris'n to favour, hath from us retreated,
And 'midst the Lords of t'other house is seated,
His service lost, presuming you may need him
The present candidate would fain succeed him.

Not that he vainly boasts, on this occasion,
He met encouragement from your persuasion ;
Or that both friends who love, and foes who
hate him,
Have been unanimous to nominate him.

'Tis for this loyal borough, his affection,
And patriot zeal, that make him risk th'Election ;

To his constituents, subject to controul,
With whose good leave he means to stand the
poll ;

Trusting secure to their impartial choice ;
The town uncanvass'd for a single voice :

Nay, brib'd no brother burgeses hard of note,
Nor by corruption gain'd one critic's vote.

Too proud to beg, too modest to demand,
By merit only would he fall or stand :

Nor enmity nor friendship interfering,
He only asks a fair and candid hearing.

If, after that, you should with scorn reject him,
Or make one honest scruple to elect him,
He'll lay his unadvised scheme aside,
And frankly own himself not qualify'd.

EPILOGUE, *to the New Comedy of the Widow'd Wife.**Spoken by Mrs Clive.*

WHenever discord and disorder reign,
Amongst the learned sons of Warwick-
lane,

Should they throw squibs made up of Latin
And come to pulling wigs as women caps,
The sick escape,—death will not lay about him ;
He has more honour than to work without 'em.
Should You (*to the Pitt*) whose skill and wisdom
we acknowledge,

The Fellows of this old Dramatic College,
No matter what the cause of altercation,
Croud hither ev'ry night for disputation ;
The bard, half dead before, enjoys the sport,
Gets strength each day, and is the better for't :
Warm'd with this subject, let your fancies play,
And me, by licence, make a Doctor, pray.

Suppose this gown a suit of velvet plain,
With a gold button, and this fan—a cane ;
My Cap becomes a Tye, most wisely big ;
Oh no—I had forgot—a smart Bag wig ;
No Physic bushes now are seen in town ;
For all the signs you know are taken down :
Call me Licentiate—Fellow—what you will—
I'll feel your pulses all, and prove my skill.

The pulses of the boxes first I'll feel,
And by their beating will their thoughts reveal
(*She acts the Doctor, feeling a pulse.*)

Languid and low—Wildman's old fashioned story
Was much too nervous, to be set before ye ;
For twelve long years a tender wife forsaking,
Worn out with wand'ring, and, what's worse,
with raking,

And then return He was not worth the
As for the pulses of my friends above, [love
They thump for joy—when spouses kiss and
Bless their young hearts—what means this
palpitation?

Each Miss's blood is now in agitation !
Each quick pulsation for Narcissa beats,
When she went off—they scarce could keep their
seats.

When Lombard talk'd of bribes—how like
you that? (*to the Pitt.*)

Some pulses in this house went—pat, pat, pat.
If this our night's prescription you have taken,
Without wry faces, or your heads much shaken ;
If you perceive some character, and wit,
With plot and humour—*quantum sufficit* ;
Mixt up with *sal volatile* of satire :

Let it—*Quotidie nocte repetatur* ;

'Tis by our *Nosstrums* you are kept alive ;
Pursue the regimen of *Doctor Clive*,

Air sung by Mr Yates, in the Character of
Prig, in the ROYAL MERCHANT.

AT the crowning our King,
We all revel and sing,
For with pleasure our duty we pay ;
We give him three cheers,
Till we rattle his ears,
'Tis huzza ! and huzza ! and huzza !

His sceptre's a crutch,
Which with reverence we touch,
And we swear to be true to his throne ;
In recompence, he
Takes an oath to be free,
And our liberties guards as his own.

If peace with her smile,
Scatters bliss through the isle,
Or war fills the nation with riot ;
Our kingdom is safe,
Still we drink and we laugh,
And lye down with our doxies in quiet.

If houses are 'sest,
Land with taxes oppress'd,
Unto us no such troubles belong ;
With a bush we're content,
And we pay our quit-rent,
Like the birds of the air—with a song.

Historical Chronicle, December 1767.

From the Votes of the House of Commons of Ireland, November 19, 1767.

Resolved,

THAT it appears to this committee, That the pensions placed upon this establishment, (exclusive of the French and military pensions) for two years, from the 25th of March 1765, to the 25th of March 1767, exceed the whole charges of the rest of the civil list 60,688l. 7s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Resolved, That it appears by the public accounts, that the charge of the civil establishment, for two years preceding Lady-day 1751, amounted to 146,134l. 8s. 4d. $\frac{3}{4}$, and that the charge of the civil establishment, for the two years preceding Lady-day 1767, amounted to 257,988l. 6s. 10d. $\frac{3}{4}$, and that the difference is an exceeding of 111,853l. 18s. 6d. in the two last years.

Nov. 20.

A heavy rain, which began on the 16th, and continued incessantly to the 19th, in the *Tyrolze*, so swelled the rivers & brooks, by the waters that poured from the mountains, that they carried every thing before them. Bridges, houses, churches, and stones of an enormous size, detached pieces of rocks, all rolling down together, made terrible devastation. The poor inhabitants saved themselves on the eminences, and beheld with consternation and sorrow the ruin of their houses, cattle, provisions, &c. The horror cannot be expressed.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, Nov. 21.

“ The expulsion of the Jesuits from this kingdom, which has been some time expected, has at length taken place. Yesterday at the setting-in of the evening, the garrison of this capital was under arms, and the six houses of Jesuits were invested by the civil officers, and a party of grenadiers. Six of the principal magistrates also went to each of the houses, and fixed a seal on all the rooms. About midnight ten companies of grenadiers, and two hundred horsemen, posted themselves in different parts of the city, where they pressed a number of carriages, and sent the Jesuits in them, guarded by a party of horse, to Pozzuoli, where vessels were waiting to transport them out of the kingdom. Every Jesuit was allowed to take his portmanteau, which was not examined. A party of soldiers is left in each of the houses, till further orders are received from the king. The ships have not yet sailed from Pozzuoli, being detained by contrary winds; two armed galleys in this port have orders to join them, but the port they are bound to is not known.”

Letter from Warsaw, dated Nov. 21.

“ The Delegates of the diet of Poland, came yesterday to a conclusion on the affairs of the dissidents: It was resolved with regard to religion, that they (the dissidents) should be on a perfect equality with the Roman Catholics; should be left in a free and undisturbed possession of their churches; should be entitled to christen and bury, without soliciting permission from the bishop of the diocese, or paying him any fee for such permission; that they should be capable of being elected Nuncios, and enjoying all employments as well those of magistracy, as of being ministers of state, officers of the crown, and even senators. To shew, however, that the Roman Catholic was still to be considered as the dominant religion, clauses were inserted, in which it was set forth, that the king should always be a Roman Catholic; that if he married a Protestant, he should not be crowned; and that if, for the future, any Roman Catholic should forsake his religion, he should not enjoy the benefit of these resolutions, but be subject to the ancient laws against the Dissidents.”

A particular account of the loss of the brig *Dolphin*, Capt. John Malebone, belonging to Newport, Rhode Island.

“ When the *Dolphin* had arrived off Point Judith from Jamaica, and was within five miles of land, a negro boy went down between decks, to draw some water, but mistook and broached a cask of rum; the door of his lantern being open, the candle fell into the rum, and set it on fire: and in less than half a minute the flames were communicated to 15 casks more, so that all possible means to extinguish it were rendered ineffectual; and consequently 26 persons, the number on board, were driven to the utmost distress, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a soul on board saved his life. There were 11 passengers, of whom Mrs. Storer, Miss Sarah Storer, and Mr. John Henry's two children, being in the cabin, were suffocated. Mrs. Henry was upon deck, with her sisters; and might have been saved with them, but overcome with maternal love and affection, on hearing her mother cry out, *The Children! oh, the Children!* she ran and threw herself headlong into the flames, and was there instantly consumed. The remainder of the people got ashore with difficulty in the two small boats. The vessel burnt till eight o'clock the next day, when she sunk.

The *Dolphin*, was upwards of 200 tons burthen, was returning from her first voy-

age, with a valuable cargo, and had got within three or four hours sale of her harbour when the misfortune happened. The vessel and cargo were valued at 4000l. sterling, and the effects of the passengers at 2000l. sterling.

Nov. 23.

Ephraim Philpot of *North-Kelly*, near *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, having some difference with his father, went into the field where he was, and shot him dead. He has since been apprehended, and committed to prison.

Nov. 24.

Two time-pieces, or sea-watches, one made by *M. le Roi*, the other by *M. Berthoud*, were examined and compared before the Royal Academy at Paris, with the principles of that made by *Mr. Harrison* of *London*, and the preference, as might be expected, given to the *French* watches.

Nov. 27.

A person in the neighbourhood of *Plymouth* having lost some calves, upon opening them found the passages full of worms.

November 28.

The tide ebbed and flowed about five in the morning, twice in an hour and a half at *London-Bridge* and *Greenwich*.

Nov. 30.

The young prince, fourth son of their majesties, was baptised by the Bp of *London*, (the Abp of *Canterbury* being indisposed) by the name of *EDWARD*. Their Serene Highnesses the hereditary prince and princess of *Brunswick*, the reigning prince of *Mecklenburgh-Strelitz*, and her R. H. the Princess of *Hesse* were sponsors by proxy.

A body of weavers, armed with rusty swords, pistols, and other offensive weapons, assembled at a house on *Saffron-hill*, with an intent to destroy the work in the looms of an eminent weaver near that place, but were happily dispersed without much mischief. Some of them were apprehended, and being examined before the justices at *Hicks's-hall*, it appeared that two classes of weavers were mutually combined to distress each other, namely the engine and narrow weavers. The engine-weavers were supposed to be ruinous to the narrow weavers, because, by means of their engines, one of them could do as much in one day as six of the other, and the same kind of work equally good; for which reason the narrow weavers were determined to destroy them. The men who were taken up were engine-weavers, and they urged in their favour that they only assembled in order to defend themselves from a party of the others who were expected to rise. As they had done no mischief, they were all dismissed with a severe reprimand for not having applied to the civil magistrate for protection.

About twelve the same night, the master

of the *Peacock* in *Grays-Inn-Lane*, discovered a man in his shirt that had jumped out of a two-pair of stairs window in his sleep. By pitching on the pent-house it had broke his fall, and the man had received no hurt. He appeared stupid at first, and would believe nothing of the matter; but recovering himself, and finding himself naked in the street, he was greatly affected at his deliverance.

TUESDAY, Dec. 1.

The 10,000l. prize drawn this day, is the property of *Mr. Cappadocia*, an eminent Jew merchant, who formerly had a prize of the like value for himself, and purchased a third for a correspondent abroad.

The *Dutch East-India* company have lost the last homeward bound ship that was expected from *Batavia* this year. She was wrecked in a storm within three leagues of the *Texel*, and all on board, except 5 or 6 sailors, perished. It is said 500,000l. private property, has been lost on board that ship.

WEDNESDAY 2.

Hamed Agén, ambassador from *Tripoly*, had his audience of leave of his majesty. He was honoured with extraordinary marks of royal favour, and, since his departure, has been received at *Portsmouth* by a salute of all the guns on the ramparts.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

At a court of *Christ's-hospital*, the president declared that a benefaction of 100l. had been received from *John Spicker*, Esq; 50l. from *John Drinkwater*, Esq; 100l. from *Lord Monson*; 50l. from the Hon. *George Venable Vernon*; 200 guineas from *Joseph Martin*, Esq; and the like sum from *John Durand*, Esq; the present high sheriff for *Surry*.

SATURDAY 5.

A man went into the chambers of *Mr. Alder*, an attorney in *Lincoln's-Inn*, and demanded a sum of money which he said was due to him, and being refused, he snapt a pistol first, and then threw *Mr. Alder* down, and beat him in a most cruel manner. He was, however, soon apprehended and committed to prison, and is since dead.

MONDAY 7.

His majesty came to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act to prohibit the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat-flour.

An act for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat-flour; barley, barley-meal, pulse, oats, oat-meal; rye, and rye-meal, duty free; and to allow the importation of wheat and wheat flour from *Africa*, for a limited time, free of duty.

The corporation of *Bristol*, and the society of merchants of that city, sent commissions

missions to Dantzick, for several thousand quarters of wheat to be imported there, which those bodies intend to sell to the poor at a low price.

Came on before the high court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, a cause wherein George Dempster, Esq; member of parliament for the burghs of Forfar, Perth, Dundee, &c. was defendant, when, after some arguing on the case, their lordships declined giving judgment, looking upon it as incompetent to them during the sitting of parliament.

A butcher in liquor went to a publick house in Bristol, and having a pint of beer was desired by the landlady to go home; on which he began cursing and abusing her, and after several words he drew out his knife, and said that he would as soon run it into her, as he would stick a pig; and making some advances towards her, the husband was so struck with the fright, that he dropped down on the spot, and expired instantly.

TUESDAY 8.

A woman was carried before the sitting Alderman at Guildhall, charged with having defrauded in July 1766, a man-servant under pretence of telling him his fortune; for which purpose she appointed him to meet her at a house at Stepney; where she informed him that he was born under a lucky planet, and she would direct him where to find 200 guineas, 100*l.* in silver, and a great deal of plate; and having obtained three guineas and a half from him, she ordered him to put some earth and salt in a bag, and place it under his head going to bed, whereby he would be directed in a dream where to find the promised treasure: The man did as ordered, but not having a golden dream that night, he went to Stepney the next day to reclaim his money; when the woman could not be found; and he never saw her again till this day, when he met her by accident in the city.

THURSDAY 10.

A fellow was committed to Warwick goal for defrauding Mr. Jos. Kendrick of Bermingham, in July last, of 22*l.* 1*s.* with which he immediatly went off to France; and on his return from thence last week was apprehended at Holmes Chapel, in his way to Warrington in Lancashire, where he had hired himself to work in one of the glashouses there, in order to obtain the art of making glass, and then was to return to France. He was servant to Mr. Kendrick, and was sent with bills to the above amount to the bank in Bermingham for cash, which having obtained, he made off.

FRIDAY 11.

A cause came on to be tried in Doctors Commons, between an eminent tradesman

in Piccadilly and his wife, for repeated acts of cruelty, adultery, and giving her the foul disease, and other ill usage, when after many learned arguments, (the innocence of the wife not being in the least impeached) the Judge pronounced the man to have been guilty both of the cruelty and adultery, and divorced the woman from her husband, and condemned him in full costs, to the satisfaction of the whole court.

MONDAY 14.

The sessions which began on Wednesday the 9th, ended at the Old Bailey, when three convicts received sentence of death, viz. Henry Turner, for stealing plate from the house of Messrs. More, distillers at Staines; Edward Hart for horse-stealing; and Henry Domine, for forging a promissory note, payable to himself, with intent to defraud John Reed, victualler, in Clerkenwell. He had the impudence to arrest the man by virtue of the said note.

TUESDAY 15.

By order of the house of commons, the speaker gave notice, that one third part of the capital stock of 4 per cent. annuities for 1763, shall be reduced and paid off on the 5th day of July next.

An order of council was at the same time issued, for putting the laws in force against artificers leaving their country and exercising their respective callings in foreign countries, for which purposes those laws are recited in the London Gazette.

A young gentleman of fortune, lately married, lost 3000*l.* in money at play; a diamond ring worth near 200*l.* his watch, set with brilliants, and his post-chaise, with the appurtenances.

WEDNESDAY 16.

The society of arts came to a resolution to give the gold medal of the society to Charles Dingley, Esq; for his public spirit, in erecting at a very considerable expence a saw-mill at Limehouse.

Lord L-----, whose animated speech in the Irish parliament has been much talked of, is returned to Ireland.

A most shocking murder was committed at Portsmouth on a marine, by a soldier who came to his quarters and decoyed him out. The next morning the man was found with his head beat almost to pieces, the scalp almost torn off, stabbed in several parts of the face and eyes, suppos'd with a bayonet. He came home in the Montreal man of war, and had just received the money due to him. The murderer has since been apprehended and committed to Winchester goal.

Came on in the court of King's-Bench, Guildhall, a trial between a captain of an *East-Indiaman*, and a surgeon of the same ship, for the former beating and confining the latter some time during the voyage; when

when a verdict was found for the surgeon, with 90*l.* damages, and costs of suit.

THURSDAY 17.

At a court of Common Council 200*l.* a year addition salary was voted to the Recorder of London; and 150*l.* a year to the Common Serjeant.

MONDAY 21.

His majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to the malt act, the mutiny act, to an act for the free importation of *Indian* corn or maize;—to the qualification act;—to an act to explain the act for reducing into one act the several statutes for the preservation of the public highways.—By this act, the clause, "That no waggon having the wheels bound with streaks, or tire of a less breadth than two inches and a half, when worn, or being set or fastened on with rose-headed nails, shall go or be drawn with more than three horses; and that every owner or driver of any such waggon shall forfeit all such horses above the number three, with all gears, bridles, halters, and accoutrements, to the sole benefit of any persons who shall seize the same; with a proviso next after the said clause, containing particular restrictions as therein mentioned," is repealed and made void to all intents and purposes. And the act 14 and 15 *Hen. VIII. for altering highways in the Weald of Kent*; and act 26 *Hen. VIII. entitled, A bill for the highways in the county of Suffex*, which were repealed by the act of the last session (great benefit having arisen from them) are revived, and to be in full force. And the several acts, previous to the recited act of the last session, relative to the surveyors, and to the cleaning, lighting, &c. the streets in *Bristol*, are to be in force, and fully executed.

A chapter of the most noble order of the garter having been summoned to meet this day, his R. H. *Henry Duke of Cumberland* was, by his majesty's command, declared duly elected: And was invested with the ensigns of the order, with the usual ceremony.

WEDNESDAY 23.

This day his majesty was pleased to invest the Dukes of *Buccleugh* and *Arbol* with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle.

His majesty was pleased, at the same time, to appoint the Earl of *Carlisle* to be one of the Knights of the Thistle.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare the Rt Hon. *Granville*, Earl *Gower*, Lord President of his majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; and his Lordship took his seat at the board accordingly.

FRIDAY 25.

Being Christmas-Day, their majesties went to the Chapel Royal, St. *James's*, and heard divine service, and a sermon

preached by Dr. *Ever*, Bp of *Landaff*, after which their majesties received the sacrament from the hands of the Bp of *London*, assisted by the sub-dean, and afterwards made the usual offering of the byzant, or wedge of gold.

A fire broke out next a cabinet maker's in *Hound ditch*, which consumed that house, a large stock of timber, new furniture, &c. and also two other dwelling-houses adjoining, with many outhouses, workshops, and warehouses. Among the goods consumed was 1000*l.* worth of furniture, just finished for Mr. *David Barclay*, and intended to have been carried home in a few days. It is remarkable that a fire broke out the same day at the said Mr. *Barclay's* stables at *Hackney*, and destroyed two fine hunters, with three or four other horses.

MONDAY 28.

His Grace the D. of *Buccleugh* went into waiting for the first time, as one of the Lords of the bedchamber.

Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* is appointed one of the Lords of the bedchamber.

TUESDAY 29.

His majesty has been pleased to grant his royal licence unto the Rt Hon. *Thomas Baron Bruce*, of *Tottenham*, in *Wilts*, and to his issue, to take, use, and bear the name; arms, and supporters of *Bruce*.

THURSDAY 31.

The following promotions will soon take place:

Lord *Weymouth* to be Secretary of State, in room of the Hon. *Seymour Conway*, Esq; *Robert Wood*, Esq; member for *Brackley*, to be his chief secretary.

Lord *Sandwich* to succeed Lord *Hillsborough* as joint post master general, who is appointed secretary for the affairs of the *American colonies*.

A letter from *Rome* observes, that all the disastrous events that can affect the church, seem to be united under the present Pope. In *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Naples*, the Jesuits are expelled. In *Poland*, where the church is possessed of great estates, they talk of re-uniting them to the government. The nobility of the kingdom, though *Roman Catholics*, yet alarmed at the too great power of the clergy, are come, it is said, into the proposal, to which is added, that the primate himself is not far from being of the same way of thinking.

The faculty of Theology at *Paris*, have printed their decree of censure on the book of *Belisarius*. It forms a volume of 123 pages in 4to, in *Latin* and *French*. The faculty, who thereby immortalize that which they would proscribe, have confined themselves to fifteen propositions extracted from the 15th chapter of *Mons. de Marmontel's* work, instead of 37, which their commissioners had at first designed to condemn.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Boston, Oct. 19. Our governor has received letters from the earl of Shelburne, one of his Majesties principal secretaries of state, inclosing orders of his majesty in privy council, by which his majesty has been pleased to disallow and reject two acts of the general assembly of this province: One of them a private act; the other a public one, passed in December, 1764, intitled, "An act for granting compensation to the sufferers, and of free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion, to the offenders in the late times."

New York, Oct. 15. The 8th instant his excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart. governor of this colony, issued a proclamation, to notify his majesty's repeal of two acts of assembly of this colony, passed in the year 1766; one for furnishing the barracks in this colony, and the other for erecting a new county by the name of Cumberland.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22. On Wednesday the 14th inst. the general assembly of this province met here, when the Hon. Joseph Galloway, Esq; was unanimously chosen Speaker, and Charles Moore, Esq; Clerk of Assembly. Friday last Benjamin Franklin, and Richard Jackson, Esqrs. were appointed joint agents, to transact the affairs of this province in Great-Britain; and on Saturday the house adjourned to the 4th day of January next.

By Capt. Paris, in six weeks from Madeira, we learn, that the English merchants there were shipping off their effects, on account of the disputes between the Courts of England and Portugal.

Boston, Oct. 1. Capt. Robert Niles, just arrived at New London from Turks-Island, discovered a wreck, bottom upwards, with five persons on her bottom; having been in that situation 25 days. In six days they made a hole through the bottom, and by that means, with great difficulty procured a cask of bottled beer, also some raw beef and wet biscuit, on which they subsisted.

A letter received from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated Oct. 2, informs, that a body of thirty-four Cherokee Indians (who came down as an escort to the governor of South-Carolina, and his attendants, who had been there last summer, fixing the boundaries of the Indian lands) on their return home, were attacked by a body of the Shawanese Indians, who were at war with them, and upon the look-out for their return. After a smart engagement, the Cherokees, having killed a great number of their enemy, were at last overpowered by superior force, who scalped and killed the whole party, except one, who escaped wounded.

A letter from New-York, dated Sept. 20, says, "We hear from Canada, that

there has lately been a terrible storm there; and in the town of Montreal, out of 33 steeples, 31 had been blown down. We have not yet heard any further particulars."

Recapitulation of the principal Occurrences which have happened this Year.

Jan. 4. Cardinal Simonetti died,

8. Upwards of eighty houses were consumed at Constantinople, by a fire which broke out on board a Turkish man of war in the harbour.

14. The Great Duchess of Tuscany was delivered of a princess.

Feb. 17. The Corsicans took possession of the island of Capraia.

March 13. Her Royal Highness the Dauphiness died at Versailles.

April 2. The banishment of the Jesuits from Spain was proclaimed at Madrid.

16. The Earl of Barrymore was married to Lady Amelia Stanhope, third daughter to the Earl of Harrington.

The Duchess Dowager of Argyll, relict of John the second Duke, died in Bruton-street.

May 1. The king and queen of Denmark were crowned at Copenhagen.

3. The Genoese, in attempting to land on the island of Capraia, were defeated, and lost above 100 men.

13. The Princess of Brasil was delivered of a prince.

26. Prince Henry of Prussia died of the small-pox.

21. The Empress of Germany died of the small-pox.

June 21. The Prince Primate of Poland died at Warlaw.

29. The fortress of Capraia capitulated to the Corsicans, after a siege of 102 days.

July 5. The prince and princess of Brunswick, and the young prince, arrived at Dover.

18. The Earl of Hyndford, one of the sixteen peers, died at Carmichael in Scotland.

22. Lord Bowes, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died.

25. The Hereditary Prince and Princess of Brunswick, and the young Prince, arrived at Brunswick.

The reigning prince of Anhalt Dessau was espoused to the Princess Louisa of Brandenburg.

26. The Earl of Thanet was married to the Hon. Miss Polly Sackville.

28. The Marquis and Earl of Lothian died at Edinburgh.

Sept. 4. The Rt Hon. Charles Townshend, Esq; died.

17. His Royal Highness the Duke of York died at Monaco in Italy.

Oct. 4. The Prince of Orange was espoused at Berlin, to the Princess Frederica of Prussia.

14. His Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend arrived at Dublin, and assumed the government of Ireland.

15. The Archduchess Maria Josepha, the intended Queen of Naples, died of the small Pox, at Schonbrunn.

19. A violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

26. The Hon. General Pulteney, brother to the late Earl of Bath, died in Piccadilly.

Nov. 2. The Queen was delivered of a Prince.

3. The remains of the Duke of York were interred at Westminster.

10. The Earl of Rothes, Commander in chief of the Forces in Ireland, died.

20. The Jesuits were expelled from Naples.

24. James Huet, Esq; was created a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Lifford, and appointed Chancellor of that kingdom.

30. The young Prince was christened by the Bishop of London, and named Edward.

Dec. 21. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was elected a Knight of the Garter.

23. The Dukes of Buccleigh and Athol, and the Earl of Carlisle, were appointed Knts. of the Thistle.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1767.

Dec. Countess of Egmont—a daughter.

4. Lady of the E. of Dartmouth—of a son.

11. Lady of Gov. Starke—of a son.

12. Her Grace the dutchess of Beaufort—of a son.

18. Countess of Portsmouth—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1767.

John Swann, Esq; of Merlon's Cave, Yorkshire—to Miss Greek.

Rev. Mr Abbot, fellow of St John's col. Camb.—to Miss Ellifon, daughter of Dr Ellifon, master of Sidney.

Mr Rob. Raikes of Gloucester—to Miss Trigge, of great Putney street.

Sir Roger Reynoldson, aged 96—to Miss Polly Bathurst, aged 17.

Nov. 24. Cha. Alex. Crichton, Esq; of Doctor's Commons—to Miss Dolby, of Brifes, in Essex.

26. Colvill Bridger, Esq;—to Miss Goring, daughter of Sir Charles Goring, bart.

27. Tho. Williamson, Esq;—to Miss Harris, of Wapping.

Elisha Biscoe of Bedford-row, Esq;—to Miss Western of Cambridgeshire.

28. Henry Hartley, Esq; of Southampton—to Miss Lavender.

29. Ja. Burnet, Esq; of Bucks,—to Miss Susannah Fairchild, of Bruton-street.

Geo. Dunbar, memb. for Gowran, in Ireland—to Miss St Aubyn, neice to Sir John.

Dec. 1. Capt. Benton Fearon—to Miss, Foxcroft, of Piccadilly.

3. Nash Mason, Esq; of Clifford street—to Mrs Sotheby of Great Ormond-street.

Don Paul Rango d'Aragona—to Miss Jane Drake, of St Martins in the fields.

Rev. Mr Davies, V. of Send and Ripley—to Mrs Street, of Bramley, in Surry.

Wm Wyndham, Esq; of Dinton—to Miss Heathcote, daughter of Sir Thomas, bart.

4. Andr. Herbert, Esq;—to Miss Macderyal of Claverton near Kells.

12. Tho. Twissleton, Esq; of Broughton, Oxfordsh.—to Miss Turner, daughter of the late Sir Edward.

Hon. Henry Tracey, Esq;—to Miss Weaver of Morville.

13. Tho. Ellington, Esq; of St Albans—to Miss Henrietta Anson, of Southampton-row.

15. Capt. Burt of the marines—to Miss Harriot Champness.

16. Geo. Brady, Esq;—to Miss Sophia Green of Panton-street.

Rich. Kilsha, Esq;—to Mrs Nash.

Anthony Lucasse, Esq;—to Mrs Bremmer.

17. John Ince, Esq; of New bond-street,—to Miss Sarah Curtis, of Compton-street.

Peter Dural, merch. in Broad-str. buildings—to Miss Drake of Colyton, Devonshire.

20. — Moor, Esq;—to Miss Gross.

22. John Richford, Esq; of S. Audley-str.—to Miss Johanna Weston of Upper brook-str.

24. John Harpur, Esq; of New bond-str.—to Miss Eliz Page, of upper Grosvenor-street.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1767.

EDW. Acton, Esq; of the park near Bridgenorth.

Count de Munich, senator and field marshal general of the armies of the Empress of Russia, at Petersburg.

Mr Simon Gillawray, at St Kilda, in the 113th year of his age, who never was out of the island.

Mr Cornelius Norton, attorney, at Wallingford, Berks.

Rt Hon. Lord Desart, at Desart, in Ireland.

Gwynn Davies, Esq; of Cwmb, in Carmarthenshire.

Rob. Ferrier, Esq; alderman of great Yarmouth.

Mr Clare Garneys, brother to Cha. Garneys, of Hedenham, Esq;

Walter Ingoldby, Esq; of Russel-street.

George Darell, Esq; of Scone, in Kent.

Dr Tanner, in the Tower.

Rev. Mr Fra. Edwards, R of Frodesley, in Salop, suddenly.

Sept. 21. The Hon. Hamlet Fairchild, Esq;

Nov. 15. Cardinal Ferroni, at Rome, which makes the 8th vacant hat in the sacred College.

18. John Lamont, Esq; at Aird Lamont, in Scotland.

25. Jos. Palmer, Esq; at Croydon, Surry.

Mr Wm Arderon, F R S. at Norwich.

Mr Ja. Phillipson, Chancery lane.

26. Lady of the E. of Northampton.

Mrs Mary Thomas, aged 102, at Poplar.

27. Fra. Basely, Esq; at Croydon.

John Fairhill, Esq; at Chichester.

Rev. Mr Welling, R. of Tangmier, Suffex.

Mr Christ. Taylor, steward of St Bartholomew's hospital, suddenly.

28. Rich. Loyd, Esq; on Epping forrest.
Tho Lamprier, Esq; in Abchurch-lane.

29. John Sayer, Esq; of Wrentham Hall, Suffolk.

The Lady of Sir Everard Buckworth, bart.
Wm Metcalf, Esq; aged 84, in great Ormond-street.

30. Tho. Woolaston, Esq; Holles-street.
Dec. 1. Wm Thornton, Esq; at Hornsey.
Rev. Mr. John Pearse, R. of East Thornton, and V of great Burstead, Essex.

Tho. Murrel, Esq; aged 74, at Chelsea.
Rt Hon. Henry David, E. of Buchan, Lord Auchterhouse, Cardross and Glendovechi, in the 58th year of his age.

2. John Dickson, Esq; of Kilbucko, memb. for Peebles, of an apoplectic fit.
Tobias Wall, Gallaway, Esq; formerly a planter at St Christopher's.
Hezekiah Ballard, Esq; at Hackney.
Mr Morris, herald painter to his majesty.
Darby Neal, in Ireland, aged 117.
The celebrated M. Maubert, at Brussels.

Lieut. col. Williamson, of the 39th reg. of foot.

Lady of Col. Bury, and sister to the E. of Charleville in Ireland.

3. Mr Patterson, attorney, Winchester-str.
Lady of Col. Tatton, of the first reg guards.

4. John Norris, Esq; formerly usher of the Custom-house.

5. Ja Garth, Esq; formerly an officer in the royal reg. of artillery.

6. John Tuckfield, Esq; memb for Exeter.
Marg. Thomas near Barnstaple, aged 105.
Tho. Probyn, of Coningsbury hospital, Hereford, aged 103.
Marg. Edwards. of Besfrieih, in Montgomeryshire, aged 118.

7. Jeremiah Burroughs, Esq; of Wymondham, Norfolk.

8. James Baker, Esq; of James-street.
O'Kelly of Aghrim in Ireland, chief of the family of O'Kelly, descendants from the kings of Ireland.

9. Capt. Crawley, in the Jamaica trade.
Rev. Tho Miles, A M. head master of the college school, Worcester, and R. of Broadway.
Rev. Sir Wm Moncrief, bart, Scotland.

10. — Allen, Esq; of Pembroke-shire.
Vincent Phipps, Esq; in North-street, Red-lion-square.
Rt Hon. John E. of Rothes.

11. Rev. Mr Sharp, V. of Berwick and Chillingham, in Northumberland.
Geo. Cumine, Esq; of Phully, Scotland.

12. Geo. Nedham, Esq; nephew to the E. of Chatham.
Edw. Ashton, Esq; at Highgate.
Wm Plumer, Esq; memb. for Hertfordsh.
Rev. Mr Walford, son of Tho. Walford, Esq; of Sibford.

14. Giles Thornton Heysham, Esq; of Hertfordshire.

15. Charles Frye, Esq; at Richmond.
Wm Johnson, Esq; of Devonshire.
Lady of Dr Grieve, physician to the Charterhouse.
Hilton Lawson, Esq; high sheriff of Northumberland.

18. Mr Payne, sugar-baker, in Thames-street, suddenly.

20. Wife of Mr Pinchbeck, to whom Capt. Dickenson, in the Granado's trade.
Wm Legard, proctor in Doctor's Commons.
John and Joseph Palmer, of Witney, brothers, within a few minutes of each other, detestable misers.

21. Dr Leonard Howard, R of St George, Southwark.

22. Mr John Newbery, of St Paul's church yard, sincerely lamented by all who knew him.
Mr Wm Massinger, aged 102, formerly a coach-maker in Gray's-Inn-lane.

23. Wife of Rich. Michell, Esq; in Mortimer-street.
Sir James Chamberlayne, bart. at Dunstew, in Oxfordshire.

24. Jn Whitcombe, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

25. Mr Wm Robinson, surveyor. He has left to Christ's hospital 2000l. to St Bartholomew's hospital 2000l. to Bethlem hospital 2000l. to St Luke's hospital 2000l. to the city of London lying-in-hospital in Aldersgate-street 2000l. and to Rane's hospital, for the apprenticing of girls, 2000l. as also 200l to the charity school of Bread-street and cordwainers ward, for which he also in his life time built a school-house, which cost him upwards of 1000l.

Hon Mrs Crosbie, relict of Gen Crosbie sister to the late E. of Halifax, and grandmother to the present D. of Grafton.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Tho. Townshend, jun. memb. for Whitechurch, made joint paymaster general with George Cooke, Esq;

Charles Jenkinson, Esq; memb. for Appleby, one of the Lords of the treasury.

Ld visc. Beauchamp, one of the Lords commissioner of the admalty.

War Office, Dec. 5, 1767.

8th reg foot, Philip Rosenhagen, chap to the garrison of Pensacola, — chapl. vice Nath. Cotton, Ex.

60th reg foot, lieut Geo Demter, half pay, — lieut vice Stair Campbell Carré, dec.

Ditto lieut Fra Phifer half pay — lieut vice Lewis de Mestral, Ex.

Ditto lieut. Ja. Hughes, half pay, — lieut. vice Augustine Prevost, Ex.

Garrison of Pensacola. Chapl. Nath. Cotton, 8th reg foot, — chapl. vice Philip Rosenhagen, Ex.

War Office, Dec. 11, 1767.

17th reg. foot, capt lieut Jonathon Rogers — capt. vice Wm Howard, Pur.

29th reg foot, surg. Geo Hoyer, — surgeon vice John Robertson, dec.

36th reg foot, lieut col. John Dalling, (of the 43d reg) — lieut col vice Gervas Remington, Ex.

43d reg foot lieut col Gervas Remington (of the 36th reg) — lieut col vice John Dalling, Ex.

Ditto capt. Ja. Stewart (of the 38th reg) — capt. vice — Molesworth, Ex.

60th reg foot, capt Ja. Stevenson (of the 28th reg) — capt vice Boyie Roche, Ex.

62d reg foot, capt Fra Dupont, half pay, — capt vice Alex. Campbell, dec.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in DECEMBER 1767.

[illegible]



A View of the Lake and Island, with the Orangerie, the Temple of Colus & Bellona, and the House of Confucius, in the Garden of Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales at Ken.

S U P P L E M E N T

T O T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1767.

C O N T A I N I N G,

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A Translation of the Latin Letter from the University of — (or rather from the Vice-Chancellor of that University, Dr. Mather) inserted in your Magazine for October.

To our most munificent Patron and Benefactor, the most celebrated Sir H— S—, Bart. President of the College of Physicians, at London.

S I R,



sound. By me therefore, the venerable house of convocation returns you the most grateful acknowledgements,

THE Norway Owl, that pledge of your love, that winged and most beautiful bird with which the whole University is charmed, we joyfully received safe and

and I am ordered to return them as soon as possible, and without delay, lest we should be thought guilty of ingratitude, or seem ignorant of the value that ought to be set on so distinguished a favour. Edward Whisler, our yeoman beadle and my kinsman (as his wife and mine had the same mother, but different fathers) was sent by me to the village commonly called *Wheatly*, that he might wait there for the Owl's arrival, and conduct her to *Oxford* the same evening, without any sound of drums or trumpets, and, if possible, unseen and unobserved; for I thought it necessary to take great care that the queen of birds should not be in the least molested either by wanton youths, or by the profane vulgar, and that nothing might happen to disturb the public peace.

At the telling of *Tom at Christchurch*, myself with the other heads of

of houses, first paid our compliments to the owl at my lodge: We made her lie down in my dining room, on a soft settee near the fire; in the same place she reposes every day, wanting neither for sleep nor food, and leading a truly collegiate life. The day after the Owl was received into the bosom of *Alma Mater*, all the heads of colleges and halls, assembled at *Golgotha**, in order to assign apartments to the new guest, and to consider what attendance and diet she ought to have. In this venerable assembly I (as usual) rose up first, and delivered the following speech:

“Most distinguished doctors, and you most excellent proctors, I have an amiable wife, I have much unavoidable business to do, which clouds and darkens my days, and renders my nights sleepless. This being the case, let me intreat you, my dear brothers, again and again, to let this Owl, which will afford me a sweet oblivion of all the solicitudes of life, and which will relax into innocent smiles my wife, encumbered with household affairs, and in my absence will supply my place; to let this most desirable Owl, I say, be enrolled among my domestics, and be my constant guest. But if this venerable assembly shall think proper to determine otherwise, I will nevertheless depart contented with my lot, and will hold myself ready to concur with the public voice, and to obey those whose opinion has never varied from the oracles of *Delphi*.”

With these words I concluded, and immediately Dr. *Delanne*, the Rev. President of *St. John's* college, rose up, and said:

“Good Mr. Vice chancellor, in this affair you are widely mistaken; it was not the design, it was not the intention of Sir H— S— that the Owl should grow old, like our brother **Matthew Hole*, within the walls of a college, till she falls a victim to the darts of death. But the bird was given us to be killed, and in order to afford us a most exquisite feast. For take my word for it, or (if little credit is due to me) take *Pliny's* word, who in his *Natural History* publicly declares, that the flesh of an Owl has a most delicious taste, and is far prefera-

* A place (so called) where the heads meet.

† Rector of *Exeter* college.

ble to all other food. To morrow therefore, let us meet again at the Vice chancellor's lodge, and there let us feast on the roasted Owl, and drink Sir H—'s health in French wine, within the bounds of moderation, or rather without any bounds or measure at all.”

Dr. *Delanne* was answered by Dr. *Dobson*, the renowned president of *Trinity* college, in the following speech:

“I differ from you doctor, for it is a well known saying, *love me love my dog*. And if the dog is to be loved for his master's sake, you ought thus to reason, If you esteem Sir H— S—, you should also esteem his Owl. Now should you with a murderous resolution, kill and devour this bird, Sir H— himself will be afraid of meeting with the same fate if he should be found within the limits of the university; therefore refrain your hands from this bloody proposal, and let us consider of some better measure.”

On Dr. *Dobson's* sitting down again, Dr. *Holland*, the admirable warden of *Merton* college, prepared himself to speak, and thus began:

“If I have any genius, and how moderate that is, my friends, you need not be told, or if I am at all versed in elocution, in which I will not deny that I have had a little practice of all these things, this Owl in the first place ought and has almost a right to reap the advantage. I will therefore lay before you what I think advisable to be done on this solemn occasion, and which will redound to the greatest honour and eternal renown of yourselves and the university, (which God preserve!) The house built for the habitation of the professor of Botany overlooks the physic garden, and with an agreeable and chearful aspect, commands that pleasant spot planted with all manner of pulse and herbs. In this house let the Owl reside together with the professor of Botany, who may prescribe to the bird, if (contrary to our hopes) she should be sick, and may restore her to her health again by his truly *Pharbean* art. But lest the professor himself, who will never have any leisure time, should perceive the slightest diminution in his practice, let a halfpenny or a farthing be paid him by every one who shall resort to the physic garden for the sake of seeing the Owl. This will produce large emolu-

ments,

ments, which will abundantly reward the fidelity and care of the excellent professor, and will not only supply him and the Owl with sufficient food, but also with every thing necessary to sustain the life of these animals."

Dr. Holland had scarce finished this oration, when Dr. Gardiner, the most renowned warden of *All Souls*, leaped violently out of his chair, and attacked Holland with these wrathful words:

"Hold your tongue, you little maggot, hold your tongue! I had rather eat the Owl roasted, with Dr. Delanne, or even swallow the bird raw, feathers and all, than agree with that fool Dr. Holland, to keep the Owl in the physic garden, and there to make a show of it. For every one knows that my fellows are of such an idle and trifling turn, that if there they could always have admittance, they would always be the Owl's companions. The chapel therefore, the library also, and in short, my whole college, would be quite deserted, farewell to discipline, farewell to arts! But oh! may Heaven avert such ruin, or this hand of mine shall!"

So saying, he sat down, panting for breath, and Dr. Gibson, the most ingenious provost of *Queen's college*, rose up,

And thus his words, like arrows, wing'd their flight.

"Dr. Gardiner, why so angry, why so fierce, why so abusive of our good brother Dr. Holland? In truth, your countenance looks more furious and savage than that boar's which a poor scholar of my college formerly killed and beheaded, with no other arms than a volume of *Aristotle*.* But let me tell you, if you were not a bad governor, you would have no reason to fear for your fellows. Do you but follow my example and then your fellows will be like mine, whom I shall freely allow to visit the Owl as often as they please."

At these words, Dr. Gardiner suddenly started up, and with his left

* Such is the tradition, and in commemoration of it, every Christmas a Boar's head made into brawn, and stuck round with rosemary is brought into *Queen's college* hall up to the fellows table, by four of the poor scholars, one of them singing.

Caput apri deferō, Reddens laudum Domino, &c. and the whole hall joining in chorus.

hand seizing Dr. Gibson by the throat, would have struck him with his right, had not the beable of divinity at that instant entered the room, and brought a word that the Owl was so ill that she had refused to eat out of my wife's hands. Hearing this, all the heads immediately halted home, that every one might send from his respective college, a physician, to give all possible assistance to the sick Owl. I, for my part thought it my duty to write you a full account of this day's transactions, and at the same time, humbly to desire that you will, as soon as possible, give us instructions how we are to act. Of this you may firmly be assured, that I shall with the utmost readiness obey all your commands, and on every occasion shall prove myself, with the utmost respect,

Your most faithful
Humble Servant,
T. M.

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for *October* last I met with "Some observations on the Game Laws"—Some things which the writer advanced are very just, but in others he is confused and contradictory. He first tells us that the "exclusive rights of property in the game, vested in the crown, is now totally released by the statute of 22 *Chas.* II. And again that the act of 7 *James* I. and some other subsequent statutes have entirely extinguished the exclusive prerogative of the crown," (in this respect, I suppose, he means.) And afterwards he observes, that it is not a consequence that persons excused from the penalties of the acts for the preservation of the game, are authorized to encroach upon the prerogative and exclusive right of the crown. I would beg the favour of this gentleman to inform me how it is possible for a person to encroach upon a prerogative or right which is totally released and entirely extinguished—He farther asserts, that in fact no person has now a right to follow the diversion of killing game but game keepers. I dare say it would highly oblige the publick if he could apprize them when or how this exclusive right became vested in game keepers—Indeed servants in the present age think themselves intitled to do whatever their masters do, but I did not know before, that they had a right established by law, to do what their masters had no such right to do.

I believe it will be allowed, that the supreme magistrates of nations, commonly

monly called kings, (in the early state of society) assumed prerogative and exclusive right in many cases where there was no foundation for it in reason and the nature of things; which prerogative and exclusive right, have in process of time been established by law.—In the case in question, however, as your writer justly observes, by repeated acts of parliament, this exclusive right is entirely extinguished.—For my part Mr. Urban, however I may differ in judgment from others in this affair, it is my opinion, that the most natural and rational foundation for right of property in the game, is possession of the land where it is found; that is to say, the game while upon my ground is my property; but I have no right to pursue it into the ground of another; and this upon the supposition that every thing found upon my ground, to which no other person can claim a prior right, (which is the case with respect to wild animals) must be mine; and in reality the game laws seem plainly to confirm a right of this nature: By the statute 2 *Henry VII. C. 17.* it is enacted, that no person of what condition he be, shall take, or cause to be taken, any pheasants or partridges by nets, snares, or other engines, out of his own warren, upon the freehold of any other person, without the special licence of the owner, or possessor of the same; on pain of 10*l.* half to him that shall sue, and half to the owner or possessor of the ground where they shall be taken.—And the statute of 7 *James I. c. 2.* which fixes the qualification for killing pheasants and partridges, expressly saith, “It shall be in his own free warren, manor, or freehold, (in the day time).” The act of 22 and 23 of *Charles II.* makes no alteration in this respect, but only raises the qualification higher.—This and the preceding acts we see by no means, authorise any person to kill game out of his own freehold, but on the contrary wisely, though perhaps not justly, limit the number of those who shall kill it at all.—This affair then rests entirely upon courtesy, and while the liberty of sporting upon another person’s ground, is not abused, but enjoyed moderately and civilly, no gentlemen who are really such, will refuse it to each other: But there are many two-legged brutes (miscalled gentlemen) who, because they are possessed of 100*l.* per annum, (though perhaps they are obliged to a parcel of old untenanted houses for the nominal qualification) imagine

they are authorized to shoot where they please, and insult not only cottagers and farmers; but reputable gentlemen, in every respect their superiors; frequently breaking into their parks, plantations, fields and gardens, although repeatedly forbidden.—I would beg leave by your means, to inform such, that besides the remedy of an action of trespass, the above mentioned statute of 2 *Henry VII.* stands in full force against them,* it not being repealed by any subsequent statute, and indeed I hope it never will.

As the game laws are very numerous, it would be much better if they could be reduced into one or two acts, and the contents of them, rendered as public as possible; but as there is little likelihood of this being done at present, it may perhaps be of service to society, to make some parts of the acts now in force more generally known than they are, especially among the meaner sort of people: With this view I send you the following clause in the act of 4 and 5 of *William C. 23.* which I think highly necessary to be attended to, as during the present and preceding hard winters, the number of guns about the fields is become a public nuisance; not only every mechanic out of employment must go a shooting, but these dangerous instruments of destruction are even intrusted to the hands of children.—Accidents do indeed frequently happen, but it is much to be wondered at that they do not happen oftener, considering the ignorance and carelessness of many who use them.

“And whereas great mischiefs do ensue by inferior tradesmen, apprentices and other dissolute persons, neglecting their trades and employments, who follow hunting, fishing, and other game, to the ruin of themselves, and damage of their neighbours, therefore if any such person shall presume to hunt hawk, fish, or fowl, (unless with the master of such apprentice duly qualified) he shall not only be subject to the other penalties, but if he be prosecuted for trespass, in coming on any person’s land, and be found guilty, the plaintiff shall not only recover damages against him, but full costs.” *Yours &c.*

A Country GENTLEMAN.
N. B. By the old acts, the use of guns for killing game seems to be totally prohibited.

* Vide Dr. Burn’s justice of peace under the head game.

A remarkable Trial at Law against Messrs. Nadiour, Rogeece, and Rebau, three French Gamesters, detected at Lyons in cheating at Cards.

AMONGST the numerous pests that infect society, we may justly place those who exercise the art of cheating at play. A sharper is an artful robber, who does not indeed force you to deliver your money, but he tricks you out of it, or rather you yield it up to him, because you believe he has better fortune, whereas all the time you are the dupe of a cunning fellow, who keeps for une at his beck, and distributes her favours as he thinks proper.

A robber waylays you at the corner of a wood where he lies in ambush; or, if he robs in the city, it is usually at night to prevent discovery. But a false gamester cheats you at noon-day, in the most publick places, and among the best company; he strips you in the sight of the world, and under the eyes of the most attentive witnesses. It is thus a sharper becomes the enemy of mankind, poisons the best entertainments of life, and by degrees, draws those who keep company with him into poverty and ruin.

The punishment of such a fraudulent criminal is of the last consequence to society. There ought to be some publick examples made to restrain the license of sharpeners, who, trampling under foot that honour which is the basis of all play, precipitate the ruin of many families. The prosecutor, therefore, is, in this case, supported by the best motive, since the public interest is joined with his own, and the prosecution is intended for the service of society in general.

I shall now give a short narrative of the artifices employed to cheat M. Fruseri of more than 800 pistoles. Nadiour met him coming out from the opera; and after the first civilities, he says, 'I remember I have long owed you a pistole, I want to repay you, and beg you would do me the favour to sup with me at Chalamel's*.' M. Fruseri thanked him, but being engaged elsewhere, he for this time escaped the snare laid for him. But Nadiour, like a skilfull fisher, was not discouraged because he had drawn his nets empty, but persisted in his purpose, and caused Fruseri to be carefully watched by his emissaries, who gave him an exact account of all his motions. At last fortune seemed to favour his enterprize; and, accompanied by Rebau

a gentleman of his own stamp, he spoke to M. Fruseri on the Exchange, and asked him to dinner at the CAGE. This gentleman, who was far from suspecting their design, accepted the invitation. They all went to the tavern, where Rogeece, another accomplice, being informed that the fish was caught, came to help the other two to draw the net.

As dinner was some time in getting ready, they proposed a throw or two at hazard, at which M. Fruseri quickly lost six pistoles, which was all the cash he had in his pocket. He suspected that they had cheated him with loaded dice, and upbraided them with it, but they used so many asseverations protesting innocence, that he dropt his suspicion. This was the first act of the comedy. Dinner served for an entertainment between that and the second.

Dinner was no sooner ended but M. Fruseri wanted to be gone; but these sharpeners had resolved to make him the hero of their piece, and a hero only shews himself in the first act; it is towards the end of the play that he appears with dignity and lustre. Rogeece employed the most flattering insinuations to engage M. Fruseri to renew the game. Upon this gentleman's objecting he had no more money about him, he offered to play with him upon credit; and at last M. Fruseri yielded: Rogeece and Nadiour played with him a party at Lû. Rebau overlooked his game by pretending to wager on his side. This is a common artifice among sharpeners, one of them takes the part of the Dupe, with a design to see his cards, and discover his game by signs to his associates. Thanks to such happy geniuses as these, who have brought this art to it's last perfection, and left little for their successors to do. Rebau supported admirably his new character of a friend to the player. The catastrophe was, that Rogeece carried off 800 pistoles in two notes, so that the conclusion of the play was contrary to the great rule of the drama, which directs, that virtue should be rewarded and vice punished. The latter was here successful. But justice set matters right, and made this piece end agreeably to the rules.

M. Fruseri, who had now good reason to believe himself tricked, made severe and smart reproaches. These gentlemen patiently pocketed the ill words with the money, as the husbandman is forced to reap the tares with the wheat.

M. Fruseri paid the first note, altho

* The name of a great ordinary at Lyons. (Sup. to Gent. Mag. 1767.)

he was convinced of the injury done him. He was restrained by the dread of a troublesome law suit, and a false shame of passing for a dupe; not reflecting that the best men are most liable to this failing, because having no jealousy or mistrust, they are apt to believe others as sincere and candid as themselves.

But having consulted some persons of sense, who represented to him that these fellows were known sharpers, and that their characters would depose against them, and having reflected that by a discovery of the villany, he might serve the publick, he gave in his complaint to the lieutenant criminal of *Lyons*, who granted him an information. In consequence of this, twenty witnesses appeared, who not only fully proved the cheat, but discovered many other frauds committed by these sharpers, long practised in their trade. They were summoned to appear personally, and in spite of all their endeavours to conceal the truth, their own answers when examined on oath, fully betrayed their guilt.

It remains, however, to be considered, whether a promissary note or obligation, founded on play or hazard, where no fraud can be alledged, is really binding or not.

It is a settled maxim in law, that where there is no consideration, there can be no obligation; and what consideration can be assigned in this case, if it be not the pretended uncertainty or chance of the event? Now this can never be solid enough to produce a real obligation, mutually binding to the contracting parties. The convention between two gamesters is really this: If fortune favours you, I engage myself to pay you such a sum; so that this agreement is solely founded on chance. I owe you so much money because you have had better luck than I. Now is this consideration reasonable, or grounded on equity? or is it not rather as whimsical and capricious as chance itself?

When reason and justice oppose the cause, does not the engagement resulting from it become inequitable?

We may distinguish four sorts of gaming; 1. There are some games that depend solely on chance, such as *Lû*, *Lanquenette*, *Basset*, &c. No one can play at these but through a view of interest, and therefore we may regard them as a kind of traffic, founded on causes contrary to reason and equity.

2. There are some games where the skill of the player carries off the prize,

without allowing fortune any share in the event. These are rather studies than games. For example, *Montagne* says, that Chess is properly no game: because a good chess player is sure to win when he plays with one who has less skill: It is a kind of injustice in such a one to play with his inferior for money, because he knows infallibly he must win. It is laying a snare which he is sure will be successful. All the difference between stealing the first money that comes to hand, and the winning this way, is that it is filched more securely.

3. There is a third kind of gaming, in which fortune, and the skill of the player, come in for an equal share, and triumph by turns; such as *Piquet*, *Ombre*, *Whist*, &c. these are the most agreeable sort of games, because the application they require is not too tedious or painful, and because the chances of fortune managed or improved by the skill of the gamester produce a real pleasure, even though the stake you play for, be but trifling and small.

4. Lastly, there are games which entirely depend on art, practice, and dexterity; such as *Tennis*, *Billards*, &c. In these, prudence forbids us to venture with an experienced gamester, especially for any considerable sum, because he is so much master of his part, that you have no chance of escaping out of his hands. He knows exactly his own strength and his adversary's weakness, and proportions the one to the other as he sees convenient.

In general we may conclude, that the conditions of all engagements at play are contrary to the rules of justice; but I shall confine myself to the game of hazard in particular. And the cause of this species of gaming is in itself so unjust, that amongst the *Romans*, the law not only refused an action to him who had won at this game against the loser, in case of non-payment; but it granted the loser an action of restitution against the winner for the sum lost. This went so far, that if a son had lost his money to a father, or a slave to his master, they were allowed an action of repayment. *Cujas* observes, with regard to this law, that those who were professed gamesters at Dice, were reputed infamous, and by the antient civil law, those who won at such games were obliged to restore the profit four fold. *Justinian* forbade all games of chance, even in private houses, and allowed the losers or their heirs, a just

just action, or on failure of prosecution by those, the money might be recovered, and paid into the publick treasury, and this notwithstanding a prescription of thirty years standing; and declared all security given for money so lost, void and punishable.

Perezius, on the same law, concludes, that he who has played on credit at a hazardous game, is not bound to pay what he has lost, for which he cites the authority of *Charles V.* who by an edict issued in *Spain*, has so commanded. He adds, that the custom that has authorized such games, is contrary to the publick good, and though it has softened the law so far, as that gamesters continue unpunished, yet it no way can deprive the injured person who has lost his money of his right of seeking for restitution.

Guimier, agreeably to the sentiments of *Hoftiensis* and other civilians, decides, that he who has won money from another at hazard, is in conscience obliged to make restitution of his gain: and remarks, according to the opinion of *Bartholus*, that an obligation founded on play is invalid. The case he adds, is the same, if the person who plays with one, or who overlooks his game, should lend the loser money to continue it. He cannot legally redemand the money so lent. *Julius Clarus* affirms, that no transaction made with regard to play can hold good, and that this is the opinion of all the Civilians. 'As it is not (says he) lawful to plead in a case of gaming, so it is equally unlawful to make any bargain on that subject.'

Brunemannus and *Johannes Faber*, agree, that he who has lost at games of chance or hazard, may sue for restitution. In *France* these games are expressly prohibited by repeated ordinances, viz. That of *St. Louis* in 1254, that of *Charles V.* in 1369, by the edict of 1611, and the order of parliament the same year; all which forbid in general, games at dice and cards of a hazardous nature, and in which prohibition all gaming houses and other publick places of play are verbally included. The ordinance of *Moulins* carries the matter yet further in these terms.

And whereas we understand, that several of our subjects, minors, being under age, have been drawn into hazardous gaming, by which they have wasted their youth and estates, we hereby ordain that the money and effects so lost may be sued for

and redemanded in law by the said minors, their parents, tutors, and guardians, and other nearest relations, to whom we direct the said effects shall be restored, to be employed for the use of the said minors, in order to prevent their total ruin; nor do we design any way by these presents to encourage or approve such games between our other subjects, with regard to whom, our intention is, that the laws of our predecessors be observed, and put in execution by our judges and magistrates according to their tenour and purpose.

But the ordinance of 1629, has taken the utmost care of this matter, that human prudence could invent; so that it is proper to give it at length.

Art. 138, 'We declare all debts contracted at play, to be null, and all obligations or promises arising from the same subject, to be ineffectual and void, in law, and command our judges to discharge all persons of the same. We further will, and ordain, that all such promises, or bonds may be rejected, as well as the bearers of the same, whether it be the person to whom the said bonds are due, or those to whom they are assigned, and not only that the said persons may be deprived of their pretended right and claim to the said sums, but also, on proof made of their being lost at play, condemned to pay, for the use of the poor, an equal sum with that contained in the said promise or demand. We likewise expressly forbid all our subjects whatever, to lend money, jewels or moveables of any sort to be employed in gaming, or to give any bail or security for money lost at play, on penalty of losing the effects so lent, or the nullity of such securities, as aforesaid, and also to be punished by confiscation of their goods, or corporal punishment, as corrupters and seducers of our youth; and this on account of the many bad consequences of this sort daily complained off.

Art. 141. 'And forasmuch as the ungovernable passion of gaming, has caused many to play away their estates and inheritance in land, We will and declare by these presents, notwithstanding the loss and conveyance of such estates to the winner, under the disguise of sale, mortgage, or exchange, or any other pretence whatever, That the lands so lost or conveyed, shall be subject to the payment

payment of the dower or jointure of the widow, and the debts and lawful demands of the creditor, all deeds, acts, and decrees to the contrary notwithstanding, always provided it be fully proved, that the alienation of such estates is founded on play, confirming at the same time our edict of *May*, 1611, with respect to games at hazard, as also the decree of our court of parliament, issued in *June* following, both which shall remain in full force and vigour.

The ordinance of *Orleans* condemns without distinction, all games of dice and hazard, under pain of corporal punishment, from whence it is plain, that in case of a promise for money lost at gaming, though under the disguise of a loan, the proof by witnesses is receivable, but it is requisite that the plaintiff, represent that the obligation is fraudulently obtained. It is however, certain, that supposing this plea should be rejected, where there is no presumption of deceit used; yet where such presumptions are strong and manifest, it must be admitted as good; and this fraud may be proved by such witnesses as saw the person play, who complains of the deceit; though it would seem the testimony of such persons was of no great weight, because the spectators at gaming are pronounced to be idle persons, and of no good reputation; not to add, that they are often sharpers and bullies: but this objection *Guimier* has well answered, by observing, that we must in this case, admit such witnesses in default of better, and allow the testimony of such whose reputation is indifferent, as persons of character seldom frequent such parties.

On the contrary, the proof is not allowed in favour of gamblers who win, even though they represent that after the game was ended, the loser promised to pay, and that not only in games prohibited, but in those allowed, because the law allows no action for money won at play. This is the decision of *Danty* in his commentary on *Boiceau*.

The same author says, that the like maxims hold good against those who have wagered at play for either side; and against those who have lent money to be employed in play, for they are not allowed to bring proof in their favour, because the law considers them as gamblers themselves, from their encouraging others to play, and as such excludes them from all favour or mercy. For this reason of their being accessory, *Guimier* says,

they should be considered as bad, as the principles themselves, because they really play by proxy.

It follows therefore incontestably, that the plaintiff has a right to prove the fraud, in the case of a promissory note, founded on play, because the ordinances that forbid the proving such agreements, only regard those that win.

Thus stands the law in *France*; and yet there is no country in *Europe* where gaming is more practised.

Mr. URBAN,

If there be any man in this country, who thinks that the combination, lately entered into at *Boston*, (as mentioned in your last, pag. 587) is merely a matter of interior oeconomy, by which we are not essentially affected, or of which we have no right to complain, I may safely pronounce, that that man knows nothing of the condition of the *British* commerce, nor of the condition of the *British* finances. It might be happy for us if we were all in the same state of ignorance.

It would be to no purpose at present to renew a discussion of the merits of the stamp act; though I am convinced that even the people, who were most clamorous against it, either never understood, or wilfully misrepresented every part of it. But it is truly astonishing that a great number of people should have so little foreseen the inevitable consequence of repealing it; and particularly that the trading part of the city should have conceived that a compliance, which acknowledged the rod to be in the hand of the *Americans*, could ever induce them to surrender it. They must have been rather weaker than ourselves, if they ever paid their debts, when they saw plainly that, by withholding them, they kept us in subjection. In the natural course of things the debtor should be at the mercy of his creditor, rather than a tyrant over him; but it seems that, for these three years past, wherever *America* hath been concerned, every argument of reason, every rule of law, and every claim of nature, has been despised or reversed. We have not even a tolerable excuse for our folly. The punishment has followed close upon it, and that it must be so, was as evident to common sense and probable in prospect, as it is now certain in experience. There was indeed one man, who wisely foresaw every circumstance, which has since happened,

happened, and who, with a patriot's spirit, opposed himself to the torrent. He told us that, if we thought the loss of our outstanding debts, and of our *American* trade, a mischief of the first magnitude, such an injudicious compliance with the terms dictated by the colonies, was the way to make it sure and unavoidable. It was *ne moriari, mori*. We see the prophecy verified in every particular, and if this great and good man was mistaken in any one instance, it was perhaps that he did not expect his predictions to be fulfilled so soon as they have been.

This being the actual state of things, it is equally vain to attempt to conceal our situation from our enemies, as it is impossible to conceal it from ourselves. The taxes and duties necessarily laid upon trade, in order to pay the interest of a debt of one hundred and thirty millions, are so heavy, that our manufactures no longer find a vent in foreign markets. We are undersold and beaten out of branches of trade, of which we had once an almost exclusive possession. The progress towards a total loss of our whole foreign trade has been rapid; the consequence of it must be fatal. We had vainly hoped that an exclusive commerce with our colonies (in whose cause a great part of the very incumbrances, which have destroyed our foreign trade, were undertaken) would have rewarded us for all our losses and expence, and have made up any deficiency in the revenue of our customs. We had a right to expect this exclusive commerce from the gratitude of the *Americans*, from their relation to us as colonists, and from their own real interest, if truly understood. But unfortunately for us, some vain pernicious ideas of independance and separate dominion, thrown out and fomented by designing seditious spirits in that country, and encouraged and confirmed here by the treachery of some and the folly of others, have cut off all those just hopes, those well founded expectations. While we are granting bounties upon the importation of *American* commodities, the grateful inhabitants of that country are uniting in an absolute prohibition of the manufactures of *Great Britain*. To doubt that the example will be followed by the rest of the colonies, would be rejecting every evidence, which the human mind is capable of receiving. To be mad is a misfortune, but to rave in cold blood is contemptible.

The enterprizes of the *Americans* are now carried to such a point, that every moment we lose serves only to accelerate our perdition. If the present weak, false, and pusillanimous Ad—n are suffered to go on in abetting and supporting the colonies against the mother country; if the P— should take no notice of this last daring attack upon our commerce, the only consequence will be that the contest, instead of being undertaken while we have strength to support it, will be reserved, not for our posterity, but to a time when we ourselves shall have surrendered all our arms to the people, with whom we are to contend;—nor will that period be distant.

If the combination at *Boston* be not a breach of any standing law, (which I believe it is) ought it not to be immediately declared so by an act of the legislature? It is true, that private persons cannot be compelled to buy or sell against their will; but unlawful combinations, supported by public subscription and public engagements, are and ought to be subject to the heaviest penalties of the law. I shall only add, that it is the common cause of this nation; and that a vigorous and steady exertion of the authority of *Great Britain* would soon awe a tumultuous people, who have grown insolent by our injudicious forbearance, and trampled upon us, because we submitted to them.

Mr. URBAN, 2d. Nov. 1773.

EVERY day produces some new scheme, to reduce all sorts of provisions to a price by which the labourer may be able to preserve life.—But many things are still overlooked; nothing appears more rational than what has been hinted against the killing Cow calves and Ewe lambs; but there is also another great evil; and that is the killing Ewe sheep after *Michaelmas*; a butcher having assured me that he found two large lambs in the belly of one he opened about a month since. This being obvious to every one, seems not unworthy the interposition of the legislature, whose present deliberations, we are told, will be principally engaged on that most serious of all concerns to society. 'Tis very observable, that whatever disproportion there may be in the crops of different grain, wheat is always the general standard that regulates their price; from whence it follows, that even peas, no inconsiderable article of food in many families, are

now also very dear: If there could therefore be substituted what is equally nourishing and considerably cheaper in their room, the doing it would in some degree contribute to alleviate the present calamity.—There abounds in *France*, chiefly at *Bordeaux* and along the banks of the river *Garonne*, a small white kidney bean, the common food of the country, and in such plenty, that all their ships are victualled with them for their distant voyages, as ours are with pease, which was sufficiently seen at *Plymouth* the last war.—Nothing is easier than to know the price of these beans at *Bordeaux*, and calculate the charge of importation; and if it appears of real advantage to the community, apply to parliament for their free entry, in case 'tis not before implied in the general permission.—As I am upon this subject, it also brings to my mind, that there grows in *North America*, but mostly between *Maryland* and *Georgia*, different sorts of calavances, a kind of very small kidney bean, in such plenty, that 'tis a branch of their trade to the *West Indies*. They are palatable, and deemed a wholesome pulse.—The introduction of all these articles would be of great use to the poor, and could not fail of having a good effect on our staple provisions, as every species is linked and dependant on each other.

Yours, &c. C. R.
Tavistock, Dec. 10.

Mr. URBAN, I
THE name of *John James Rousseau* is now known all over *Europe*, not so much by his writings, as by the charge he brought before the public against *Mr. Hume*, and the arguments he produced in his own vindication.

It is remarkable, that about the beginning of the present century, *John Baptist Rousseau* entertained the world with an accusation of much the same nature, against *M. Saurin*, a *French* academician, which, though attended with more serious consequences than that of the late charge, was not less singular, nor less ably supported. The foundation of the litigation that followed, as it is not at present generally known, will probably afford your readers some amusement.

John Baptist Rousseau, was, about the time mentioned, a candidate for member of the *Royal Academy of Sciences* at *Paris*, which gave occasion to a *Grubstreet* ballad to be handed about, in which was recited the birth, man-

ners, and writings of *M. Rousseau*, and a severe reflection, founded on a well known fact, was thrown out, that he disowned his own father! At the same time there appeared a pretended prophecy of *Notradamus*, which threatened the *French* academy with disgrace if *M. Rousseau* should be admitted a member.

A company of academicians that met every day at the coffee-house of *Mrs. Laurent*, was supposed by *Rousseau* to have clubbed their wits to produce these pieces; and he had the more reason to believe that the satire contained in them came originally from that quarter, as he had formerly characterized the members in a copy of verses, that had turned the laugh upon them all over *Paris*. It is commonly observed, that those who are most apt to ridicule others, are the least able to bear ridicule when it comes to touch themselves. *M. Rousseau* was of this complexion. He exclaimed bitterly against the malice of the authors, and he was the more enraged as the election came on, and he saw, amongst others, *M. de la Motte*, a coteremporary poet, chosen a member, and himself rejected.

Irritated to the last degree with this supposed affront, he could not help expressing his resentment against the club at *Laurent's* in all companies where he could gain admittance, and in a few days a packet of verses was left at *M. Boindin's*, and another dropt on the stair case of *M. Malafaire*, both belonging to the club, in which every member of it was most scurrilously abused. These two gentlemen differed with respect to the treatment of these verses; the former insisting on their being totally suppressed, the latter, that they should at least be laid before the club; and accordingly, at a full meeting which he summoned on purpose, he communicated the packet, with some aggravations; and it was there unanimously concluded, that none but *Rousseau* could be the author of the verses; all, however, were for treating them with contempt, and committing them to the flames, *M. de la Faye*, a captain in the guards excepted, who, being highly incensed, insisted on a legal complaint being preferred against the author, and when the other gentlemen lampoon'd protested against that proceeding, he entered an information in his own name, and procured an attachment against *Rousseau*, which was accordingly executed. *Rousseau*, alarmed

alarm'd at the consequences, appealed to parliament against the injustice of the outrage done him, and raised on the plea of false imprisonment an opposite information, by which he obtained an attachment against the captain. This suit, however, soon terminated in a mutual composition, and both were discharged without damages, on paying their respective expences.

To pursue his revenge, however, against the club, and to efface the impressions which the virulence of the verses had universally excited against the author, M. Rousseau determined to charge one of their own body as the libeller, and accordingly pitched upon M. Saurin, a stranger in Paris, without fortune, living in obscurity, and formerly a minister of the Reformed Religion, as the person whose ruin he could most easily effect, and against whom the scandal was most likely to be believed. Add to this, the opportunity he found to facilitate his scheme, by corrupting a young cobbler boy, named Arnold, who lived over-against M. Saurin, and went of his errands, and a bailiff's follower, named Millet, who sometimes acted as a porter. With the assistance of these two infamous hirelings, properly instructed, he ventured to charge M. Saurin with being the author of the scandalous verses ascribed to himself.

To prove his charge, Millet swore that he left the verses with M. Boindin, and that he received them from Arnold. Arnold, at the same time, confirmed what Millet had sworn, and added, besides, that he received them from M. Saurin. By these depositions Rousseau procured an attachment against the unfortunate victim, caused him to be arrested in the most public manner, and insisted on his papers being all sealed up, as from them some collateral evidence might be procured, which would probably fix the fact beyond all possibility of a doubt. He had been apprized that all the members of the club had made transcripts of the verses; and, as he had foreseen, there was an incorrect copy found among the papers taken out of M. Saurin's closet. There were in this transcript many erasures and alterations, of which Rousseau, upon trial, made a proper use. All Paris interested themselves in the event of this cause. The zealous Catholics were clamorous against the newly converted Heretic, and pronounced the first imputation against Rousseau, a detestable finess of his old

religion: But the more moderate men of sense were of another mind. They founded their opinion upon the verses themselves, which they declared were such as none but a professed poet was capable of producing; that M. Saurin was a mathematician, and no poet; and that it was morally impossible for a person of his turn, to be the author of the verses in question.

To invalidate this argument, M. Rousseau caused some verses to be published, which M. Saurin, on a particular occasion, had addressed to M. de la Motte, (see p. 603) and which he every where declared, discovered the genius of M. Saurin to be equally adapted to either science, but that he had made choice of the latter as the most lucrative. He likewise cast an odium on his character, as a man who had deserted his religion to avoid the censures of his fraternity, and not from conviction of conscience; and, in short, he so poisoned the minds of the public by aspersions artfully devised, and seasonably thrown out, that some of the best families in France openly declared against him. To remove these prejudices, and to regain his credit with the public, M. Saurin found it necessary to draw up the following account of his irreproachable life and manners, from his first leaving France, to the time when this unjust prosecution was commenced against him.

I WAS, says he, bred up in the Reformed Religion under my father, who was a minister of that profession, in which I myself was ordained two years before the revocation of the edict of Nantz. Before I spent many months in the duties of my charge, an affair of religion obliged me to leave the kingdom. I took shelter first at Geneva, where, during the time of my stay, I was seen by several persons of merit, who are now in Paris, and who, with respect to the character I bore in that place, and the regard that was paid me, can give me a testimony which decency will not permit me to give for myself. From Geneva I went to Berne, where I was detained by the magistrates, who gave me hopes of an establishment in that part of their country which is called the Pais de Vaux.

During this interval was published the revocation of the edict of Nantz, which obliged a great number of reformed ministers to take refuge in the Canton of Berne.

The living of Berchier, one of the best

best in the county of *Yverdun*, being vacant at that time, was conferred on me. As I was by this means the only *French* minister settled in that country, this distinction did me great honour, but at the same time it drew on me the jealousy of all my brethren, both foreigners and natives.

I had for some years discharged my function in this place, when the latter, to prevent the establishment of foreigners amongst them, insinuated that their principles were not orthodox, and suggested to the magistrates that it would be proper to require of them the same formulary, or confession of faith, which the candidates for the ministry in *Switzerland* and *Geneva* were obliged to sign at their admission.

This formulary had been contrived formerly on account of a new method of explaining the doctrine of *Calvin* on the article of *Grace*, invented by *Cameron*, one of the most famous *Calvinistical* divines of the last age.

This new explanation had raised warm debates amongst the reformed churches, but especially at *Geneva*, where two learned professors of high reputation, headed opposite parties, who disputed the point not without some bitterness, and carried matters to a great height. In *Switzerland* the civil authority supporting those who maintained the old doctrine, the formulary spoken of, was composed to stop the progress of the new.

On the contrary, in *France*, the latter prevailed, and amongst the Refugee ministers at *Berne* there was scarce one who did not espouse the sentiments of *Cameron*. I was one of the great number whom the formulary displeased.

However, the order for signing being published by authority, all the *French* ministers, both those who followed the received doctrine, as well as those who adopted the new, unanimously agreed to unite, and in a body refuse to sign, looking on it as a disgrace to religion, and a breach of Christian charity, and brotherly love, to differ on so slight an occasion.

This generous resolution, however worthily taken, did not last long. Every day some member deserted the association to sign privately, and at last it came to be discovered, that, one by one, they all had accepted the terms, except myself.

The ingenious *Bernard*, who for several years past, had published the news from the republick of letters, with great applause, was then setting out for *Holland*. As our intimacy was

very great, and that I made no doubt but I should be obliged to leave *Switzerland*, I engaged that gentleman to wait for me some time at *Zurich*, and promised quickly to meet him there, if a step I resolved to take should prove unsuccessful. This step was to go to *Berne*, and to try, if, by the credit of my friends, my superiors would be contented with my silence on the article of dispute. In this I thought I followed the dictates of my conscience. My firmness, however, did me no honour, and I came home heartily mortified with the reception I met. Some days after my return, however, I had several letters from *Berne* to inform me, that I should receive no trouble, provided I would conduct myself with such prudence as that my class should have no reason to complain. These advices made me resolve to continue as I was, and write to Mr. *Bernard*, to continue his journey without me.

I lived thus for a year unmolested, but at the first meeting of the Class, I was called upon for a certificate of my having signed. I tried to elude this demand, by questioning the right that assembly had to make it; but my plea was over-ruled, and the Class ordered, that in three months I should put into the hands either of the bailiff or minister of *Yverdun*, the certificate required of me. I then resumed my former design of retiring out of that country, and leaving all.

The rector of the university of *Lausanne* for that year, was one of the *French* professors of theology, named M. *Merlat*, who had come into *Switzerland* long before the revocation of the edict of *Nantz*. As he had a particular friendship for me, I went to *Lausanne* to visit him, and to communicate to him my resolution. He was concerned at it, and at last prevailed on me to alter it, and to temporize a little, and, on certain secret reservations, to sign, and receive my certificate.

Thus I saw myself delivered from all the persecutions of my Class, and studied only how to live in tranquility with my brethren, and carefully discharge the duties of the pastoral office.

About this time I married, and had the honour to contract an alliance with one of the most considerable families of the *Pais de Vaux*, the family

* A Class in *Switzerland* is the body of ministers belonging to a certain district, ecclesiastically assembled, and is the same with a Presbytery in *Scotland*.

of *Crouza**. I was at that time a stranger in *Switzerland*, without any fortune, but a moderate subsistence. The public may judge, from this match, of the esteem I was in in that country.

This union not only increased my little fortune, but opened a way for me to a more considerable establishment. Two fallies of youth, and consequently of imprudence, involved me in fresh troubles, or, rather, Providence raised them, in order to conduct me where the Divine Grace had determined I should go.

The certificate of my signing being conceived in the usual terms, every body believed (a few friends excepted) that after all the opposition I had made, I had at last yielded to sign in the same manner with the rest. This notion, and the joy that I saw in my brethren on my supposed submission, mortified my pride. The alteration of my circumstances by my marriage, made me less cautious than before, and on several occasions wherein my vanity was touched, I had the weakness to drop my secret. Some of my friends had the same imprudence, and to do me honour, they revealed the story. This was the first folly, the second happened thus.

In a sermon preached at the opening of a Class held at *Yverdon*, I ventured to broach some sentiments, which, though they had no concern with the formulary, were yet very opposite to pure *Calvinism*. I did more, I boasted of it; and the affair made a noise. This, however, happened less through my own indiscretion than that of a young student, who had a particular attachment to me, and who was then finishing his studies at *Geneva*. In a company with several students of *Vaux*, he happened to speak of the ministers of that country, and their learning, with less respect than became him. He did not forget to quote my sermon, and to commend the doctrine I had preached before them, without their having the sense to discover the tendency of it. All this was faithfully wrote home, and gathered a storm ready to break out against me at the next assembly.

I doubt not but that in the situation and esteem I was in, and the credit my new alliance gave me, I might

have found power and interest enough to have weathered this storm; but for some time I had been undetermined in point of religion, and only continued in that I professed, through that natural habitude that ties us to our parents and friends, and, in general, to the place of our education, and through a false shame of changing, very hard to be overcome. The prospect of this new tempest determined me, and I now only studied to execute the design which Providence assisted me to complete.

I am not so conceited as to be insensible of the tediousness of giving the public this detail of my conduct. At the same time that I intreat its pardon, dare I hope its permission, before I mention my re-union with the church, to relate by what degrees this disposition for conversion increased upon my mind, before I absolutely determined to quit *Switzerland* and the reformed communion.

When I first came to *Geneva*, on my leaving *France*, I was perhaps the most rigid and zealous *Calvinist* that ever was. I there entered into a close acquaintance with a very learned professor, whom the fear of offending obliges me to conceal. He drove me on the articles of Grace and Predestination far beyond *Cameron*, and he would have brought me over to *Pelagianism*, if I had not been restrained by the philosophical ideas of *Pere Malbranche* on these subjects. I give here the history of my sentiments, with all the sincerity of a man who is unconcerned at what may either serve or hurt him. Thus undeceived with respect to the *Calvinistical* scheme, I no longer looked on this reformer as an idol, but as one of those violent men who carry things to extremes, and for ever go beyond nature and the truth.

Such, in general I appeared to my view the first Reformers; and this just idea of their character soon raised in my mind a great number of scruples. I saw plainly, that in the most controverted articles, which gave most offence to the Protestants, such as the invocation of saints, the worship of images, the abstaining from meats, that the inevitable abuses of the people had been greatly exaggerated.

Two or three articles, however, continued still to prejudice me against the Catholick Religion; these were, Transubstantion, the adoration of the Host, and the Infallibility of the Church. Of these three articles, the second made me consider that church as guilty of idolatry, and very much disgusted

* Of this family is M. de *Crausaz*, present professor at *Lausanne*, known in the learned world for being the author of several ingenious pieces, particularly for his *Criticism on Pope's Essay on Man*.

disgusted me from its communion. A book which I accidentally found on the table of a minister of my acquaintance, and which I opened without design, dissipated this prejudice in a moment.

“Supposing (says the writer) that
 “the doctrine of the *real presence* in
 “the sacrament is an error, it yet
 “does not imply idolatry; for the
 “church, by this means, distinguish-
 “es an error of place from an error
 “of the object. The Catholick a-
 “dores in the Host the person of Je-
 “sus Christ; an object truly worthy of
 “divine honour, there can be no er-
 “ror in this. But you say *Jesus*
 “*Christ* is not in the Eucharist. So
 “that the Catholick only adores him
 “where he is not, a simple mistake of
 “place, but far from the charge of i-
 “dolatry.”

I was struck with this reflection, and soon after the Bishop of *Meaux*'s Exposition, and his treatise of Variations, quite overthrew all my scruples.

Convinced of the insufficiency of the motives that led the first Reformers to separate from the church of *Rome*, and fully persuaded of the necessity of being reconciled to it, I still looked on the doctrine of the *real presence* as an error, which, though innocent in its consequences, was yet absurd. This pretended error, joined to some slighter ones, prevented my acknowledging the infallibility of the church, but as I saw no hope of salvation out of its pale, I was obliged to own the wise care of Providence in preserving the fundamental articles of faith. I was in this situation when the troubles prepared for me, by the ministers of the Class broke out at once, and hastened the execution of the project I had concerted, sooner than I otherwise had perhaps pursued it.

I carefully concealed it from all the world, and even from my wife, to whom I pretended, as to others, that I had some affairs to settle with my family, who were retired into *Holland*, which made it necessary for me to take a journey there for that purpose, before my mother's death*, who was now very old. This was a pretence founded on truth.

I was now above a year married. My wife consented to my departure with great reluctance, and I left her with the greatest difficulty and pain.

I staid in *Holland* five or six months, which time I chiefly employed in conversing with the most eminently learned Divines. I found some of them whose sentiments were reasonable, but without communicating myself to any one, I continued every day more confirmed in my resolution.

Not being able to come to any agreement with my mother, who had brought all the effects of our family into *Holland*, I resolved to sacrifice all the advantages I might hope, and without further delay I went to *Wetz*. I had the pleasure there of meeting an old friend, who was now a French officer in the *Prussian* service, and whom I hoped to have prevailed on to go with me into *France*, but he appeared to me so changed from what I knew him formerly in *Switzerland*, that I did not think proper to let him into my design.

Before I proceeded further, I thought it my duty to write to the Bishop of *Meaux*, whose works had so greatly contributed to my conversion. I opened to him, without reserve, the state of my mind, not concealing that I saw some errors in the church of *Rome*, but adding, that I did not think them so fundamental as to affect salvation; and that provided I was not required to abjure the truths opposite to these errors, I was ready to enter into the bosom of the church.

I quickly received an answer from that prelate, full of that ardent zeal for religion that animated him, and of that cordial charity with which he received all those whom God inspired to seek his advice. As I had not particularized those pretended errors in the church, which I thought not of great consequence, he wrote me word, that probably I might be disgusted with some points of ecclesiastical discipline, no way essential, and which would be soon adjusted between us. But of whatever kind my remaining difficulties were, he intreated and conjured me, by the sentiments God had inspired me with, to come myself and confer with him; and he offered me in the tenderest manner the assistance of his knowledge, and hoped divine grace would finish in me the good work it had begun. He concluded with telling me, that he only waited my acceptance of his offers to send me a passport*, so that I might go and return with all freedom in case I remained unsatisfied.

* My father had, by his will, left her sole executrix and heir, which takes place in a country where the civil law is followed as it is in the province of *Dauphiny*.

* This was in the late *Queen Anne's* war.

This affectionate letter sensibly touched me, and I immediately wrote to the Bishop that I expected his further commands with the last impatience. In reality, mine was so great, that I could not even wait the necessary passport promised, but went from *Wezel* to *Aix la-Chapelle*, with an intention to throw myself into the army of the Marshal *de Tesse*, then a brigadier-general of the *French* army, who, with a small body of horse, and even in sight of a superior enemy, laid all that country under contribution.

Scarce had I reached *Aix la Chapelle* when advice came that *M. de Tesse* was advanced in sight of the place. I easily reached his camp, and was received with the greatest politeness and humanity. Two days after, an escort carried me to *Luxemburg*, from whence I went to *Germiny*, a seat near *Meaux*, where the Bishop then resided.

I continued there near a month, every morning and evening in conference with that prelate, with as much familiarity as if that great man and I had been on a level. *M. de Meaux* was a warm disputant, but ready to allow the same liberty to others, and I can't forbear yet admiring the easy goodness with which he suffered the fallies of one so obscure and so impolite as myself.

He at last prevailed on me to yield to the authority of the church, a point he managed with a wonderful skill and force of argument, and which his writings have set in a light so convincing, as they never had been before. I made my abjuration to him at *Germiny* as private as possible, because in the intention I had of returning to *Switzerland*, and withdrawing my family into *France*, it was of the last importance to me, that my conversion should remain as yet a secret.

Fortune subjected me to the inconvenience I studied so carefully to avoid. I came to *Paris* with *M. de Meaux*, who insisted on keeping me with him some time. A *Swiss* girl, a native of *Erlac**, who had known me at *Berne*, lodged almost opposite to the bishop's palace, with one named *Desgrez*, a man pretty well known amongst the constables at that time. This young woman having run away from her parents, had come into *France*, and changed her religion. She happened to know me again, and conversing every day with those of her nation at *Paris*, it was quickly rumoured at *Lausanne* that I had embraced the Catholick Religion.

I heard with inexpressible concern the noise my conversion had made. My affection for my wife was very passionate, and it was yet heightened by the new obstacles that seemed to thwart my design. As I was persuaded that her parents would employ their power and authority in that country, which was considerable, to prevent my regaining her, I resolved to go incognito to *Lausanne*, and secretly endeavour to prevail on her, in the confidence I had that our mutual tenderness would incline her to consent to share my fortune.

M. de Meaux a long time earnestly opposed this design. He was apprehensive that, newly converted as I was, instead of recovering my wife, I should relapse myself, and consequently stay in *Switzerland*; but in conclusion I spoke to him with such importunity, and appeared so bent to try the success of the expedition, that he gave his consent. Gratitude obliges me to an eternal remembrance of the marks of affection and friendship he gave me at my departure. He carried his goodness so far, as to write with his own hand a letter to my wife, which he intrusted to my care, full of the sincerest kindness, and the most generous assurances of his protection and friendship, promising her at the same time an entire freedom with respect to her religious liberty.

I departed with this letter, and another from the Marshal *de Duras*, for *M. de Platiere*, at that time Governor of *Pontarlier*, in the *Franche Comte*; and, on my arrival at that place, I concerted measures with that gentleman for going privately into *Switzerland*. For this purpose, he gave me a passport, by the name of the *Sieur de la Fere*, captain of horse, going into *Switzerland*, to buy horses for the king's service. We were then at war with the Duke of *Savoy*, so that the *Swiss* cantons kept an exact neutrality, yet the frontiers on both sides were strictly guarded. The village of *Ballague*, belonging to the Bailiwick of *Yverdon*, is the first place belonging to the canton of *Berne* which we come to in going from *Pontarlier* to *Lausanne*. I passed without obstruction on shewing my passport to the governor of this village, where the *Swiss* had a corps de-garde, and I arrived that evening at *Lausanne*.

I took up my lodgings at a little inn and sent for a *French* refugee, who had been my servant. He informed me, that my father-in-law was then with the whole family at *Lausanne*, except

* In the canton of *Berne*.

except my wife, whose grief and shame for my change of religion, made her prefer the retirement of their country-seat, to living in the town.

I was overjoyed to hear she was alone at *Hermanges*, a villa three leagues from *Lauzanne*, which belonged to her father. I could not wish a more favourable opportunity. I wrote immediately to inform her of my arrival, and to dispose her to consent to a private interview. This letter I sent by my French man, and having the same day the answer I desired, I was at *Hermanges* by midnight.

I laid my account to meet with a very cold reception; but my wife was young and fond, and seemed transported to see me; but after the first expressions of tenderness were over, I had a number of reproaches to endure. However, in spite of these, she consented to intrust the secret with a young woman who attended her, that we might see each other often, and with the greater security.

It would be wholly unnecessary here to give the detail of our conversations. I don't pretend to give my narrative the air of a novel. I gave her the Bishop of *Meaux's* letter, and after proposing to her my design of carrying her into *France*, she with great difficulty at last consented to it. We had a child, whom it was absolutely necessary to take with us. I went myself to *Pontarlier* to procure a litter, I hired one; but no sooner had I got back to *Hermanges* but I found my wife had changed her mind, and that so far, that I was obliged to send back the litter.

Thus I found my task to begin again. I used for several days my utmost endeavours to persuade her, but to no purpose. At last, when I was just on the point of leaving her, and with an heart pierced with grief, bid her an eternal adieu, she relented, and yielded a second time. I was unwilling to leave her, lest her disposition might change again; but she dispelled my fears, by the most solemn protestations, and I returned to *Pontarlier* to seek a litter once more. It was in *January*, and the ground was covered with snow, so that not being able to get a litter, I hired a sledge. In coming back, I trembled the nearer I approached *Hermanges*, but my fears were groundless, for I found my wife firm in her resolution to go with me. She placed herself, with her child, on the sledge, as commodiously as we could. I was on horseback,

and in this manner we set out about two o'clock in the morning.

As we came near *Ballague*, I made the sledge to go on before me, and followed at some distance with an easy pace. As the guard posted there saw only a woman and a child, they let them pass on quietly, without notice; but as soon as I came to the village, I was arrested. The governor, a rough sort of a country squire, observing my going so often out and into town of late, without buying any horses, as my passport mentioned, concluded I was a spy, and told me, he thought himself obliged to give an account of me to the Bailiff of *Yverdon*, his superior magistrate. It was in vain for me to protest against the injustice and violence done me. I was forced to wait further orders. In the mean time my wife, who continued her journey, reached *Pontarlier* undisturbed, still believing that I followed her close, and expecting me every minute. It is easy to judge, from her situation, what was her concern when she heard that I was seized. I found myself that I had need of all my resolution to bear this shock, for I believed my whole enterprize was lost. A double fear kept me in perpetual alarm; on the one side I dreaded that my wife, seeing herself abandoned, would take the resolution to return to her family; on the other side, I had cause to apprehend, that if she had the courage to stay where she was, her parents would employ all their credit and power in that country to oblige me to bring her back, or to detain me if I refused my consent. I received from her, the evening of the same day I was stoppt, a letter which comforted me, and discovered a strength of mind uncommon to her sex and age. What heightened my misfortune was, that *M. de la Platiere* (the governor of *Pontarlier*) was gone to *Besançon*, and not expected back till the evening of the following day. I passed that day at *Ballague*, under an uneasy confinement. I had reason to fear that my change of religion, my coming into *Switzerland*, under a feigned name, and the carrying off my wife, would make my imprisonment long, and involve me in great troubles, in which case I foresaw the constancy of a young woman put to a severe trial. I wrote two letters, one to my wife, and another to the Bishop of *Meaux*. I exhorted my wife to continue fixed in her resolution to stay in *France*, at all events, and I conjured her, by our mutual

tual affection, in case my confinement continued long, to proceed in her journey to *Paris*, and wait on the Bishop of *Meaux*. In my letter to that prelate, I recommended my wife and child to his protection in the strongest terms, and I intreated him, above all, to take no step in my favour, being persuaded that would prejudice me. The next day the expected orders came from *Vuvers*, and I was carried before the magistrate of that place.

This gentleman was the son of one of the principal lords of *Berne*, whose father had been my protector. He presently knew me again. "It is you, then, M. Saurin!" and without giving me time to reply, he reproached me in very lively terms with having disgraced myself in quitting my church to apostatize. I answered him, "That as he followed the dictates of his conscience in continuing a Protestant, I had also obeyed mine in embracing the Catholick Faith; but that a dispute of this kind was nothing to the purpose; that I was now a subject of *France*, and that the question consequently was, if provided with a passport in a time of peace, I could be arrested by his governor of *Ballague* as a spy?" Why then was your passport, replied he, in a counterfeit name?

I told him freely, "my intention in that was to see my wife, and recover her; that in this I had succeeded; that she had escaped, and was safe at *Pontarlier*, all which he knew as well as I did myself. "You have her then safe (returned he) pray keep her so. You may follow her as soon as you please; you are at your liberty."

He then called for wine, drank my health, and that of the governor of *Pontarlier*, whom he desired me to compliment in his name, and assure him he disavowed this step of his officer, to whom he wrote by me a pretty harsh letter, reproving his conduct.

It was now late, and it snowed violently hard, but I was too well pleased with my delivery to regard the weather, or wait till it grew fair. My uneasiness for my wife, and impatience to see her, gave me wings to *Ballague*, where, after giving the officer my letter, and receiving from him a packet that had been brought for me in my absence, I hurried to *Pontarlier*, where was shed a flood of tears for joy.

In the interval, the news of my detention had reached *Paris*, and made some noise at court. The zeal of M. de *Meaux* was kindled, and his parti-

cular affection for me occasioned him to employ his credit there in my behalf, although I had intreated the contrary. My letter was read in full council, the king was graciously touched with my misfortune, and had the condescension to interest himself in my preservation in a particular manner. His majesty sent immediate orders to his ambassador in *Switzerland*, to demand me of their excellencies of *Berne*.

On my arrival at *Paris*, M. de *Meaux* carried me with him to court, and I had the honour to be presented to his majesty by that prelate, being introduced by the deceased M. de *Croissy*. The king crowned me with glory, by the favourable things he was pleased to say. He had already granted me a pension of six hundred livres. He was then pleased to honour me with another grant of nine hundred livres annually, annexed to the composing the annals of *France*, in conjunction with Mr. l'Abbe *Cordemoy*, the first author, a design we yet continue the execution of.

I have ever since lived in the hotel d'*Ursins*, in the parish of St. *Landry*. It is now 18 years since I have been settled there in the same house, under the eyes of a parish priest, distinguished for his merit. All this while I have frequented the coffee house of Madame *Laurent*, a place which, for 20 years, has been the resort of men of letters, who, pleased with the conversation, have come there to divert their vacant hours. History, natural philosophy, mathematicks, law, or poetry, are the common topics of conversation. During this long acquaintance there, I never had a difference but with two gentlemen, Mr. *Geoffroy*, with whom I quarrelled on a point of natural philosophy; and Mr. *Leleux*, who happening one day to speak of M. *Malebranch* without that respect due to a man of his merit, and one to whom he was under high obligations, drew from me a reproach, perhaps a little too hasty and severe. This provoked him so far, that he raised several stories reflecting on my character, which he still privately insinuates, and as I was determined to prosecute him for those scandalous reports, he was obliged to avoid the consequences by asking my pardon for those aspersions, by a writing signed with his hand, and witnessed by a notary. These two gentlemen know the truth, and may thank me for saying no more.

The only subjects on which I re-

ver argued in the coffee-house were natural philosophy and geometry. I looked on poetry as an abuse of the imagination; perhaps I carried that severity too far. Yet on one occasion in my life I was guilty of the fault I condemned so much. It happened thus. Mess. *de la Fosse*, *Rousseau*, and *De la Motte*, with some other gentlemen, preferred the study of poetry to all others. I thought this applause too excessive, and to mortify the vanity of poets, I insisted that there was more of shew than solidity in this study, and that, excepting the difficulty of reducing to rhyme & measure, common things, and oftener falsehoods, which I tho't a ridiculous waste of time, I did not see any great difficulty in being a poet, but what I could surmount myself, though a professed mathematician. These gentlemen, on this, gave me a challenge, and rallied me occasionally for my presumption. Piqued with both the challenge and the ridicule, I went home one day, and set down immediately to write. I sat up almost the whole night, and the next day I brought with me to the coffee-house an epistle in which those gentlemen corrected several faults. In this letter I take occasion to reprove M. *De la Motte* for quitting his intention of retiring from the world, and abusing his fine genius, by employing it for the stage. The subject of these verses at least will prove, that if I had been a poet, it would have been in a way quite different from that of Mr. *Rousseau*.

I have lived all this time content with my obscurity, without ever taking the least step to raise my fortune. All my friends know what difficulty they have had to persuade me to any thing of this kind. I have been, notwithstanding, called to assist in the journal of the learned, by the Abbe *Bignon*, next employed in the examination and licence of books by the Chancellor, and lastly, by the interest of Monsieur the Count *de Pontchartrain*, chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, where I was favoured with an unusual distinction never known before, that of being only a few weeks in the rank of new members, before I obtained the first place of pensionary that happened to be vacant.

It is in this post that my fondness for the study of geometry has been redoubled by my duty, and the only irregularity of my conduct has been to sit up the greatest part of my nights

in this application. I may doubt very much if Mr. *Rousseau*'s lucubrations have been as innocently or usefully employed.

[For the Conclusion of this Affair, see the January Magazine.]

MR. URBAN,

AS several great and material changes have been made in the administration of government since the publication of your last number, and as your readers will doubtless expect some account of them, I will give you what I believe may be depended upon: But, to state the apparent motives for these changes, it will be necessary to take a slight retrospect of the occurrences of the last four months.

It is plain, from both the event and the nature of the summer negotiation with the marquis of R. that the ministry did not think themselves strong enough to stand the ensuing winter; and the death of Mr. *Townshend*, which happened soon after the failure of that negotiation, rendered them still weaker. By powerful solicitation a successor to Mr. *Townshend*'s place was obtained; but the want of his abilities was severely felt by the surviving ministers; and it was obvious, that they could not go on with the public business without receiving some assistance from the opposition. The marquis of R. they had twice entreated without effect; Mr. G. they dreaded: They confessed his abilities, but were afraid to put their own inferiority into the same scale. What then must they do? Or to whom should they apply? They took no steps; but, like people who had given themselves up to despair, they trusted to chance, which has wrought more in their favour than any of their most sanguine friends durst have wished, or could have expected: For, upon an august assembly's meeting it was evident, from what passed the first day, that the several great parts of the opposition were so far from being united, that there was a strong diversity of opinion amongst them: Upon this, the minister threw out the offer of a treaty to a select number of the friends of the D. of B. He accepted the proposal; but, as it regarded only a few, a declaration was made to the other respectable persons, who had acted with, and adhered to, that interest with uncorrupted fidelity; "That it was hoped their acceptance of the offer which had been made to them, would not be considered as a breach of

of the good faith that had subsisted between them."

A subdivision of one of the parts of opposition being thus effected, a negotiation for terms of acceptance was openly set on foot; and, by the 22d day of December, 1767, the following arrangements were agreed upon:

Earl Gower, Lord President of the Council, in the room of the Earl of Northington, who retires upon a pension of 4000l. per ann.

Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the American Colonies—A new office.

Viscount Weymouth, Secretary of State for the Northern Department, in the room of Mr. Conway.

Mr. Conway to have the first Military vacancy worth his acceptance.

Earl of Sandwich, joint Post-master, in the room of Lord Hillsborough.

Lord Charles Spencer, a Lord of the Admiralty, (in the room of Mr. Jenkinson, made a Lord of Treasury some weeks before.)

Right Hon. Mr. Rigby, one of the joint Vice-treasurers of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Oswald, who retires with the reversion of a lucrative place in Scotland for his son.

Hon. Hen. F. Thynne, master of the Household, in the room of Mr. Harris, deceased.

Richard Vernon, Esq; a Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Grey.

The idea of a THIRD secretary of state, whose business is to be confined to the colonies only, is not a new one; nor is it a measure that is wholly unnecessary. It was originally proposed at the time that lord Halifax was first lord of Trade; but the expence of such an additional department was the objection to its being then carried into execution, though it was intended that the employment of third secretary should be given to the first lord of Trade, in order to save the expence of one of the salaries. Upon the accession of the marquis of R—— to power, the same scheme of secretary of state for the colonies was again adopted, and the employment was still intended to be given to the first lord of Trade, for the same reason as before. And, to prevent as much as possible, an increase of expence, it was also intended that the clerks of the board of trade should likewise be the clerks of the new secretary, and that the lords of trade should be a kind of council to him. But when this plan was ready to be

carried into execution, and nothing remained to be done, but for lord Da——th (who was then first lord of trade) to kiss his M——'s hand upon it, lord Ch—— at that instant came into power, and, because he would not adopt any plan of a predecessor's, he disapproved of this of a third secretary; which was the true and only reason of lord D——'s resignation on the 30th of July, 1766*.

Lord Ch——'s first measure of government, after he had made his arrangements, was to transfer the American business from the board of trade to the office of secretary for the Southern department, and the board of trade he reduced to the capacity of a board of reference only; in which capacity, by these last alterations, it is still to remain.

From the manner in which the colony business has of late been transacted, or rather neglected, the necessity of a secretary of state for the colonies only, has been more manifest; and it would certainly be deemed, by most men, a right measure, if it had not the appearance of a Job.

A creation of new offices is an accumulation of power to the crown, which is ever to be dreaded in the country; for a time may come, when Englishmen may not be so happy to have a George the Third upon the throne. It is possible that a prince of a contrary complexion and principles, may hereafter sway the sceptre of this country; and what can hinder such a prince from making a wicked use of this increased prerogative? Burnet says, upon queen Anne's creating 12 new peers to carry the Job of the peace of Utrecht, "though nobody could dispute the power of the crown to create those peers, yet such an extraordinary exertion of the prerogative was regarded by the people as dangerous to the happiness and interests of the kingdom;" and so, in fact, it proved: for a few days after the introduction of those lords into the upper house, the court carried a question by the majority of them only. The ministers then ventured upon making that infamous peace

* It has since been asserted, that this noble lord did not resign because his lordship was not appointed Secretary of State to the Colonies; but because he did not approve of the unstable disposition of the leading members; and because his lordship would not acquiesce in the erecting an important, though necessary, new office of state, in the way of a Ministerial Job.

which

which so immediately succeeded. In a like manner ought we to regard, and be alarmed at, an increase of places, as being liable, in bad hands, to equal mischiefs and abuses.

To the manner of this new appointment of a third secretary of state, there are too objections; one is, the increase thereby made to the power of the crown, which has been all mentioned; the other is, the expence it will be to the public; for being an entire new office, there must of course be a new establishment for it, which will amount to no inconsiderable sum annually. Then comes the salary of the secretary himself, and possibly an under-secretary, who probably may be a member of parliament, which, if they are not more, will at least be the same with those of the other secretaries of state, and may therefore be safely put down at 8000l. per annum.

So that upon the whole, this change of hands may fairly be said to have been accomplished at the additional expence of at least 14 or 15,000l. per annum.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the present time of scarcity, in which the poor must suffer very grievously, I rejoice to hear of several noble instances of generosity amongst the great: and could with that few examples might excite the like charitable disposition in others, in proportion to their ability. But there is one thing in which every body might be of considerable service, and that is, by eating *browner* bread. If the generality of people could be prevailed on to eat the meal as it comes from the mill, it would be a saving of near *one fifth* of the corn, and at the same time be as nourishing, and more wholesome than bread made of fine flour. It might be ground down finer for that purpose.

I am sorry to find on the other hand, such instances of riot and disorder in the business of elections. 'Tis sure a strange way for a candidate to recommend himself, to make as many of his electors drunk as he can, and on pretence of offering his service to his country, to take away the senses of it's inhabitants, and put them in a condition to destroy their neighbour's houses and goods. If all sober, thinking people could be prevailed on to vote for no man that took such measures, it would be a good thing. And as *bribery*, in such cases, is of the worst consequence, and

cannot be prevented, by the most severe laws (*because the law makers break them themselves*, as they do those against gaming) I think the same method should be used in that too. Let all sober people, therefore, make a point of it, *Never to vote for any man, let him be who, or what he will, that ever offers a bribe, or ever opens a public house, to give the populace drink. Or, that ever shews any inclination to carry his election by dint of money*, in any manner whatsoever. Let such a man be left to the caresses of drunkards and profligates, and let no sober thinking person give them any countenance at all.

Things are come to that pass, that none but the richest men, or such as squander money with both their hands, can be members of P——t. A man may have all the qualifications of a good senator; He may be wise, sober, just, and of the most unblemished integrity; nay, he may be highly honoured and beloved by all good men, and yet stand no chance at an election.

It is therefore time to put a stop to this evil, and what I have mentioned will do it: and I doubt nothing else will.

There is another evil which also calls aloud for a remedy, and that is the practice of *smuggling*. It is not to be conceived, Mr. Urban, what quantities of our best money, are weekly sent to *France*, to purchase Tea and Brandy. I believe there never was so much. With regard to smuggled Brandy, all ranks of people are fond of it. The gentleman, the farmer, the tradesman, and artificer, and even the poor, if they can raise a few pence (regardless of the cries of their children) drink it too often to excess. All the public-house keepers sell it; and there are a prodigious number of private Brandy shops in every parish. I reckon near a score in the parish where I live. These people are amongst the poorest of the inhabitants, who have nothing to lose, and therefore stand in no fear of the law. The husband sets out, on foot, fetches a tub, as they call it, on his back; and the wife retails it to her customers; and so both poor and rich are often (as the saying is) as drunk as lords. And now I have mentioned lords, a doubt rises in my mind, whether *all* of this class, are quite free from smuggling. I do not mean that they are personally concerned in it; but, perhaps, they may connive at their

servants.

servants. The clerk of the kitchen, the butler, or some other domestic, by the mediation of some tenant, or neighbour, may furnish his L——p with what ever Brandy he wants. And it may be the same with Tea. The housekeeper may have her myrmidons, who bring in that *unum necessarium*. And, perhaps, she may sometimes charge it in her accounts, at the price of Tea which has paid the duty; by which a perquisite drops into her own pocket. I much fear, that, of the ocean of *French Brandy*, with which this land will be deluged, in the course of this year of excess, a very small part only will have paid the duty; instead of that, it will certainly enrich the *French*, with many hundreds of thousands of our guineas. My reader will shake his head here, and say, this is too true; but how shall we help it; I answer, *by laying a good big fine upon the buyers, and rewarding the informers.* This will deter people from being concerned in it, as they will thereby put themselves in the power of rascals, of whom they like well enough to buy Tea, or Brandy, when they run no risk by it; but on whom they cannot depend, when there's any thing to be got by betraying them. I am aware of an objection to this scheme; (to wit) that it will open a door to informers, by whom innocent people may suffer. This may sometimes happen; but it should be guarded against as much as possible. I hope instances of this kind will not be very frequent; but, if they should, the disease is desperate, and requires a desperate remedy. Why should not the buyers of smuggled goods be liable to some punishment, as well as the receivers of stolen goods? All the while there are people to buy smuggled goods, there will be smugglers to sell them. If there was a law made to hang a smuggler on the next tree, or to impale him alive, wretches would be found to run the hazard, for the sake of gain. Indeed it is some degree of cruelty, to lay all the penalty on the smuggler, and none on the buyer; as the first are generally rash, ignorant, unthinking creatures; and may be persuaded to any thing; especially, when stimulated by necessity. The Legislature will, I hope, see the impropriety, or rather *inhumanity*, of punishing men for what a majority of the nation H eagerly encourages them to perform. Permit me Sir, to add a word or two, with regard to the great men,

(*Sup. to Gent. Mag. 1767*)

who are said to have retired lately, *with pensions.*

Although our poor country is loaded, and over-loaded with a debt; yet to be sure, it is very proper to reward such as have done it *very signal services, at the hazard of their lives*; which may, for what I know, be the case with these *retirers*. I hope it is, otherwise I should think, no man of spirit, or indeed common honesty, could be prevailed on to accept of such a pension, *at this time*. It will be very kind of you, Mr. Urban, in some future Magazine, to let us know what *remarkable services* these gentlemen have done.

*Kent, Jan. 8,
1768.*

*I am, Sir,
Yours, &c. A.*

A method of constructing Pumps so as to draw Water equally easy from the depth of Ten Feet to that of a Hundred.

THIS may be done by proportioning the diameter of the pump bore in such a manner to its length, (supposing the diameter to be the same from top to bottom) as that a pipe of any given length may not contain either more or less water than another pipe which is either longer or shorter; and then the weight of the column of water to be raised, will be the same in each. But, as these proportions (either for want of skill or industry) have been generally neglected by common pump makers, I have, for their conveniency, calculated the following table to inches and hundredth parts of an inch in the diameter of the pump bore, from ten feet to one hundred in perpendicular height, at which the pump is to discharge the water above the surface of the water in the well.

'Tis true, that the wideness or narrowness of the pump-bore, in any other part besides that in which the piston or bucket works, does not make the pump raise more or less water, nor needs any more or less power to work it, except what may arise from the friction of the water in a bore above or below the part where the piston works, being narrower than that part is; and therefore, if it be somewhat wider both above and below the piston, the pump will work the easier.

In the following calculation, I have supposed the handle of the pump to be a lever increasing the power five times: that is, the part of the handle between the axis and the end where the power is applied, to be five times

times as long as the part between the axis and the top of the pump rod.

I have often found that a man of ordinary strength can work a pump four inches in diameter of the bore, and thirty feet long, and discharge 27 gallons and about two pints of water, *English* wine measure, in a minute; and he has told me that he could hold it out so for an hour.

Now, if it be required to find the diameter of a pump that shall raise water with the same ease from any other depth, look for that depth in the first column of the table; and against it in the second you have the diameter of the bore in inches and hundredth parts of an inch required; and in the third column you find the quantity of water, in gallons and pints, that may be discharged by one man in a minute of time. I have seen a table of this sort, in print, that was calculated by the late ingenious Mr. *Booth*, above twenty years ago; but on examining it, I found a few typographical errors in the centesimal parts; which induced me to re-calculate the whole; and I thought it not amiss to calculate to the height of an hundred feet, Mr. *Booth's* going no higher than eighty.

Height of the pump in feet above the surface of the water in the well.	Diameter of the bore.		Water discharg'd per minute in wine measure.	
	Inches	100 parts	Gallons	Pints
10	6	93	31	6
15	5	66	54	4
20	4	90	40	7
25	4	38	32	6
30	4	00	27	2
35	3	70	23	3
40	3	46	20	3
45	3	27	18	1
50	3	10	16	3
55	2	95	14	7
60	2	84	13	5
65	2	72	12	4
70	2	62	11	5
75	2	53	10	7
80	2	45	10	2
85	2	38	9	5
90	2	31	9	1
95	2	25	8	5
100	2	19	8	1

However, great the height of the pump be, the piston or bucket must always work within 32 feet of the surface of the water in the well; otherwise

no water will ever be got above it; for the pressure of the atmosphere will raise water no more than thirty-two or thirty-three feet high, by the piston's taking off the air from the column so raised. And the weight of the air lifted by the piston, is always equal to the weight of the water that rises below it. For which reason, the pump will work just as easily, if the piston were always below the surface water in the well, as it does when the piston is 32 feet above that surface, provided the weight of the handle balances the weight of the pump rod: So that all that is gained by the pressure of the atmosphere, in this case, is the saving the expence of thirty-two feet in the metal of which the pump rod is made.

The quantity of water contained in a pipe of either of the above heights and diameters is, at a mean rate, 4523 cubic inches, or 19 gallons and an half.

If the part of the pump-bore be round and true in which the piston works, it is no matter whether the rest of the bore be round or square; so that it might be made of slips of deal or wainscot joined together by nails, and pitched without and within, to preserve it from rotting, and keep it air and water-tight.

The openness below the valves should be as large as the pump bore will admit of; for when they are narrow, the water is, as it were, wire-drawn in passing through them; and has too much friction on account of its velocity in these apertures.

JAMES FERGUSON.

SIR, *Threadneedle-st. Dec. 26, 1767.*
THE letters of the sensible and humane Mr. *Hanway*, which have lately been published, in regard to the practice of inoculation for the *small pox*, remind me of some conversation which passed in a public company, where I was present, about two years since, on the same subject; the purport of which was, as near as my memory retains it, as follows. The great success attending the practice; not one in many hundreds dying under the operation, the ease and pleasure it gave to those who were inoculated, and their families and relations, and the happiness they enjoy in being able to go without fear of contracting that dangerous and disagreeable distemper, into all places and on all occasions, and the many valuable lives which are thereby preserved

served to the community, were all urged in its favour.

To all which a gentleman present replied, that, although the *apparent* success is very great, it might be doubted, if much of it was not *imaginary*, seeing that although the number of deaths under inoculation are very inconsiderable, yet within his knowledge, they were more than was generally allowed, several valuable lives, of which he gave some instances, having been lost thereby, and those of such who otherwise might never have had the distemper, and been preserved many years to the community; that some he feared, and those not a few, of which he also gave some instances, were left in a state of health worse than death, by the operation having been performed on improper subjects, or by unskilful hands; in short, it appeared to him, that however beneficial inoculation might be to *particulars*, yet on the whole, it is the most pernicious contrivance as ever was found out to destroy mankind; and what confirmed him in his opinion, and was more to be depended on than any reasoning from observations, however impartially and carefully made, he said, was a fact collected from the bills of mortality in *London*, from which it appears, that, taking an average of the thirty-eight years next before, and the thirty-eight years next after the practice was introduced, and comparing them together, where *three* died of that distemper before, *four* had died since; and he said it could not be doubted that, if the number of deaths by that distemper were increased to that degree in *London*, the increase must have been much greater, and the mischief more fatal in the country at large, many considerable districts of which, formerly knew little of the small pox, but its name, and it seldom became *rife*, except in large towns, and in them not above once in fifteen or twenty years, and then by due care it was generally confined to those places. He said it must be confessed that the mischiefs he had mentioned, might happen chiefly, if not wholly, for want of a law to oblige those who are inoculated, to keep themselves shut up for a proper time, as they and the inoculators are continually mixing indiscriminately in all companies, and thereby spread the infection to a great degree, and communicate the disorder to many, who would not in all probability, otherwise ever have the dis-

ease. And he concluded with saying, that he was fully persuaded, that no war, sickness, or emigration, had ever been so destructive to the population of this kingdom, as inoculation for the small pox had already been, and would continue to be, if the legislature should not think fit to interfere and prescribe, at least, how long the patient should be secluded from the uninfected; if not also at what time of the year *only* the practice should be allowed. To this it was answered, that allowing the fact of the increase of deaths to be as he asserted, it did not, by his own confession, hold against the practice in general, but only against the present method of proceeding; but it was hoped he was mistaken as to the fact itself; if not, it must be allowed to be a matter deserving a very serious consideration; he admitted his argument lay, and was meant by him only against the present method: saying he was fully convinced that *inoculation*, which, in his opinion, under the *present* management was so great an evil, would under a *due* regulation, be the greatest good: but as to his fact, he said he had no doubt about it, and produced a card whereon the births and deaths distinguishing the deaths by the small pox, were stated from the bills of mortality from 1683 to 1720, when inoculation began to be used; and from 1721 to 1758, the thirty-eight years next after the introduction thereof; and by the comparison, it appeared to be as he inferred. On the card was a reference to your Magazine of *July* 1764 p. 332, from whence I find the calculations are taken.— You need not doubt, Sir, how much many of us were astonished at what was said, but another gentleman present assuring us, that since the present OPERATORS had appeared, the case was quite altered, he having been assured by the most eminent of them all, that the infection under his method could not be communicated either by his patients or himself and remarked, that the comparison ended in the year 1758, then seven years ago; this made me continue the account down to this time in the same manner, and am sorry to find the evil goes on increasing, and could wish that some remedy were applied. Be pleased therefore to lay this matter before those in power, by publishing these papers in your Supplement for 1767, and you will oblige,

Yours, &c. A. M.

66. *An Account of the Philosophical Transactions, continued from p. 418.*

X. *An Account of a Comet seen by Mr. Alexander Brice, at Kirknewton.*

This comet began to appear at half past eight, and set twenty-five minutes after nine, on the 10th of April, 1766. The tail, but not the nucleus was visible to the naked eye. Its situation, when setting, was 37 degrees to the north of due west, and 13 degrees more north than the Pleiades, below them, but in the same tract: it was descending towards the sun at the rate of six degrees in twenty-four hours.

XI. *A Report concerning the Microscope Glasses, sent as a present to the Royal Society, by Father di Torre of Naples, see Vol. xxxvi. p. 520.*

These glasses are globules formed over a lamp, so small, that the distance of the object to be seen through them from the glass, is no more than the 576th part of an inch, and in attempting to find this point, the focus of the globule, it is scarce possible to avoid touching the object with the glass, if not placed between lamina of talc or isinglass, and if so placed, the thinnest talc bears so considerable a proportion to this 576th part of an inch, that it becomes an unfurmountable obstacle to seeing any object, except by some happy accident.

All the glasses were not quite so small, but yet subject to the same inconveniences in a very great degree.

An account was given in a letter sent with these glasses, of many wonderful things that had been seen through them, particularly globules of blood floating in the Serum, and changing their figure therein; and minute corpuscles sent out by the grains of the farina secundans of plants, entering into, and passing along tubes exceedingly small, which at the same time dilated and contracted occasionally to convey them to the ovarium; but Mr. Baker could repeat none of these experiments, and upon the whole, thinks the glasses rather objects of curiosity than use.

XII. *An Account of the Transit of Venus over the Sun, on the 6th of June, 1761. By T. Mallet, Royal Professor of Astronomy, at Upsal.*

XIII. *An Account of an Hepatitis, with unfavourable Symptoms. By Robert Smith, Surgeon at Leicester.*

The Hepatitis is a tumour of the liver. The patient was a woman of a spare habit, about 26 years old. The tumour appeared externally of an oblong form, extending cross the upper part of the belly, about seven inches: It was supposed to be in the hinder part of the liver, and was opened by Mr. Smith, after the application of strong suppuratives; by a caustic on the most depending

and hindermost side, to avoid hurting the stomach, and its appendages. An incision being made at a proper time, a copious discharge issued from the wound, at first purulent, and afterwards glutinous; resembling the white of an egg; there was no adhesion to the peritoneum, a membrane that envelops the intestines. Flat canulas of ivory and silver were kept in the wound, as well to drain it as to convey balsamic injections into the abscess. The patient on the third day became delirious, with an increased fever and excessive cough, yet by persisting in the following treatment she recovered, though she several times relapsed, and the wound which had begun to discharge good pus, again threw out great quantities of a thin sanies extremely fetid. She was dressed twice a day.

Large quantities of a warm injection, consisting of a decoction of figs, and marsh-mallow root, in which was dissolved some balsam of capive, and when the fever abated, some calomel ppt were thrown in.

A light infusion of the bark was given internally, and, after a hard cicatrix was obtained, some alterative mercurial pills.

The cure was effected in about ten weeks.

XIV. *Experiments on the Peruvian Bark. By Arthur Lee, M. D.*

The practical observations deduced from these experiments are principally as follow.

1. The bark contains three soluble parts; an aromatic part to be extracted by infusion in cold water, a gummy part chiefly dissoluble in warm water, and a resinous part plentifully dissolved by spirit of wine.

2. The tincture obtained with spirit should be assisted in filtration by pressure.

3. The internal lamina of the bark contain resin.

4. Tinctures are most effectually extracted in balneo maria.

5. Cold menstrua are as fully impregnated after one day's infusion as after three.

XV. *An account of Experiments in Electricity. By Joannes Baptista Beccaria.*

These experiments are ingenious and entertaining, many of them also are new; but the article cannot be intelligibly abridged without the cuts, to which the relation of the experiments perpetually refers.

XVI. *A Proposal for measuring Degrees of Longitude upon Parallels of the Equator. By J. Michel, B. D.*

The design of this proposal is to discover the earth's figure, which has not been sufficiently ascertained by measuring a degree of the meridian in different latitudes; and the method here laid down, not depending upon an observation of time, will admit of much more exactness than those that do, as an error of a second of time, produces an error of 15 seconds of a degree. The article however, cannot be understood, but by those who

who are well acquainted with trigonometry, nor by them without the tables by which it is illustrated, such of our readers therefore as are interested in this discovery should have recourse to the memoirs.

XVII. Observations on the Ascarides, the Cucurbitina, and Tenia; Worms that are found in Animal Bodies. By Joannes Philipus Limbourg, M. D.

The generation of worms in animal bodies has never yet been rationally accounted for. Dr. Limbourg, with all other naturalists supposes them to proceed from eggs, and these eggs to be received into the stomach with food or water; but it seems to be wholly unaccountable, that in the food or water where these eggs are supposed to be deposited, the parent animal should never be found; it is known that all animals deposit their eggs in such places as are most adapted to provide the young with food, and a situation agreeable to their nature. The plants and water then on which the eggs of these worms are deposited, must be supposed to be peculiarly adapted to the nature of the worms which the egg will produce. The stomach and intestines of an animal body are situations as different from that of a plant in a garden, or stream or pond exposed to the air or sun, as can be imagined; how then can we suppose an animal peculiarly adapted to a plant in a garden, or water in a pool, to be produced and flourish in an animal body? These difficulties Dr. Limbourg has not solved. He says, that the Tenia do not consist as has been supposed, of a congeries of the Cucurbitina, that they have probably no heads, and that two or three have been found in the same subject, though the contrary has been so far an established opinion, that the French name for this worm, is the *Solitaire*.

XVIII. An account of an uncommon large Rupture. By Dr. George Carlisle.

The patient was an out pensioner of Chelsea college, near 80, he entered young into the service, and having suffered much fatigue and hardship in the campaigns, under the duke of Marlborough, he found at the conclusion of the war, a small tumour on the right side of the scrotum and groin; as it gave him no pain he concealed it, and it gradually grew bigger, till the year 1725, and then preventing him from doing his duty, he was discharged, and admitted of Chelsea college. He was now obliged to contrive a bag in the fore part of his breeches to support its weight, and always wore a leathern apron to conceal its figure. For six or seven years before his death, the weight and bulk of this rupture were so great, that the penis was buried in the tumour, a small oval opening only being left for the urine. Yet he had no complaint, but such as are common to his years, wearing off by a gentle decay. The length of the tumour or bag from the os pubis to the lowest

part, was one foot three inches; its greatest breadth, when supported upon the thighs, one foot five inches and an half; and its greatest circumference, one yard all but two inches; it was covered with the common integuments of the scrotum; the intestines had been for many years beyond the reach of the action of the diaphragm, and abdominal muscles, and of the *fusus* of their generally neighbouring parts, yet such is the composition of our admirably formed machine, that it bore so great an alteration in its parts, without impediment to its most material actions.

XIX. Three Papers, containing, Experiments on Fictitious Air. By the Hon. Henry Cavendish, F. R. S.

Fictitious air is that which is contained in other bodies in an unelastic state, and produced from them by art; from vegetable and animal substances by fermentation or putrefaction; from mineral substances, by solution in acids or calcination.

These experiments are very ingenious, but to the generality of our readers would afford neither entertainment nor knowledge.

XX. A farther Account of the Polish Cochineal. From Dr. Wolfe, of Warsaw.

To this memoir is prefixed, a cut from a painting of the cochineal insect of both sexes, and in various states; the male is a beautiful fly, its body and head are variegated with several tints of a brownish crimson, the wings are white and transparent, except the edge, which answers to the pinion in birds, and this is of a beautiful crimson. The female does not appear to be winged by the representation here exhibited.

These insects are found on the roots of the polygonum minus of Caspar Bauhine, or feleranthus perennis of Linneus, of which there is also a cut. They are also found on the roots of the potentilla, and fragraria; these plants are all common in England, and it is recommended to the curious, to search for them for the insect in the months of June, July, and August, when they are sought and collected in Podolia and the Ukrain. The curious may also find entertainment in comparing the male fly of this Polish Cochineal, with the male fly of the Cochineal of South America, communicated some time ago by Mr. John Ellis, to the society, and published in their transactions, vol. LI.

XXI. A Description of a second Species of the Faculator Fish, with a Cut. See Vol. xxxviii. p. 9.

XXII. A Description of an Amphibious Animal with two Legs, by John Ellis, Esq.

This creature, in the opinion of Dr. Garder, who sent the specimen, is a new genus, not hitherto taken notice of by naturalists; and

and he places it between the lamprey and eel.

It is found in *South Carolina*, in swampy muddy places, by the sides of pools, and under the trunks of old trees that hang over the water. The natives call it the mud Inguana.

This animal is about two feet seven inches long; the head something like an eel, but more compressed, the eyes so small as scarcely to be visible; the mouth is small in proportion to the body, but the palate, and inside of the lower jaw, are garnished with many rows of pointed teeth; the skin is black, but mottled with small white spots, and full of small scales, resembling shagreen. Two white streaks are continued on each side, from the gills to the tail. It has two feet like the fore feet of a lizard, placed very near the head, and the tail ends like that of an eel, it has gills and lungs, and makes a croaking noise.

An account of this animal with a specimen having been sent to *Linneus*, he seemed to suspect that it was the *Larva* of some kind of eel or newt, and that some may be found with four feet. This however, is by no means probable, *Dr. Garden* having seen many of them of a much larger size, that had but two feet. *Linneus* says, that if it is not a larva, and does not undergoe change, it belongs to the order of *Nautes*, which have both lungs and gills, is a new and distinct genus, and should be called the *Siren*.

XXIII. *This is an attempt to prove that most of the Animals which are generally considered as Amphibious, live more upon the Land than in the water.*

XXIV. *An Account of some peculiar Advantages in the structure of the Wind-pipes of several Birds, and the Land Tortoise.*

These advantages are nothing more than a flexion of the wind-pipe, which renders it much longer than in other subjects, and is supposed to enable the animals to keep their heads longer under water; the wild or sea swan has this flexure of the wind-pipe, but not the tame or river swan. They are therefore of different species, though some eminent naturalists have thought otherwise.

This flexure in the wind-pipe of some water fowls, was well known before the publication of this memoir.

XXV. *An Account of some Variations in the Magnetic Needle on board the Montague Man of War, in the Years 1760, 1761, 1762. By Mr. Ross, the Surgeon.*

It is very remarkable that *Mr. Ross* found, by repeated experiments, the variation of the needle in the *West Indian* islands, to be less at anchor than at sea in the same spot. By the tables printed with this memoir, but too long for our purpose, the variation appears greater than should arise according to

common course, especially upon the coast of *Portugal*, *Cape St. Vincent*, and about *Gibraltar*. It is submitted whether the extraordinary convulsions, which had then lately happened upon those coasts might not produce the effect.

XXVI. *A new Method of measuring the velocity of the Wind, and ascertaining to what Quantity of Water a fall of Snow is equal. By Mr. Alexander Brice, of Kirknewton.*

The method proposed to measure the velocity of the wind, is by the shadow of a cloud; it is necessary that the sun should be bright, the sky clear, and spotted with light floating clouds, well defined, and that the observer should be in a situation from which he has a free prospect of the fields. It is also expedient, that the sun should be nearly in the meridian, and that the wind should be east or west, intersecting his rays at right angles. If the observer can secure all these advantages, being himself in a room with a clock, he must mark a north and south line upon the floor, then wait till the fore part of the shadow of a cloud distinct and well defined, touches the line; he must then begin his reckoning, following the shadow with his eye and counting the seconds till he comes to a certain number, suppose fifteen, and then mark the distance of the same edge from his line; thus he will know how far the shadow has passed in fifteen seconds, and as the wind at a considerable distance from the earth is regular and steady, its velocity may be thus determined. *Mr. Brice* repeated the experiment ten times in half an hour, and seldom found the difference of a second in the time, which the edge of different clouds took to pass through the same space.

In *March*, 1763, when it blew a storm, the space which the edge of a cloud, passed over in fifteen minutes,

feet.
was exactly 1384=
multiplied by 4

gives 5536= passed in a minute
multiplied by 60

gives 332,160= in an hour
which space is = 62.9 *English* miles in an hour.

On the 5th of *May*, the shadow of several clouds moved in 45 seconds over the same space, which in *March* they had moved over in fifteen; the velocity of the wind, then was nearly 21 miles an hour, and it blew a fresh gale.

If the force of the wind is to be measured, it may be necessary to observe, whether the forces are not different when the velocity is the same, according to the season of the year, the point of the compass, and the state of the barometer and thermometer, because the momentum of the wind does not depend upon its velocity only, but its density.

To ascertain the quantity of water to which a fall of snow is equal, Mr. Brice had recourse to the following expedient.

He took a stone jug, supposed to be of a cylindrical which figure, held about three English pints; he measured the depth of snow which he found to be 6, 2 inches; he turned the mouth of this jug down upon the snow, where the ground below was smooth and hard, and by this means took up a column of snow of the same diameter with the jug, and of the length of 6, 2 inches. This snow he melted by the fire in the jug, and found the water to be six tenths of an inch; so that the proportion between snow and water, in this case, was nearly that of one to ten. The earth therefore, when covered with snow ten inches deep, will be moistened by it when melted, as much as if a quantity of rain had fallen, that covered the surface of the earth, to the depth of one inch. It must however, be remembered, that a greater or less degree of cold or of wind, and the snow's lying a longer or shorter time upon the ground, will make a difference in the quantity of water, which any given quantity will produce.

XXVII. An Account of the Formation of Emery Stone, with various Observations on the Country and Mines of Spain and Germany. By William Bowles, Esq; Director General of the Mines of Spain.

To this ingenious gentleman the publick is indebted for the curious account of the sheep walks in Spain. See vol. p. which was communicated to us by Mr. Peter Collinson, who also communicated this article to the Royal Society.

Reynosa, is a town of upper Montana, in old Castile; it is in the center of a plain, surrounded by a ridge of high mountains, and in the plain, and on the hill to the east of the town are found great blocks of emery, which the Spanish glass-grinders say, is the most biting of any. On this mineral Mr. Bowles makes the following observations.

That iron has been, and is now in a fluid state, percolating through the earth; and that it subsides, chrysalises, or is precipitated to form different bodies, is demonstrated by the black and red blood stone, by some beautiful stalactites, which are almost pure iron, by the eagle stone, by figured pyrites, by native vitreol, and by native crocus.

When this fluid iron penetrates a rock of sand-stone, and only stains the surface of each grain of a brownish, reddish, or yellow colour, it becomes only sand and crocus, but when it is joined by the chrysaline matter, in a fluid state, in the very act of chrysalization of each grain of sand it incorporates with it, its weight and hardness are increased, and then it becomes emery.

At a town called Molina Aragon, about a league south-east of Madrid, and almost in the center of Spain, Mr. Bowles says, he learnt some truths, that prove several received opinions to be erroneous,

First, that salt springs are not found in the high primitive mountains, but in the low hills and plains only.

Secondly, that metallic vapours destroy vegetation.

A The rocks about Molina contain salt, or salt-petre; for the houses built of the stone are covered with saline efflorescences, and the whole territory is full of salt springs.

There are also many iron, copper, lead, and pure pyritous ores in these mountains, and yet the same plants and sweet grass grow there as in other parts of Spain.

B Upon a rock, the surface of which is in many places, stained blue and green, and the arsenical sulphureous veins are not more than a foot deep, there are found true oak, flax, white thorn, juniper, cyttus, wild rose uva ursi, phomis, verbascum, stoechas, sage, thyme, serpillum, rosemary, and many others. The mines of St. Mary in Alsatia, are covered with oak, pine, apple, pear, C plumb, cherry, fine grass downs and wheat, of which the product is eight for one. And in Fribourg, Mr. Bowles saw men reaping corn over the heads of hundreds of miners, who were blowing up veins of ore, arsenic, and brimstone.

When the mountains and hills, which contain mines are barren, it is because the air, moisture, heat, and cold, have not the same power over them as over others, which they moulder into vegetable earth.

XXVIII. Observations on the Turmalin Stone. By Torbern Bergman, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Academy of Upsal.

This cannot be abridged without the cut. For an account of the Turmalin, see vol. p.

XXIX. Theory of the Parallaxes of Altitude for the Sphere. By F. Mallet, of Upsal.

This cannot be abridged.

XXX. A Catalogue of 50 Plants from Chelsea Garden.

XXXI. (By mistake there are two Memoirs of this Number) Observations on the Eclipse of the Sun, August 5, 1766, at Calombes, in France. By M. Messier.

XXXII. The same by the Prince de Croy, and another on the 16th of August 1765.

The prince thinks the moon's atmosphere was perceptible for several good reasons, and that there is no water in the moon, because the cavities which appeared concave, would then have appeared convex.

XXXIII. An Account of the extraction of near four inches of the bone of the upper arm, by M. le Cat.

The principal design of this article is to shew that nature, properly assisted, will regenerate

nerate bone when it happens to have been lost by disease or accident. M. le Cat, in the year 1741, communicated to the academy of Rouen a case in which the whole *Tibia* exostosed and carious, had been taken away between the knee and ankle of a child about three years old, and the bony substance regenerated, so that the patient acquired a new tibia much firmer than that which had been lost, and in the case here related, nature in the same manner supplied near four inches of the bone of the arm, between the shoulder and elbow of a man one and forty years of age. The case is very accurately related, and a cut is added to illustrate the description of a machine which was used to keep the upper and lower parts of the bone at a proper distance while the regeneration was taking place.

XXXIV. *An Essay towards a new method of determining the longitude of places, from observations of the Satellites of Jupiter*, by M. Wargentin, secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.

For this article, the learned, whom alone it concerns, are referred to the memoirs.

XXXV. *A Letter from John Ellis, Esq; on the Coluber Ceraastes, or horned Viper of Egypt.*

With this letter, Mr Ellis presented the society with a specimen of the serpent described in it, which is scarce to be found in any cabinet in Europe. A print engraved from the specimen is published with the memoir. The whole length of the specimen is twenty two inches and a half, the tongue is forked, and the horns, which are about a quarter of an inch long and bend a little outwards, are situated just above the eyes.

XXXVI. *An Abstract of a Journal of the weather in Quebec, between the first of April 1765, and the 30th of April 1766.* By Lieut. Rose of the 52d Regiment.

This cannot be abridged.

XXXVII. *A Description of two Parthian Coins, never before published; by Mr Swinton.*

These coins are brass and were brought from the East by Dr Pocock. They are rude and inelegant, are Parthian, and by Mr Swinton, supposed to have been struck in the town of Elegeia after a victory obtained against the Romans by Vologeses the II^d, a Parthian king, supposed on that occasion to have taken the name of Peroz or Perozes, conqueror, which name appears on the coin.

XXXVIII. *An Account of a successful operation for the Hydrops Pectoris*, by William Moreland, surgeon at Greenwich.

The incision was made between the sixth and seventh ribs, reckoning upwards, and about half way between the spine and sternum, and was about four inches long. In a month the wound was cured by superficial dressings, and the patient, a woman, though two months gone with child, completed her pregnancy, and afterwards enjoyed good health.

XXXIX. *A farther Proof that the Mineral mentioned in Article VII is native Tin.*

XL. *A Supplement to the Account of the Amphibious two legged Animal.*

This is an anatomical description of the animal, by Dr Hunter.

List of Books, with Remarks.

67. *A Collection of the most esteemed Pieces of Poetry, that have appeared for several years, with variety of Originals*, By the late Moses Mendez, Esq; and other Contributors to Doddsley's Collection. To which this is intended as a Supplement.

Of this collection some pieces do not need such a vehicle, and some are unworthy of it. It contains Collins's oriental eclogues, which have lately been published in a little volume by themselves, with some account of his life, taken from Mr. Fawkes's poetical calendar, several of Mr. Moor's fables for the female sex, and some other pieces liable to the same objections; the pieces which should have been left to perish in oblivion, might easily be named, but it is as well that those who cannot find them for themselves, should not know them; the collection is here the object of criticism, not particular pieces.

The editor in an advertisement says, that it was his principal design to bring into one point of view, the best pieces that have appeared since the conclusion of Doddsley's Miscellany; yet the collection contains many that had appeared before, and the editor himself just afterwards confesses, that his collection contains what has been most applauded in a course of twenty years. Doddsley's miscellany was increased from four volumes to six, long since the commencement of that period.

It is, however, but justice to confess, that this miscellany contains some pieces of merit, no where else to be found, and some that without such a vehicle, would soon have been lost.

68. *Cooper's Well, a Fragment, written by the Hon. Sir John Denham, Knt. of the Bath, and Author of the celebrated Poem of Cooper's Hill, found among the Papers of a late noble Lord; dated in the year 1667.*

This is an impudent and impotent attempt to impose upon the public; the rhimes imputed to Sir John Denham, are such as would disgrace him equally as a man and a poet, and of which the best that can be said is, that they are too dull to do mischief.

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The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 16, 1766, to December 15, 1767.

Died under 2 Years of Age 7668	20 and 30 - 1899	60 and 70 - 1669	100 - - 1	107 - 0
Between 2 and 5 1821	30 and 40 - 2145	70 and 80 - 1083	102 - - 1	108 - 0
5 and 10 765	40 and 50 - 2376	80 and 90 - 476	105 - - 1	110 - 0
10 and 20 787	50 and 60 - 1858	90 and 100 - 60	106 - - 0	112 - 0

DISEASES.				CASUALTIES.
Abortive & Stillborn 737	Fever, malignant Fever, Palsy 82	Scarlet Fever, Spot- Pleurisy 17	B	BIT by mad Dogs 1
Aged 1406	ted Fever, and Pur- Polypus 0	ples 3755	B	Broken Limbs 4
Ague 18	Fistula 8	Quinzy 8	B	Bruised 6
Apoplexy & Sudden 234	Flux 16	Rash 0	B	Burnt 12
Asthma & Tiflick 376	French Pox 78	Rheumatism 4	B	Cheaked 0
Bedridden 3	Gout 78	Rickets 11	B	Drowned 113
Bleeding 5	Gravel, Strangury, and Scald Head 3	Rising of the Lights 1	B	Excessive Drinking 5
Bloody Flux 4	Stone 22	Scald Head 3	B	Executed 4
Bursten & Rupture 11	Grief 9	Scurvy 2	B	Froze to death 0
Cancer 50	Headach 1	Small Pox 2188	B	Found Dead 16
Canker 2	Headmouldshot, Hor- Sores and Ulcers 11	Sore Throat 2	B	Killed by Falls, and
Chicken pox	shoehead, and Water St Anthony's Fire 4	St Anthony's Fire 4	B	several other Acci-
Childbed 174	in the Head 14	Stoppage in the Sto- 12	B	dents 62
Cholick, Gripes, Twist- Jaundice 139	mach 12	mach 12	B	Killed themselves 37
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Cough, and Hooping- Leprosy 4	Thrush 60	Self-Murder 0	B	Scalded 6
Cough 364	Lethargy 5	Tympany 2	B	Smothered 2
Diabetes 2	Lunatick 58	Vomiting and Loof- 8	B	Starved 8
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Evil 7	Miscarriage 3	Worms 1	B	
	Mortification 177		B	

Christened 15980 { Males 8211 } Buried 22612 { Males 11306 } Decreased in the Burial
 Females 7769 { } Females 11306 } this Year 1299

